European Commission

Flash Eurobarometer 360

ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS AIR QUALITY

REPORT

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

Eurobarometer

Flash Eurobarometer 360

Attitudes of Europeans towards air quality

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
the European Commission,
Directorate-General for the Environment

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

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INTRODUCTION

Air quality is a major concern for Europeans, and is an area where the EU has been particularly active for more than 30 years. The EU's key objective in relation to air quality is "to achieve levels of air quality that do not result in unacceptable impacts on, and risks to, human health and the environment."[1] The EU has already in place a range of legislation and initiatives to improve air quality by controlling harmful emissions and implementing measures in the transport, industry and energy sectors to protect the environment[2]. In addition, air pollution is one of the key issues included as part of the European Commission's proposal for a new Environment Action Programme (EAP) to 2020, "Living well, within the limits of our planet"[3].

As part of continuing efforts to improve air quality and air pollution, the European Commission is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of EU air policy, with a view to revising the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution and associated legislation as appropriate in 2013. The questions in this Flash Eurobarometer are designed to support this work by providing greater insight into the views of the European public on matters of air quality and air pollution. Specifically the survey was designed to examine:

- the level of knowledge about air quality problems;
- the perceived seriousness of air quality problems and perceived changes in the quality of air over the past ten years;
- the perceived impact of various sectors and activities on air quality;
- the main threats to air quality;
- environmentally friendly energy and transport options;
- individual and other actions to reduce air quality problems;
- recommended measures that the EU should take;
- awareness of the review of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution;
- awareness of and opinions about the current EU legislation related to air quality;
- the impact of energy production and use on air quality; and,
- views on shale gas extraction.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/review_air_policy.htm
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/index_en.htm
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm

The findings of this survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables - such as respondents' gender, age, education, and occupation - have been used to provide greater insight. Additional analysis has been conducted using respondents' opinions on:

- the level of information about air quality problems;
- the seriousness of air-related problems;
- perceptions of changes in air quality; and,
- their personal experience of respiratory problems.

In the course of this survey, 25,525 European citizens aged 15 and above were interviewed by telephone (fixed-line and mobile phone) by the TNS Political & Social network between 24 and 26 September 2012 in all 27 European Union Member States, at the request of the European Commission's Directorate-General for the Environment. The methodology used is that of surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)[4]. A technical note on the methodology for interviews conducted by the institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is annexed to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals[5].

[4] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
[5] The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

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The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the EU who gave their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

Note

ABREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union - 27 Member States
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

MAIN FINDINGS

SERIOUSNESS OF AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

- 17% of Europeans say they suffer from respiratory problems.
- 87% think respiratory diseases are a serious problem, with at least six out of ten respondents in every country holding this opinion.
- More than nine out of ten (92%) Europeans consider cardiovascular diseases to be a serious problem in their country, and at least eight out of ten respondents in each country think this.
- 87% of Europeans think asthma and allergy are a serious problem, with an absolute majority of respondents in each country saying this.
- Seven out of ten Europeans think acidification is a serious problem, albeit with some diversity of opinion across Europe.
- More than three quarters (78%) of Europeans think eutrophication is a serious problem, with an absolute majority of respondents in all but one country saying this.
- A respondent who considers one of these issues to be a serious problem is more likely to think that each of the others are also serious.

AIR QUALITY STATUS IN EUROPE, AND FACTORS AFFECTING IT

- 56% of Europeans think air quality has deteriorated in the last 10 years, and 16% say it has improved.
- When asked to identify factors having an impact on air quality, emissions from cars and trucks (96%) and emissions from industrial production and fossil fuel power stations (92%) are the most likely to be mentioned as having an impact.
- Respondents who think that respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and asthma and allergy are serious problems in their country are all more likely to say that each type of emissions have an impact on air quality.
- Respondents who think emissions from one area have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that emissions from other areas also have an impact.
- When asked to identify the main threats to air quality in their country, respondents are most likely to mention industrial activities (71%) and transport activities (63%).

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TRANSPORT AND ENERGY SYSTEMS

- Electric cars (71%) are considered the most environmentally friendly car fuel system in terms of air quality, hybrid electric/gasoline cars fuel systems rank second (39%).
- Electric cars are considered to be the most environmentally friendly car fuel system in terms of air quality by the majority of respondents in every country, and this is also the most mentioned fuel system in all 27 countries.
- Electricity is considered the most environmentally friendly energy system in terms of air quality for heating households (50%) followed by wood biomass (46%), gas and pellet biomass (both 39%).

TACKLING AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

- Using frequently public transport, cycling or walking instead of using a car (63%) and replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones with better energy efficiency ratings (54%) are the actions most commonly taken by individuals to reduce emissions.
- 72% say that public authorities are not doing enough to promote good air quality, while 64% say energy producers and 61% say households are not doing enough in this area.
- Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities are seen as the most effective way to tackle air-related problems (43%).
- 85% of Europeans agree with the polluter pays principle - at least three quarters of respondents in each EU country agree.
- 49% of Europeans think that the challenges of air pollution can best be addressed at the European level, while 23% think these challenges are better addressed at the national level and 24% think the local level.

LEVEL OF INFORMATION ABOUT AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

- Nearly six out of ten Europeans do not feel informed about air quality issues in their country (59%). In four countries, at least one quarter of respondents say that they do not feel informed at all about air quality problems: Spain (31%), Luxembourg, Cyprus and Latvia (27% each).

CURRENT EU LEGISLATION ON AIR-RELATED PROBLEMS

- Three quarters of Europeans (74%) have not heard of the EU air quality standards.
- Most Europeans who have heard of the EU air quality standards think they are inadequate and should be strengthened (58%).
- Three quarters (74%) have not heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive.
- Half of those who have heard of the National Emission Ceilings think they are inadequate and should be strengthened (51%).

THE EU ROLE IN TACKLING AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

- A large majority of Europeans (79%) think that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe.
    - 47% of respondents think there should be additional measures and would like to be able to express their views on such measures,
    - 32% think there should be additional measures but do not wish to express their views on such measures.
- One in ten are aware of the on-going review of the EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution.
- Air pollution from industry (62%) and transport (52%) should be the main priorities for the review of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution.

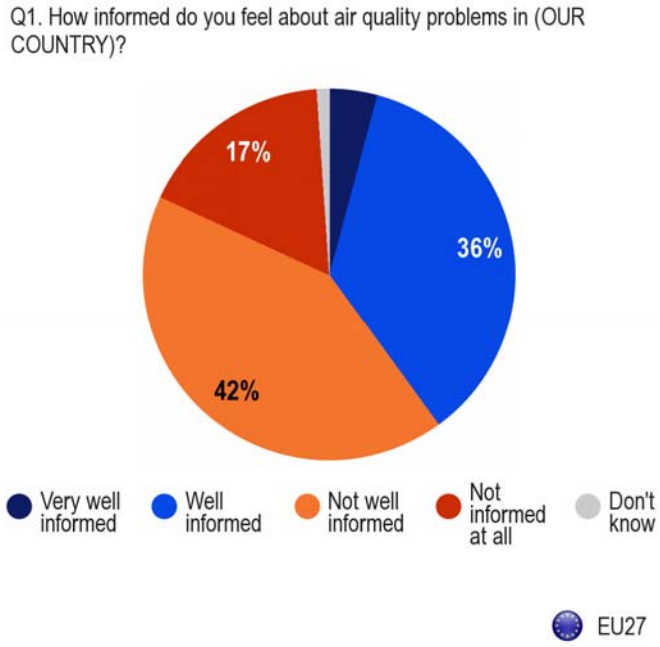
IMPACT OF ENERGY PRODUCTION AND USE ON AIR QUALITY

- Thinking about the next 30 years, fewer than one in ten Europeans think that unconventional fossil fuels should be prioritised.
- Seven out of ten (70%) Europeans think renewable energy sources should be prioritised now, with energy efficiency a distant second (28%).
- In all 27 countries, renewable energy is the most mentioned energy option to be prioritised now with a view to the next 30 years.
- 74% of respondents say they would be concerned if there were to be a shale gas project located in their neighbourhood, with 40% being very concerned.
- 61% agree there should be harmonised and consistent approaches in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction such as shale gas, with a majority of respondents in 26 countries agreeing.

1. LEVEL OF INFORMATION ABOUT AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

- Six out of ten Europeans do not feel informed about air quality issues in their country -

Respondents were asked how informed they felt about air quality problems in their country. Most (59%) say they do not feel well informed. Just over four out of ten (42%) say they are not well informed about air quality in their country, while 17% say they are not informed at all. Overall four out of ten (40%) say they feel informed - 4% feel very well informed, and 36% feel well informed.

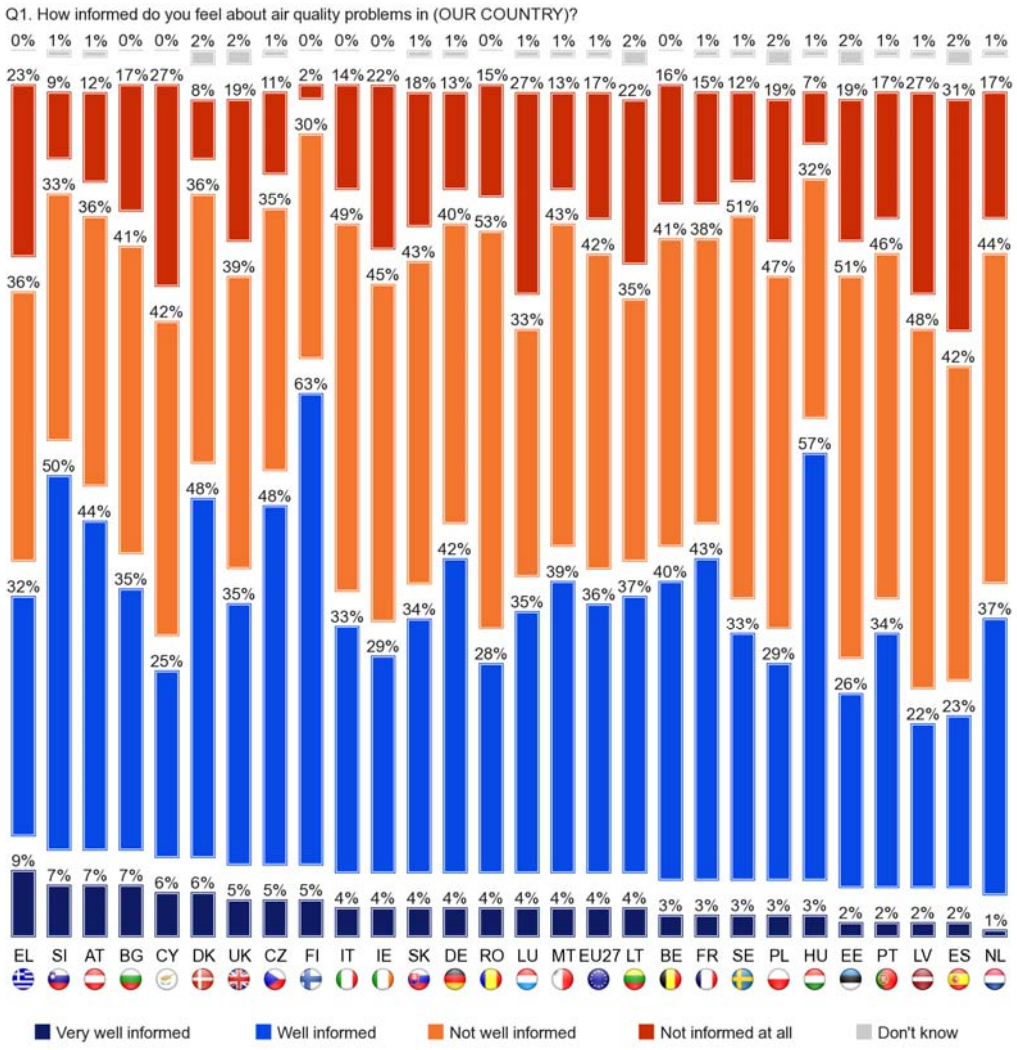


Almost seven out of ten respondents in Finland (68%) say that they feel informed to some degree about air quality problems in their country. This is the highest level across the EU. Respondents in Hungary (60%), Slovenia (57%), Denmark (54%), the Czech Republic (53%) and Austria (51%) are also more likely than the European average to say they feel informed about air quality problems.

Respondents in Greece are the most likely to say that they feel very well informed about air quality problems in their country, but the proportion is low at 9%.

In contrast, three quarters of respondents in Latvia (75%) say they do not feel informed about air quality problems in their country. Respondents in Spain (73%), Estonia (70%), Cyprus (69%) and Romania (68%) are also likely to say that they do not feel informed about air quality problems. In fact, in 21 countries the majority of respondents say they do not feel informed about air quality problems in their country.

In four countries at least one quarter of respondents say that they do not feel informed at all about air quality problems: Spain (31%), Luxembourg, Cyprus and Latvia (27%).



Socio-demographic analysis highlights a few differences between groups. Respondents aged 55+ are the most likely to say they feel informed about air quality problems. Half (50%) of those aged 55+ say they feel informed about air quality problems in their country, compared to 39% of those aged 40-54, and less than one third of those aged 39 or younger (31-32%).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20+ are the most likely to say they feel informed about air quality problems (42%), particularly when compared to students (35%). Respondents who are not working (44%) are more likely to say they feel informed about air quality problems than those who are currently working (36-38%).

Q1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
EU27	40%	59%	1%
Age			
15-24	31%	68%	1%
25-39	32%	67%	1%
40-54	39%	60%	1%
55 +	50%	49%	1%
Education (End of)			
15-	39%	59%	2%
16-19	39%	60%	1%
20+	42%	57%	1%
Still studying	35%	65%	-
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	36%	63%	1%
Employee	38%	61%	1%
Manual workers	36%	63%	1%
Not working	44%	55%	1%

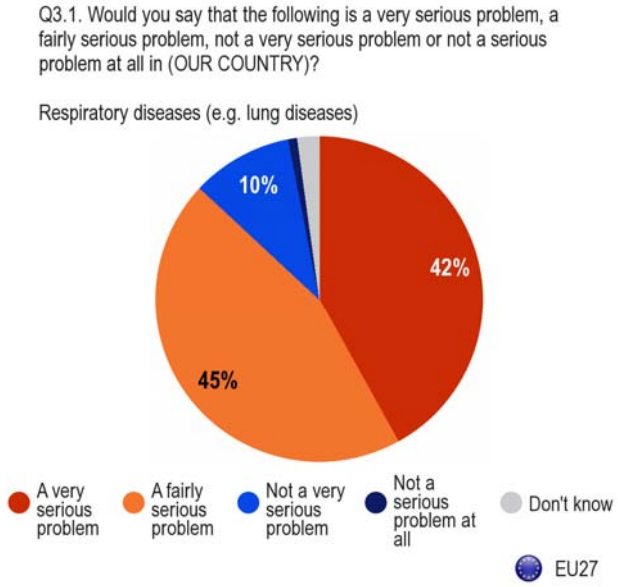
2. SERIOUSNESS OF AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked how serious they considered a range of air quality related problems to be in their country. These problems include respiratory diseases and illnesses, acidification and eutrophication. The results of these questions are presented in the following sections.

2.1 Respiratory diseases

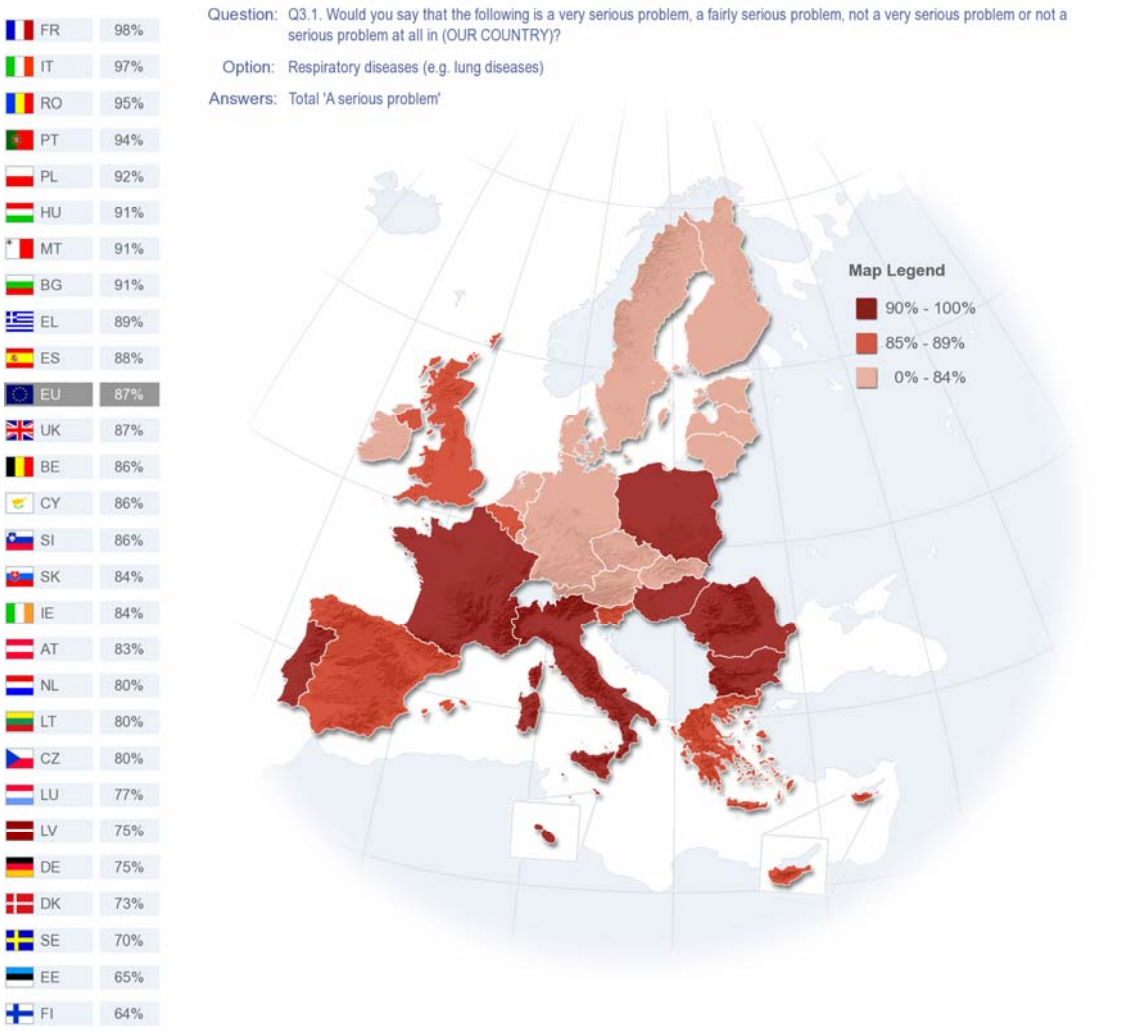
- The majority think respiratory diseases are a serious problem -

Most respondents (87%) think that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country. At least four in ten (42%) think these diseases are a very serious problem, while 45% say they are a fairly serious problem. One in ten (10%) say respiratory diseases are not a very serious problem in their country, while 1% say they are not a serious problem at all.



At least six out of ten respondents in every country think that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country. This opinion is most widely held amongst respondents in France (98%), Italy (97%), Romania (95%) and Portugal (94%). In contrast, fewer than seven out of ten Finnish (64%) and Estonian (65%) respondents say the same.

As the map illustrates, respondents living in the western areas of the EU, as well as those surrounding the Mediterranean, are generally more likely to think that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country compared to those living central and northern countries.



Socio-demographic analysis highlights only a few notable differences. Women are more likely than men to say that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country (91% vs. 83%). Students are less likely to say that respiratory diseases are a problem in their country compared to those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (85% vs. 91%). Respondents who suffer from respiratory problems are more likely to say that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country compared to those who do not suffer from these problems (94% vs. 86%).

Q3.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases)

	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	87%	11%	2%
Sex			
Male	83%	15%	2%
Female	91%	7%	2%
Education (End of)			
15-	91%	7%	2%
16-19	88%	10%	2%
20+	87%	12%	1%
Still studying	85%	14%	1%
Suffer from respiratory problems			
Yes	94%	5%	1%
No	86%	12%	2%

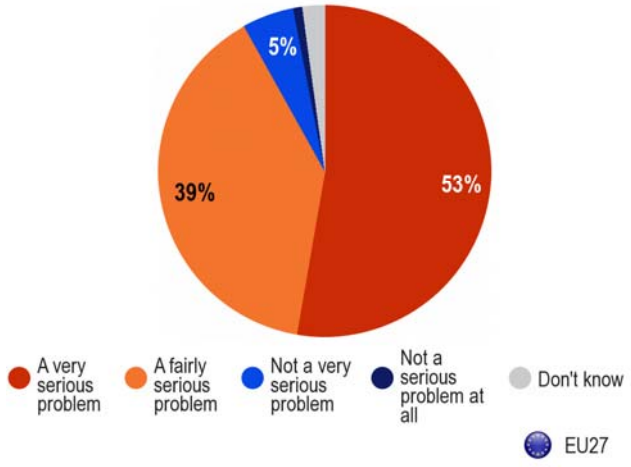
2.2 Cardiovascular diseases

- Almost all Europeans think cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem -

More than nine in ten Europeans consider cardiovascular diseases to be a serious problem in their country (92%). In fact, just over half (53%) say that these diseases are a very serious problem, while 39% consider them to be a fairly serious problem in their country. One in twenty (5%) say that cardiovascular diseases are not a very serious problem in their country, while 1% say they are not a serious problem at all.

Q3.2. Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

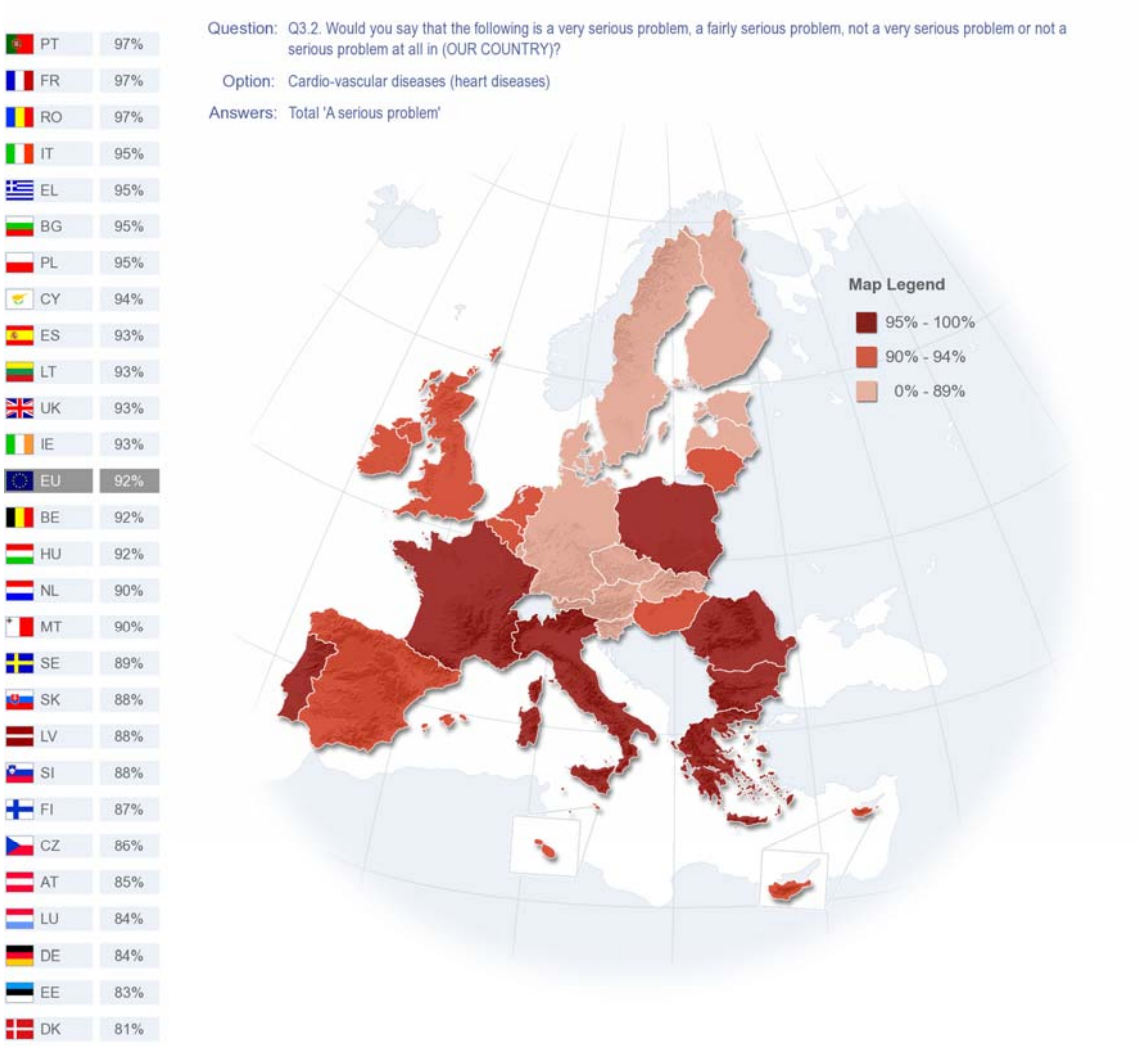
Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases)



There is a general uniformity of opinion across all countries in the European Union. At least eight out of ten respondents in each country consider cardiovascular diseases to be a serious problem. Almost all French, Portuguese and Romanian respondents (97%) hold this view, as do 95% of respondents in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Poland. In fact, in 13 countries at least half of all respondents say that cardiovascular diseases are a very serious problem in their country.

Respondents in Denmark (81%) and Estonia (83%) are the least likely to say cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem in their country, but this still represents the majority of respondents.

The map below shows a similar pattern to that seen for respiratory diseases. Respondents living in the western areas of the EU, as well as those surrounding the Mediterranean, are more likely to think that cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem in their country compared to those living central and northern countries.

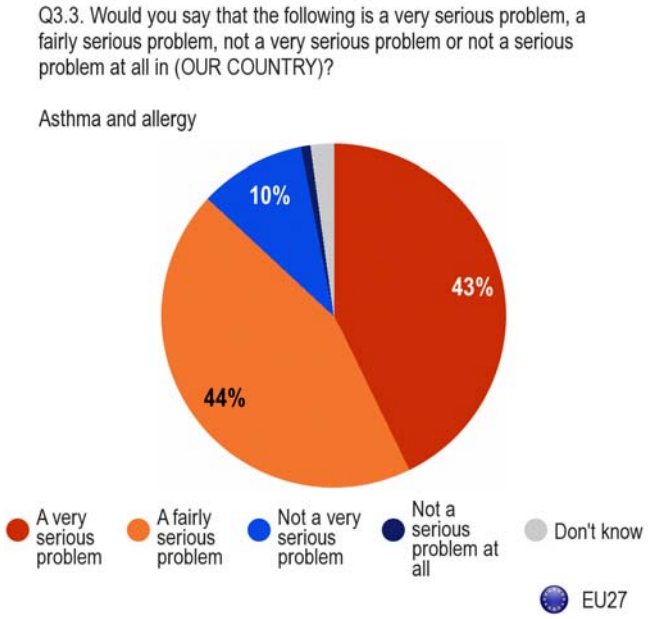


Given the high level of agreement across the EU that cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem, it is not surprising that **the socio-demographic analysis did not reveal any notable differences** between groups. However, the analysis did highlight that respondents who think respiratory diseases are a serious problem are also more likely to say that cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem (96%) compared to those who say that respiratory diseases are not a serious problem (66% say that cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem).

2.3 Asthma and allergy

- 87% of Europeans think asthma and allergy are a serious problem -

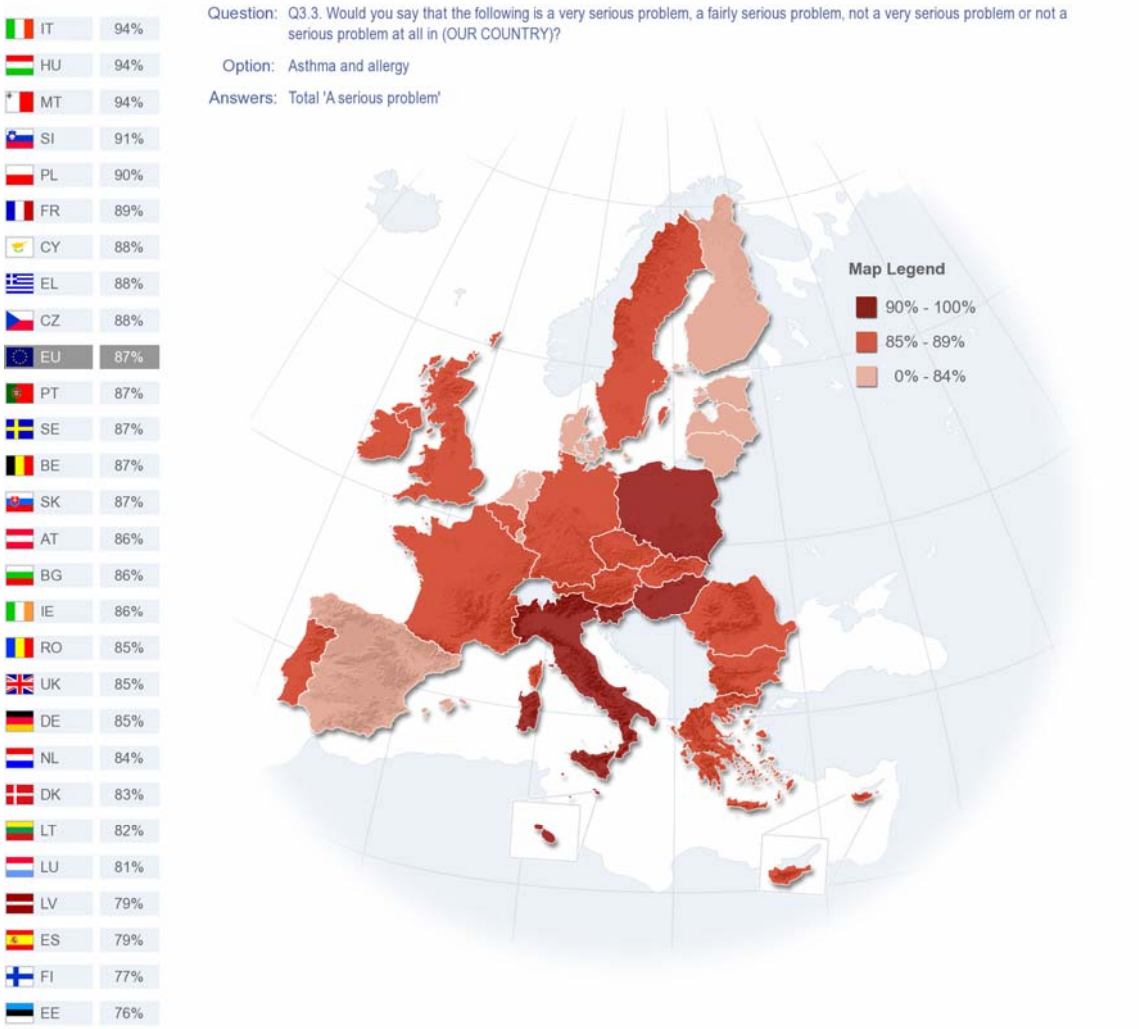
More than eight out of ten Europeans (87%) consider asthma and allergy to be a serious problem in their country. Four out of ten (43%) say that these conditions are a very serious problem, while 44% say they are a fairly serious problem in their country. One in ten (10%) say asthma and allergy are not a very serious problem, while 1% say these conditions are not a serious problem at all.



Although the majority of respondents in each country say asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country, there is a greater diversity of opinion than for cardiovascular diseases. At least nine out of ten respondents in Italy, Hungary, Malta (all 94%), Slovenia (91%) and Poland (90%) say that asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country. In fact, in Malta 73% say that these conditions are a very serious problem.

In contrast, 76% of Estonian and 77% of Finnish respondents think that asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country. One in five Finnish respondents (21%) actually say that asthma and allergy are not a serious problem in their country.

Unlike the previous sections, the map below does not show any clear geographic pattern in responses. Perhaps the only notable pattern is that respondents in the Baltic and most of the Scandinavian countries are less likely to say asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country when compared to respondents in the rest of the EU.



Socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to say that asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country (91% vs. 83%). Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than older respondents to say that asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country (78% vs. 87-91%). Students are also less likely to say these conditions are a serious problem when compared to those who have completed their education (79% vs. 87-88%).

Respondents who think that respiratory and cardiovascular diseases are serious problems in their country are more likely to say that asthma and allergy are also a serious problem in their country. For example 91% of those who say respiratory diseases are a serious problem also say that asthma and allergy are a serious problem. In comparison, 63% of those who think respiratory diseases are not a serious problem say that asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country.

Respondents who suffer from respiratory problems are more likely to say that asthma and allergy are a serious problem for their country compared to those who do not suffer from respiratory problems (91% vs. 86%).

Q3.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

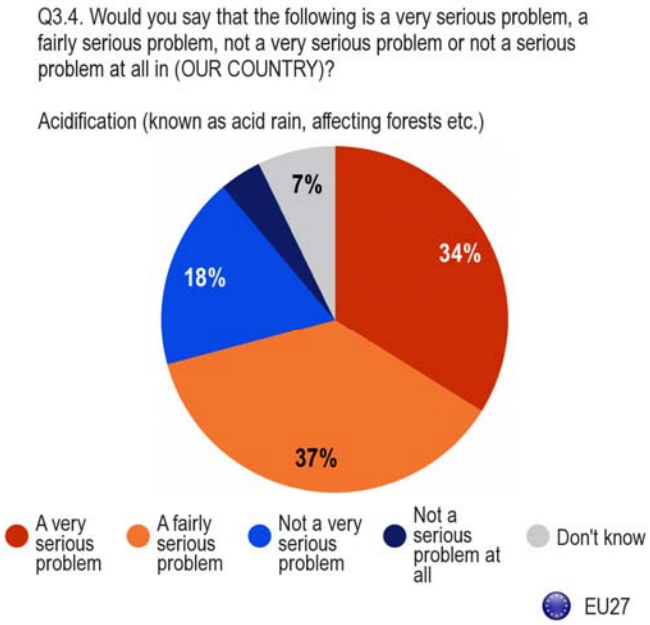
Asthma and allergy

	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	87%	11%	2%
Sex			
Male	83%	15%	2%
Female	91%	8%	1%
Age			
15-24	78%	21%	1%
25-39	88%	11%	1%
40-54	91%	8%	1%
55 +	87%	10%	3%
Education (End of)			
15-	87%	10%	3%
16-19	87%	11%	2%
20+	88%	11%	1%
Still studying	79%	20%	1%
Respiratory diseases			
A serious problem	91%	8%	1%
Not a serious problem	63%	35%	2%
Cardiovascular diseases			
A serious problem	89%	10%	1%
Not a serious problem	57%	42%	1%
Suffer from respiratory problems			
Yes	91%	7%	2%
No	86%	12%	2%

2.4 Acidification

- More than seven out of ten Europeans think acidification is a serious problem -

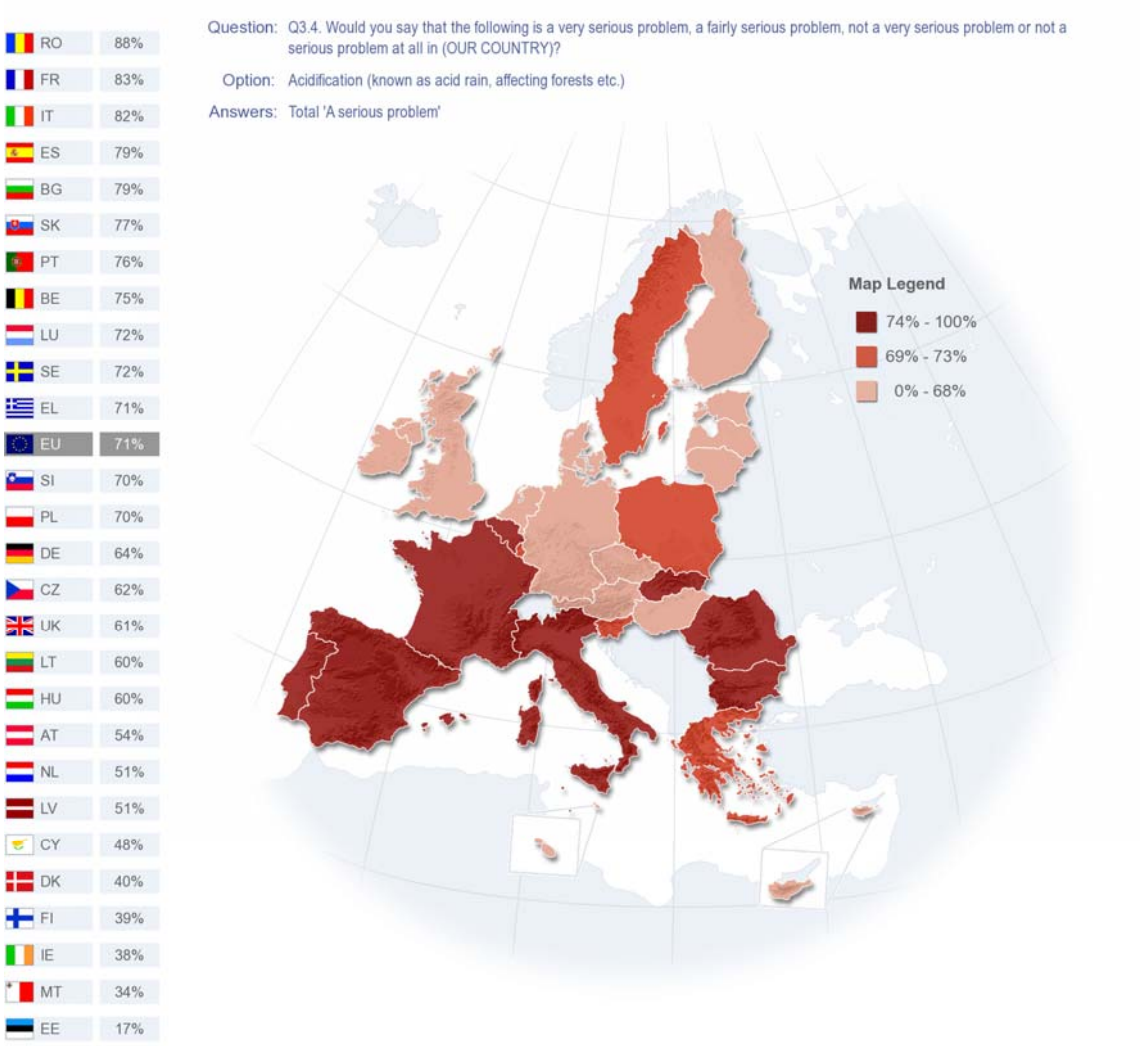
More than seven out of ten Europeans (71%) think that acidification is a serious problem in their country. One third (34%) say it is a very serious problem, while 37% say acidification is a fairly serious problem in their country. Almost one in five (18%) say acidification is not a very serious problem, while 4% say it is not a serious problem at all.



There is significant diversity of opinion across Europe on the seriousness of acidification, with a range of 71 percentage points. At least eight out of ten Romanian (88%), French (83%) and Italian (82%) respondents consider acidification to be a serious problem in their country. In fact 54% of Romanian respondents and 50% of Bulgarian respondents say acidification is a very serious problem.

In contrast, only 17% of respondents in Estonia think acidification is a serious problem. Respondents in Malta (34%), Ireland (38%) and Finland (39%) are also much less likely than the EU average to say that acidification is a serious problem in their country.

The map below illustrates that respondents in countries of the western area of the EU, as well as those in most of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean are most likely to say that acidification is a serious problem in their country.



Socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to say that acidification is a serious problem in their country (75% vs. 66%). There are no notable differences between age groups, or in terms of education levels. Respondents who are not working (73%) and manual workers (72%) are more likely than the self-employed (66%) to say that acidification is a serious problem.

Once again the analysis highlights that respondents who consider one issue to be a serious problem are more likely to think that each of the others are also serious issues. For example 73% of respondents who think cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem also say that acidification is a serious problem. By comparison, 46% of those who say that cardiovascular diseases are not a serious problem say that acidification is a serious problem. A similar pattern applies for respiratory diseases and for asthma and allergy.

Q3.4 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

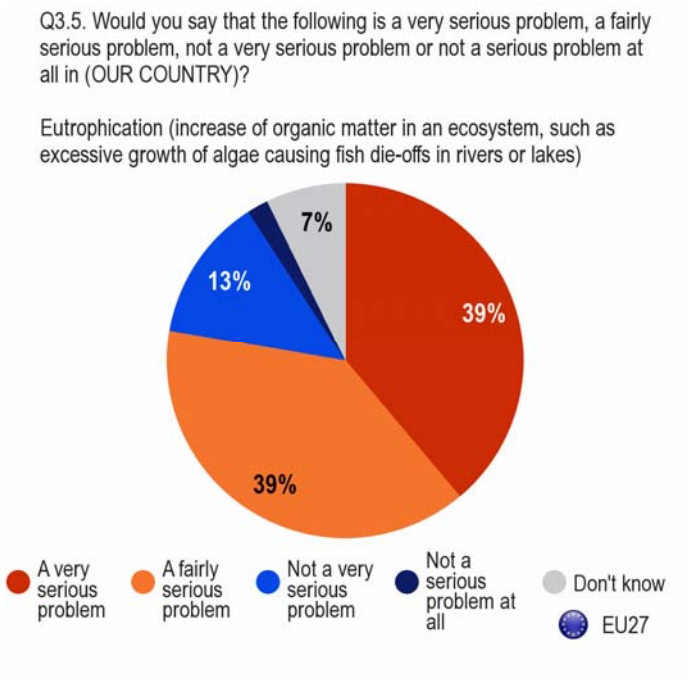
Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.)

	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	71%	22%	7%
Sex			
Male	66%	28%	6%
Female	75%	17%	8%
Age			
15-24	69%	28%	3%
25-39	68%	25%	7%
40-54	72%	21%	7%
55 +	72%	19%	9%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	66%	27%	7%
Employee	69%	25%	6%
Manual workers	72%	20%	8%
Not working	73%	19%	8%
Respiratory diseases			
A serious problem	75%	18%	7%
Not a serious problem	41%	53%	6%
Cardiovascular diseases			
A serious problem	73%	20%	7%
Not a serious problem	46%	48%	6%
Asthma and allergy			
A serious problem	74%	19%	7%
Not a serious problem	50%	44%	6%

2.5 Eutrophication

- More than three quarters of Europeans think eutrophication is a serious problem -

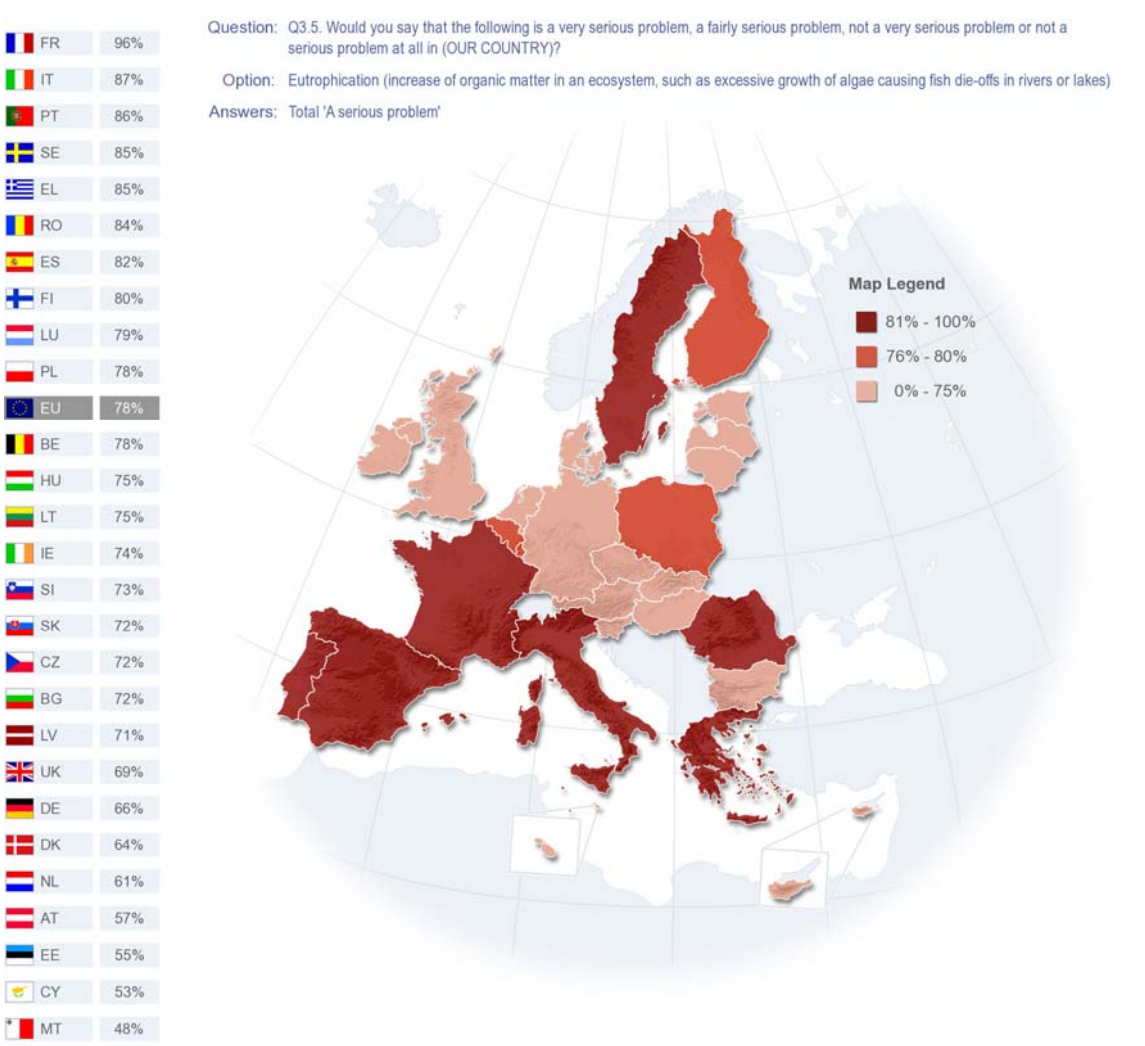
More than three quarters of Europeans (78%) think that eutrophication is a serious problem in their country. Just over one in ten (13%) say eutrophication is not a very serious problem, while 2% say it is not a serious problem at all.



Although the absolute majority of respondents in all but one country say that eutrophication is a serious problem, there is still a range of 48 points between the highest and the lowest results. Almost all respondents in France think eutrophication is a serious problem (96%), as do 87% of Italian and 86% of Portuguese respondents. France is the only country where at least half of all respondents think eutrophication is a very serious problem (58%).

In contrast, Malta is the only country where fewer than half say that eutrophication is a serious problem (48%). Compared to the EU average of 78%, respondents in Cyprus (53%), Estonia (55%) and Austria (57%) are also much less likely to say that eutrophication is a serious problem in their country.

The map below illustrates that, in general, respondents in the western and more southern countries of the EU are the most likely to say that eutrophication is a serious problem.



Socio-demographic analysis once again shows a gender difference, with women more likely to say eutrophication is a serious problem in their country (82% vs. 74% of men). Respondents aged 40+ are the most likely to say eutrophication is a serious problem, particularly when compared to 15-24 year olds (79% vs. 74%). Those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to say that eutrophication is a serious problem, especially when compared to students (82% vs. 76%).

Once again the analysis highlights that respondents who consider one issue to be a serious problem are more likely to think that each of the others are also serious problems. For example 80% of respondents who think cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem also say that eutrophication is a serious problem. By comparison, 51% of those who say that cardiovascular diseases are not a serious problem say that eutrophication is a serious problem. A similar pattern applies for respiratory diseases and for asthma and allergy.

Q3.5 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

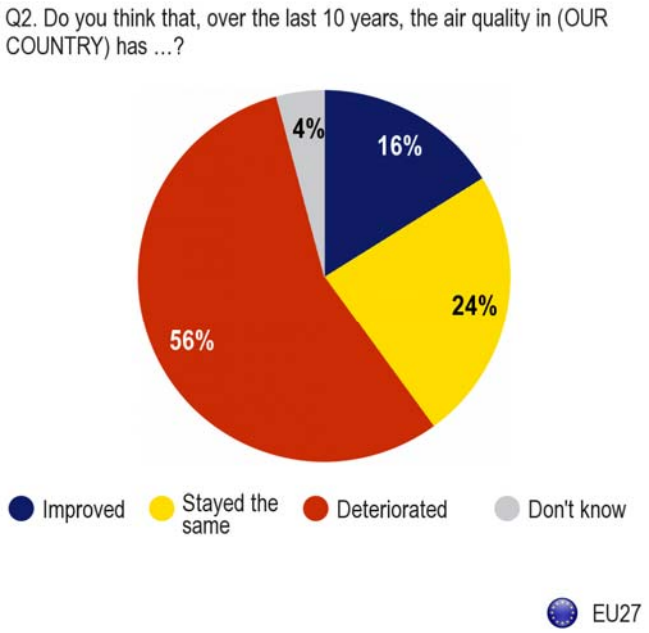
Eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes)

	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	78%	15%	7%
Sex			
Male	74%	20%	6%
Female	82%	11%	7%
Age			
15-24	74%	21%	5%
25-39	77%	17%	6%
40-54	79%	14%	7%
55 +	79%	13%	8%
Education (End of)			
15-	82%	11%	7%
16-19	78%	14%	8%
20+	77%	17%	6%
Still studying	76%	19%	5%
Respiratory diseases			
A serious problem	82%	12%	6%
Not a serious problem	52%	40%	8%
Cardiovascular diseases			
A serious problem	80%	14%	6%
Not a serious problem	51%	40%	9%
Asthma and allergy			
A serious problem	80%	13%	7%
Not a serious problem	62%	32%	6%

3. CHANGES IN THE AIR QUALITY OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

- A majority of Europeans think air quality has deteriorated in the last 10 years -

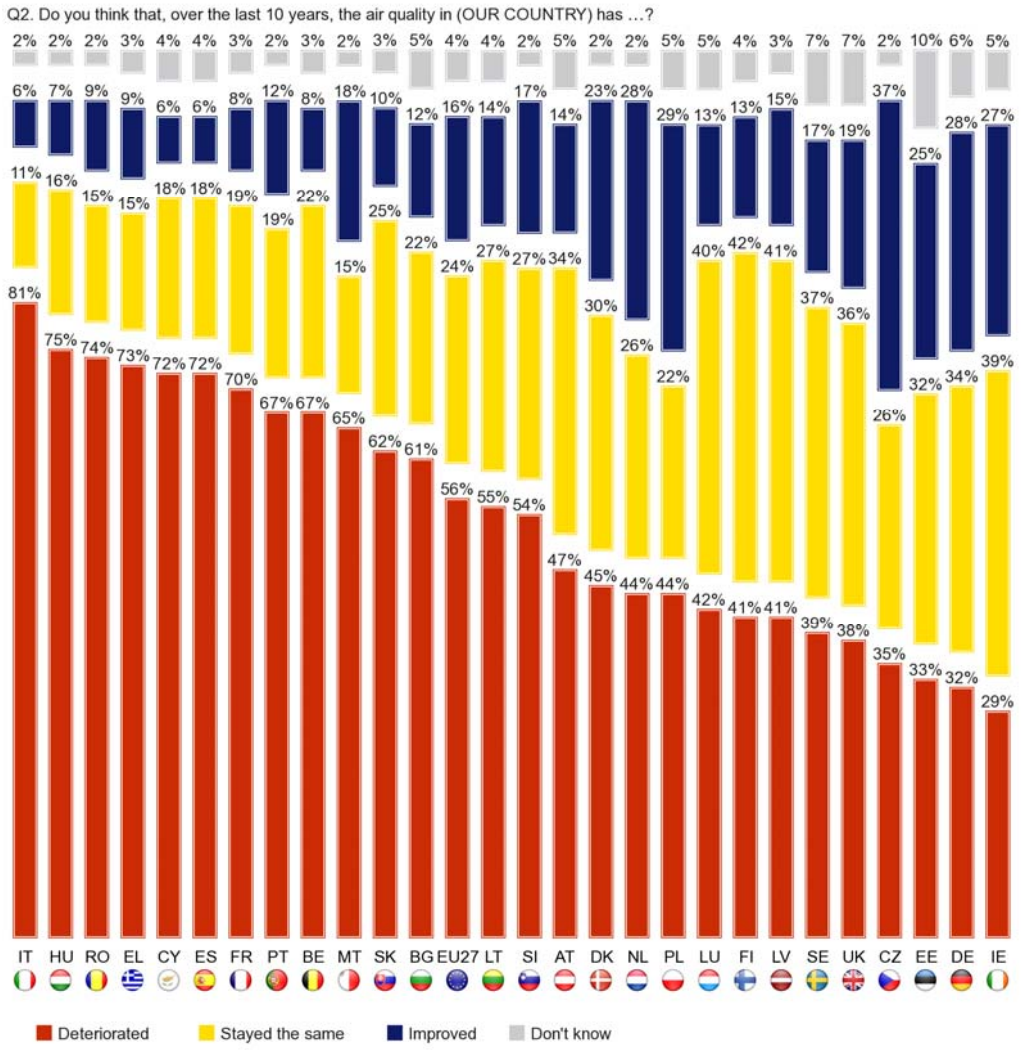
Respondents were asked what they thought had happened to the air quality in their country over the last ten years. The majority (56%) think it has deteriorated. One quarter (24%) think air quality has stayed the same, while 16% say that it has improved.



Respondents in the Czech Republic are the most positive about air quality over the last ten years, with 37% saying that it has improved. At least one quarter of respondents in Poland (29%), the Netherlands, Germany (both 28%), Ireland (27%) and Estonia (25%) also think that air quality in their country has improved over the past 10 years.

In contrast, 81% of Italian respondents think that air quality in their country has deteriorated. At least seven out of ten respondents in Hungary (75%), Romania (74%), Greece (73%), Spain, Cyprus (both 72%) and France (70%) also think that air quality has deteriorated over the last ten years.

Respondents living in Finland (42%), Latvia (41%), Luxembourg (40%) and Ireland (39%) are the most likely to think that air quality has remained the same.



Socio-demographic analysis highlights a number of differences. Men are more likely than women to think that air quality has improved over the last ten years (20% vs. 13%). Women on the other hand are much more likely to think it has deteriorated during this time (62% vs. 48%). The older the respondent, the more likely they are to think air quality has improved. For instance 21% of those aged 55+ think air quality has improved over the last ten years, compared to 8% of those aged 15-24 years.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think that air quality has improved over the last ten year. One in five (20%) of those who completed their education aged 20+ think that air quality has improved, compared to 12% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger. The self-employed are the most likely to think that air quality has improved, particularly when compared to manual workers (20% vs. 13%).

Respondents who feel informed about air quality problems are more likely to say that air quality has improved than those who do not feel informed (21% vs. 13%). Furthermore, respondents who think that respiratory diseases are not a serious problem are more likely to say that air quality has improved compared to those who think these diseases are a serious issue (28% vs. 15%). In fact, 59% of those who say that respiratory diseases are a serious problem think that air quality has deteriorated, compared to 28% of those who think respiratory diseases are not a serious problem.

Respondents who suffer from respiratory problems are more likely to say that air quality has deteriorated over the last 10 years compared to those who do not suffer from these problems (64% vs. 53%).

Q2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has …?

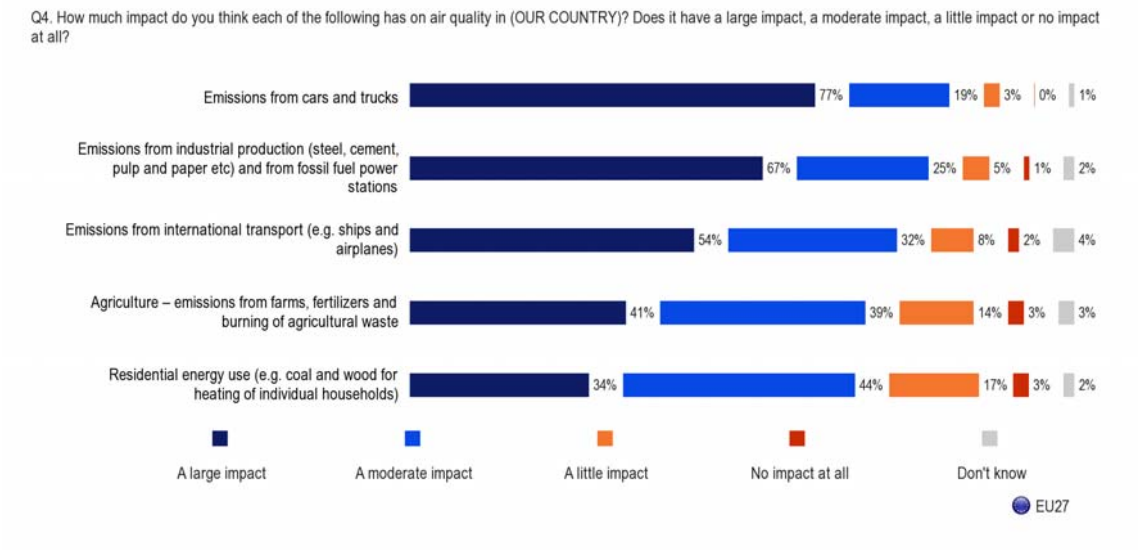
	Improved	Stayed the same	Deteriorated	Don't know
EU27	16%	24%	56%	4%
Sex				
Male	20%	28%	48%	4%
Female	13%	21%	62%	4%
Age				
15-24	8%	27%	61%	4%
25-39	12%	25%	59%	4%
40-54	19%	24%	54%	3%
55 +	21%	23%	52%	4%
Education (End of)				
15-	12%	24%	60%	4%
16-19	15%	25%	56%	4%
20+	20%	24%	52%	4%
Still studying	9%	26%	60%	5%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	20%	24%	51%	5%
Employee	17%	25%	54%	4%
Manual workers	13%	29%	55%	3%
Not working	15%	23%	58%	4%
Informed about air quality problems				
Informed	21%	26%	50%	3%
Not informed	13%	23%	59%	5%
Respiratory diseases				
A serious problem	15%	23%	59%	3%
Not a serious problem	28%	38%	28%	6%
Suffer from respiratory problems				
Yes	14%	18%	64%	4%
No	17%	26%	53%	4%

4. IMPACT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON AIR QUALITY

- Vehicle emissions are seen as having the biggest impact on air quality -

Respondents were asked how much impact they thought a range of factors has on air quality. More than three quarters (77%) say that emissions from cars and trucks have a large impact on air quality. Just over two thirds (67%) say that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have a large impact on air quality, while 54% say there is a large impact from emissions from international transport.

Fewer than half of all respondents think that agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste (41%) and residential energy use (34%) have a large impact on emissions, although around four in ten think that these emissions have a moderate impact on air quality. However, one in five respondents say that residential energy use has little (17%) or no (3%) impact on air quality in their country.



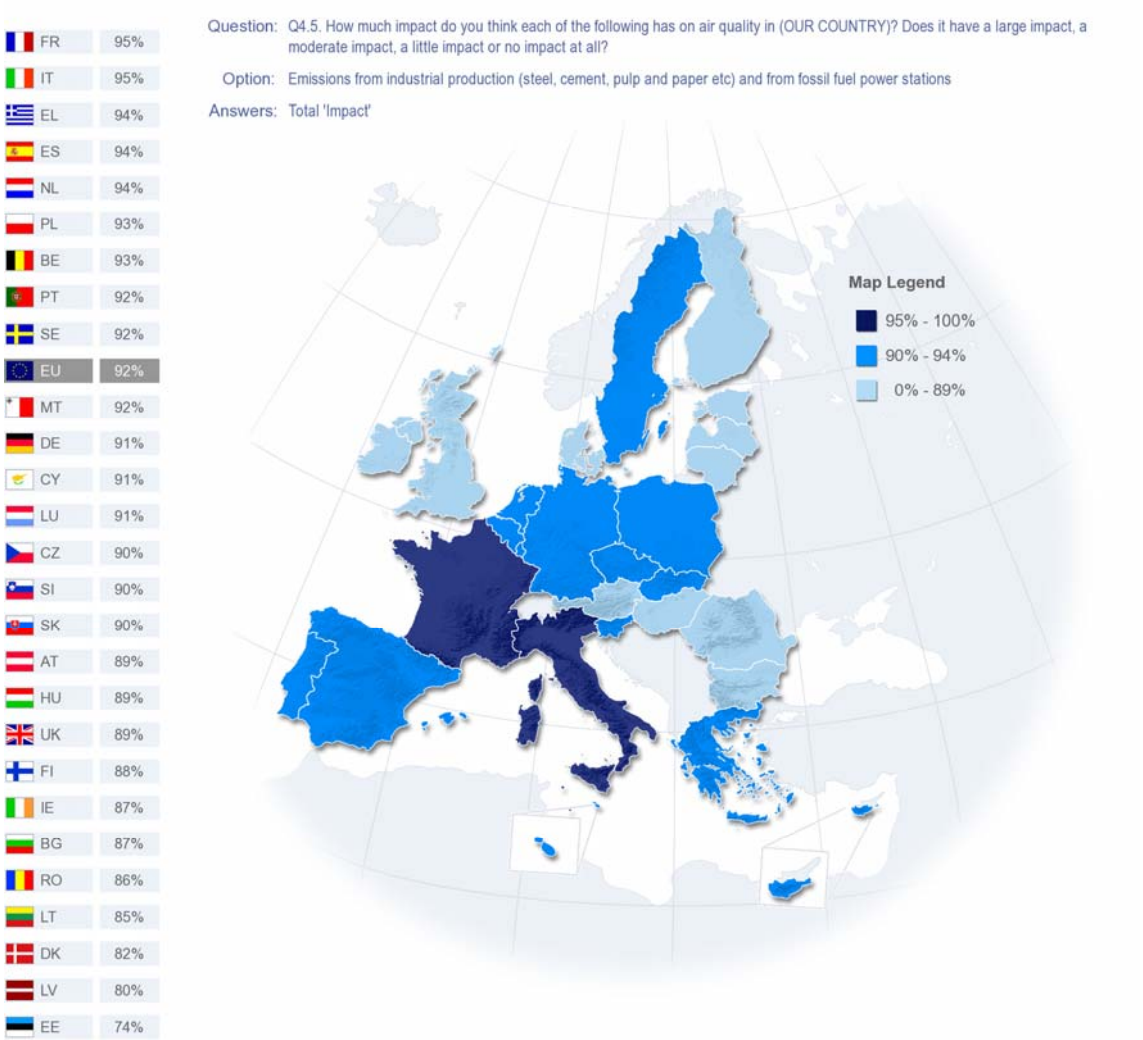
It is interesting to note that respondents living in EU15 countries are much more likely to say that emissions from international transport has an impact on air quality compared to respondents living in NMS12 countries (90% vs. 74%). In fact, 60% of those living in EU15 countries say emissions from international transport have a large impact on air quality, compared to 35% of those living in NMS12 countries.

There is a general uniformity of opinion about the impact of emissions from cars and trucks on air quality, with at least eight out of ten respondents in each country saying these have an impact on air quality. Almost all respondents in Malta (99%) think this is the case, while Finland is the only country where fewer than nine out of ten think that emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality (82%).

Considerably more variation can be seen when looking at the proportion of respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks have 'a large impact' on air quality. Here the results range from 91% of respondents in Malta and 88% of those in France, to 27% of Finnish respondents.

Across the EU, 92% of respondents think that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality. This view is almost unanimous amongst French and Italian respondents (95%). In fact 79% of Italian respondents think that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have 'a large impact' on air quality. In contrast, 74% of respondents in Estonia think that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality.

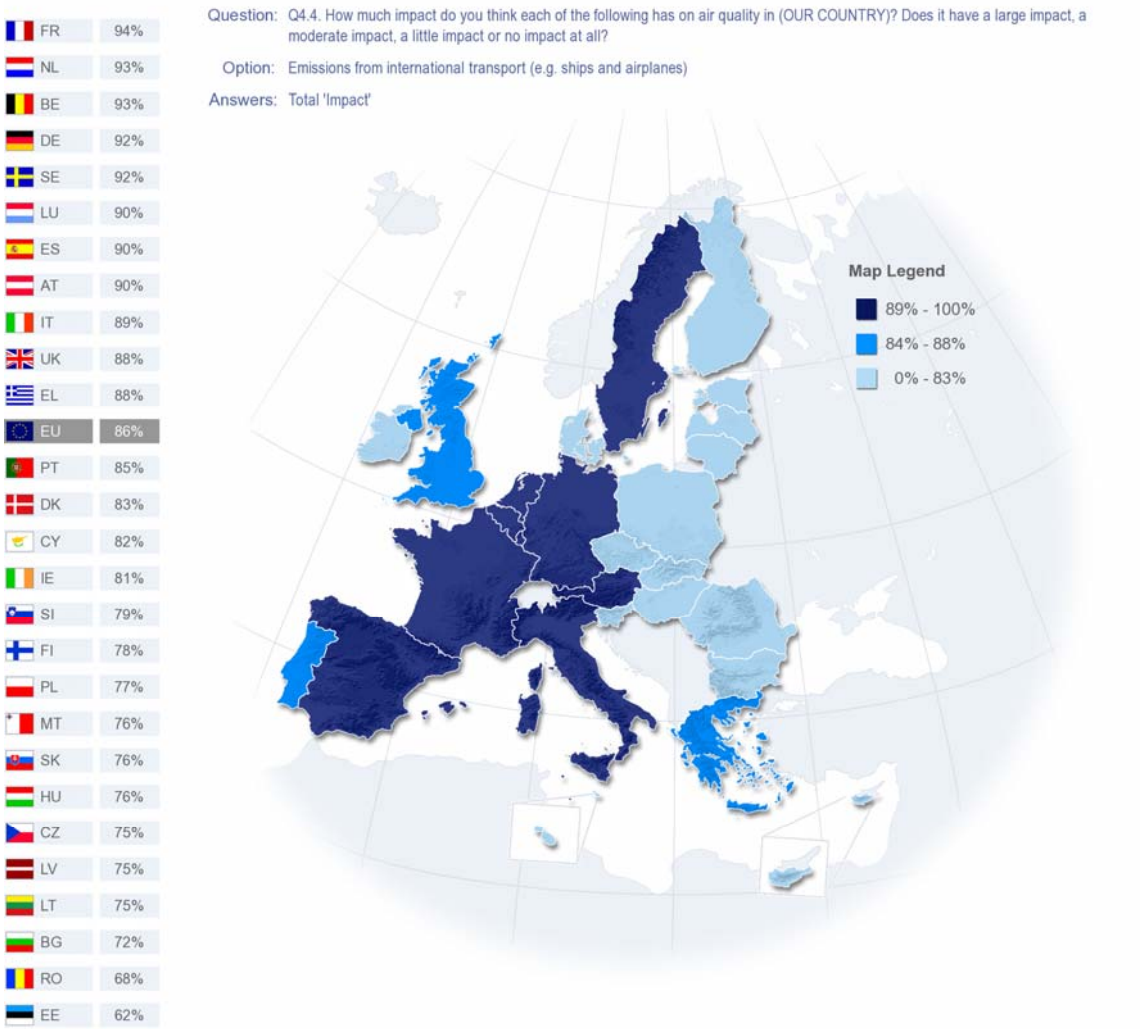
As the map shows, respondents living in western and more central areas of the EU are more likely to say emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality.



Across the EU 86% of respondents think that emissions from international transport have an impact on air quality in their country. This view is almost unanimously held by respondents in France (94%), the Netherlands and Belgium (both 93%). In contrast 62% of Estonian and 68% of Romanian respondents think the same.

The variation in the proportion who think emissions from international transport have 'a large impact' is greater - ranging from 67% of German and 66% of French and Austrian respondents, to one third or less of Estonian (24%), Romanian (30%), Finish (31%) and Latvian (33%) respondents.

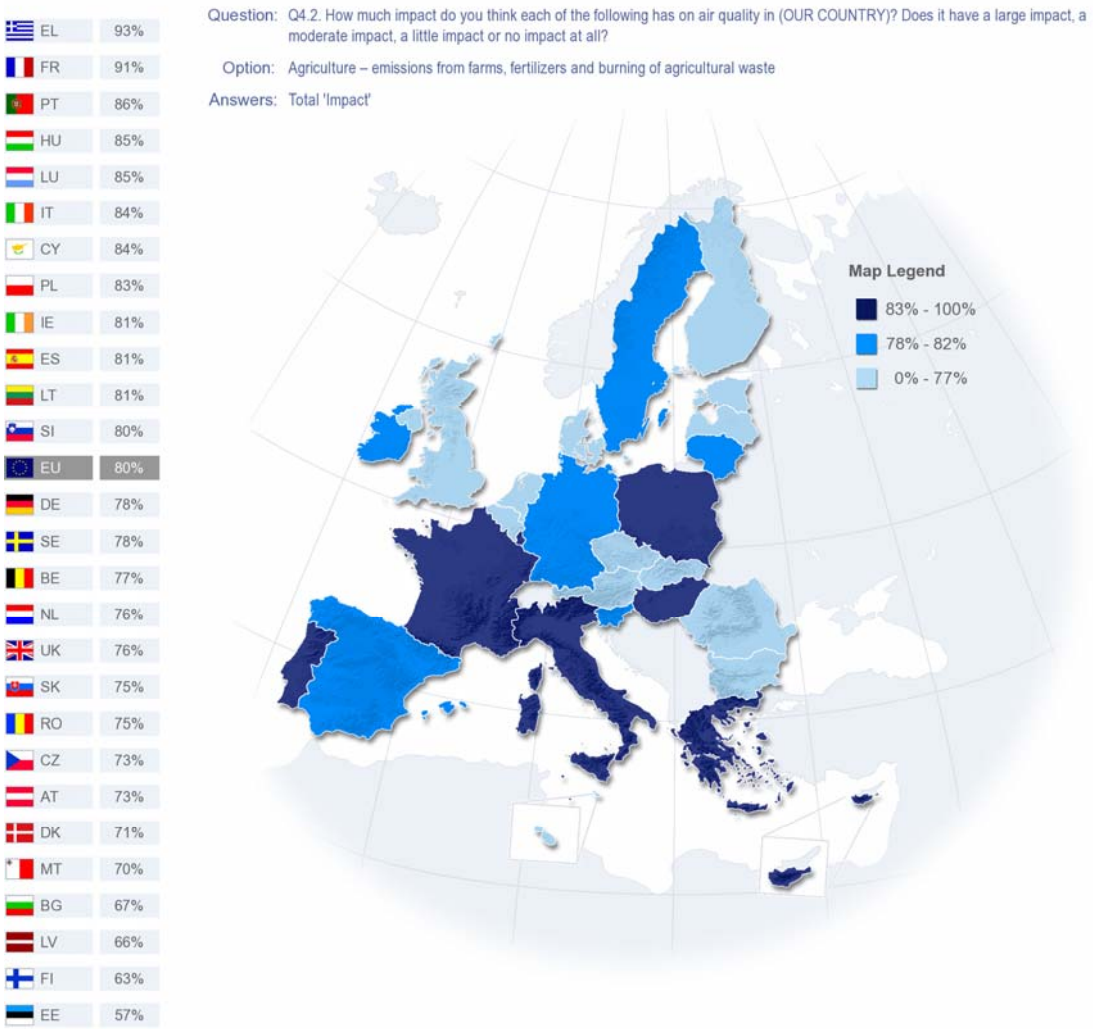
The map below illustrates that respondents living in the western areas of the EU are most likely to say that emissions from international transport have an impact on air quality in their country.



Eight out of ten Europeans think that agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste have an impact on air quality in their country. Respondents in Greece (93%) and France (91%) are the most likely to think this, particularly when compared to respondents living in Estonia (57%) and Finland (63%).

Looking in more detail at the results reveals that 68% of Greek, 59% of French and 50% of Portuguese respondents think that agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste have 'a large impact' on air quality. This is notably higher than the EU average of 41%.

The map below illustrates there is no particular geographic pattern when it comes to the perceived impact of agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste on air quality.



Overall, more than three quarters of Europeans (78%) think that residential energy use has an impact on air quality. Although the majority of respondents in each country think this way, there is a range of 38 percentage points across countries. Hungarian (88%) and Polish (87%) respondents are the most likely to think residential energy use has an impact on air quality. In fact, 49% of Polish respondents and 45% of Hungarian respondents say residential energy use has 'a large impact' on air quality in their country. Respondents in Estonia (50%) and Finland (55%) are the least likely to say residential energy use has an impact on air quality.

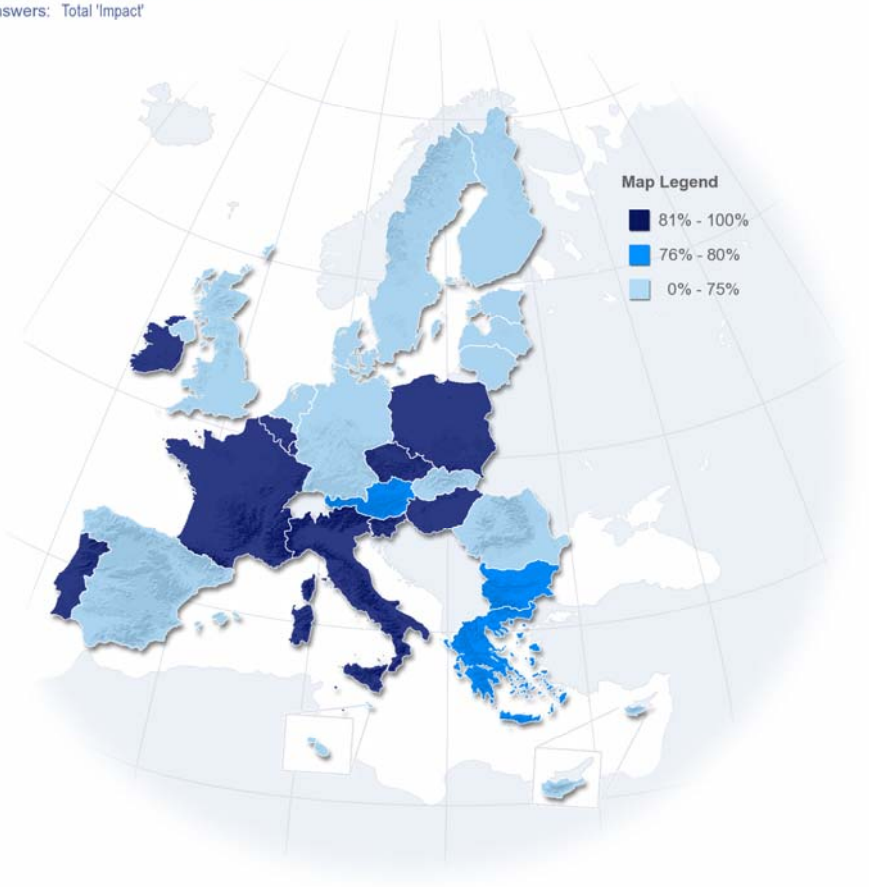
The map below does not show the clear geographic demarcation of previous questions. However, it illustrates that respondents in the Baltic and Scandinavian countries are less likely to think that residential energy use has an impact on air quality compared to respondents in other regions of the EU.

HU	88%
PL	87%
LU	86%
FR	84%
CZ	84%
SI	82%
BE	82%
PT	81%
IT	81%
IE	81%
EL	80%
BG	79%
EU	78%
AT	78%
UK	75%
DK	75%
ES	75%
LT	74%
CY	74%
DE	73%
SE	73%
SK	71%
RO	69%
MT	69%
NL	65%
LV	61%
FI	55%
EE	50%

Question: Q4.1. How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

Option: Residential energy use (e.g. coal and wood for heating of individual households)

Answers: Total 'Impact'



Socio-demographic analysis

Across all factors, the socio-demographic analysis highlights relatively few differences:

- Those aged 55+ are the least likely to say that **emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations** have an impact on air quality, particularly when compared to 25-39 year olds (89% vs. 95%). Respondents who are not working are also least likely to say that **emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations** have an impact on air quality, especially compared to employees (89% vs. 95%).

- Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to say that emissions from **international transport** have an impact on air quality, particularly when compared to 25-39 year olds (84% vs. 90%). Respondents who are not working are also least likely to say that emissions from **international transport** have an impact on air quality, especially compared to employees (84% vs. 90%).

- Women are more likely than men to say **agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste** have an impact on air quality (83% vs. 77%).

- Women are more likely than men to say **residential energy use** has an impact on air quality (81% vs. 73%).

The analysis also reveals that respondents who think that respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases or asthma and allergy are a problem in their country are all more likely to say that each type of emission has an impact on air quality. For example:

- 97% of those who say respiratory diseases are a serious problem say that **emissions from cars and trucks** have an impact on air quality, compared to 87% of those who say respiratory diseases are not a serious problem. This pattern is repeated for those who think that cardiovascular diseases or asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country.

- 93% of those who say cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem say that **emissions from industrial production and fossil fuel power stations** have an impact on air quality, compared to 82% of those who say these diseases are not a serious problem.

- 88% of those who say cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem say that **emissions from international transport** have an impact on air quality, compared to 76% of those who say these diseases are not a serious problem.

In addition, respondents who think emissions from one area have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that emissions from other areas also have an impact. For example:

- 94% of those who think **residential energy use** has an impact on air quality also think that **emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations** also have an impact on air quality. By comparison 84% of those who say residential energy use has no impact think that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations do have an impact on air quality.

- 98% of those who think **residential energy use** has an impact on air quality also think that **emissions from cars and trucks** have an impact on air quality. By comparison 89% of those who say residential energy use has no impact think that emissions from cars and trucks do have an impact on air quality. A similar pattern applies for **emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations** and for **agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste**.

- 89% of those who think **residential energy use** has an impact on air quality also think that **emissions from international transport** also have an impact on air quality. By comparison 79% of those who say residential energy use has no impact think that emissions from international transport do have an impact on air quality.

- 82% of those who think **emissions from cars and trucks** have an impact on air quality also think that **agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste** have an impact on air quality. By comparison 39% of those who say emissions from cars and trucks have no impact think that agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste do have an impact on air quality.

Q4 How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

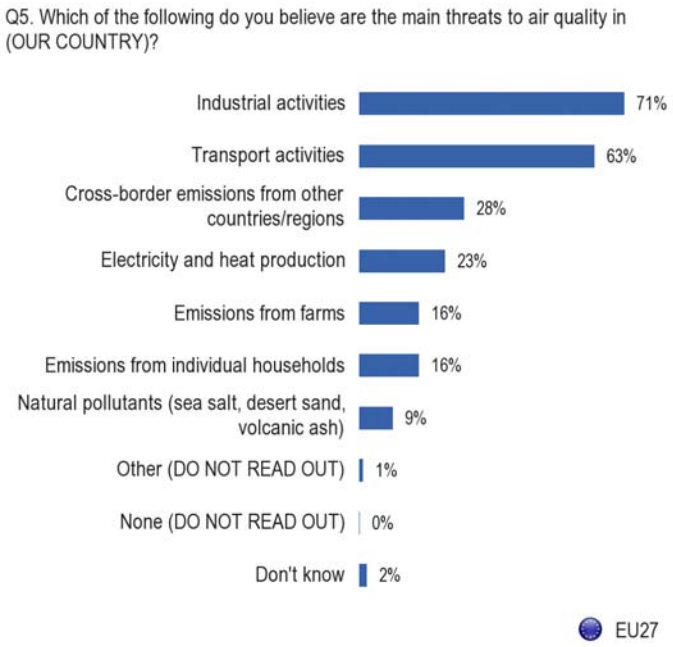
	Residential energy use (e.g. coal and wood for heating of individual households)		Agriculture – emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste		Emissions from cars and trucks		Emissions from international transport (e.g. ships and airplanes)		Emissions from industrial production (steel, cement, pulp and paper etc) and from fossil fuel power stations	
	Total 'Impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'Impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'Impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'Impact'	Total 'No impact'	Total 'Impact'	Total 'No impact'
EU27	78%	20%	80%	17%	96%	3%	86%	10%	92%	6%
Sex										
Male	73%	25%	77%	21%	94%	6%	85%	12%	91%	7%
Female	81%	16%	83%	13%	97%	2%	88%	7%	92%	5%
Age										
15-24	80%	19%	78%	21%	96%	4%	87%	12%	92%	7%
25-39	77%	21%	82%	15%	96%	4%	90%	8%	95%	4%
40-54	77%	21%	81%	17%	95%	4%	88%	9%	93%	6%
55 +	77%	20%	79%	16%	95%	4%	84%	9%	89%	7%
Respondent occupation scale										
Self-employed	76%	21%	78%	19%	96%	4%	88%	10%	91%	7%
Employee	78%	21%	82%	16%	97%	3%	90%	8%	95%	4%
Manual workers	75%	23%	78%	19%	94%	6%	86%	10%	91%	7%
Not working	78%	19%	80%	16%	95%	4%	84%	10%	89%	7%
Respiratory diseases										
A serious problem	80%	18%	83%	14%	97%	2%	89%	7%	93%	5%
Not a serious problem	65%	33%	64%	33%	87%	12%	77%	20%	85%	13%
Cardiovascular diseases										
A serious problem	80%	18%	81%	16%	96%	3%	88%	8%	93%	5%
Not a serious problem	58%	41%	68%	29%	87%	12%	76%	22%	82%	16%
Asthma and allergy										
A serious problem	79%	19%	82%	15%	96%	3%	89%	7%	93%	5%
Not a serious problem	66%	33%	68%	29%	90%	9%	77%	20%	84%	14%
Residential energy use										
Impact	100%		86%	11%	98%	2%	89%	7%	94%	4%
No impact		100%	60%	37%	89%	10%	79%	17%	84%	13%
Emissions from cars and trucks										
Impact	79%	19%	82%	15%	100%		89%	7%	93%	5%
No impact	47%	52%	39%	57%		100%	44%	51%	66%	31%

5. MAIN THREATS TO AIR QUALITY

- Industrial and transport activities are viewed as the main threats to air quality –

Respondents were asked to identify the areas they believe pose the main threats to air quality in their country. Industrial and transport activities are mentioned much more frequently than other threats. Seven out of ten (71%) respondents mention industrial activities, while 63% believe that transport activities are one of the main threats to air quality in their country.

Other threats are mentioned less frequently. Just over one quarter (28%) mention cross-border emissions from other countries/regions, while 23% mention electricity and heat production as main threats to air quality. Emissions from farms and from individual households are each mentioned by 16%, while 9% consider natural pollutants as one of the main threats to air quality in their country.



(MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

As the chart above indicates, **industrial activities** and **transport activities** are the most mentioned threats to air quality at an individual country level. **Industrial activities** are the most mentioned threat to air quality by respondents in 18 countries, with respondents in France the most likely to do so across the EU (82%). Eight out of ten respondents in Italy, Spain and Portugal also mention industrial activities (all 80%). In the case of Slovakia an equal proportion mentions industrial activities and transport activities (both 68%).

In contrast, fewer than half of all Danish respondents mention industrial activities. In fact Denmark is the only country where fewer than half of respondents mention industrial activities as a threat to air quality.

Respondents in Denmark and 9 other countries are most likely to mention **transport activities** as a main threat to air quality. At least three quarters of Maltese (77%) and Czech respondents (75%) say this. In contrast the issue is less widely mentioned by respondents in Greece (33%) and Finland (34%).

At least half of all respondents in Sweden (59%) and Finland (57%) mention **cross-border emissions from other countries/regions**, but this issue is mentioned by far fewer Maltese (10%) and Bulgarian respondents (14%). **Electricity and heat production** are mentioned as threats to air quality by 44% of respondents in Malta, but 11% of those in Sweden and 13% of those in Austria.

Just under one quarter of Austrian respondents mention **emissions from individual households**, as do 23% of respondents in Luxembourg. In contrast, 5% of Estonian and 7% of Swedish respondents mention household emissions. **Emissions from farms** are mentioned by almost one third of Irish respondents (32%), compared to 9% of those in Bulgaria and Italy. Respondents in Cyprus are the most likely to mention **natural pollutants** as a main threat to air quality (18%), in contrast with 3% of Estonian respondents.

Q5 Which of the following do you believe are the main threats to air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Industrial activities	Transport activities	Cross-border emissions from other countries/regions	Electricity and heat production	Emissions from individual households	Emissions from farms	Natural pollutants (sea salt, desert sand, volcanic ash)
EU27	71%	63%	28%	23%	16%	16%	9%
BE	**71%**	67%	36%	23%	20%	15%	*12%*
BG	**55%**	51%	14%	21%	11%	*9%*	*9%*
CZ	71%	**75%**	22%	34%	19%	14%	*8%*
DK	46%	**57%**	37%	21%	21%	30%	*7%*
DE	**69%**	62%	48%	23%	12%	17%	*4%*
EE	**62%**	55%	24%	38%	5%	16%	*3%*
IE	**54%**	52%	18%	22%	21%	32%	*8%*
EL	**74%**	33%	24%	35%	*9%*	26%	14%
ES	**80%**	72%	15%	28%	13%	17%	*12%*
FR	**82%**	69%	27%	19%	21%	22%	*10%*
IT	**80%**	68%	15%	19%	19%	9%	*7%*
CY	**59%**	53%	15%	39%	*10%*	16%	18%
LV	62%	**63%**	24%	15%	*9%*	21%	11%
LT	**57%**	54%	18%	15%	*8%*	17%	9%
LU	63%	**66%**	39%	25%	23%	18%	*11%*
HU	**69%**	42%	29%	17%	22%	20%	*5%*
MT	58%	**77%**	10%	44%	10%	13%	*9%*
NL	**75%**	58%	46%	30%	14%	22%	*6%*
AT	67%	**73%**	41%	13%	24%	13%	*6%*
PL	**65%**	43%	18%	34%	18%	11%	*9%*
PT	**80%**	69%	27%	22%	*12%*	15%	17%
RO	**61%**	55%	20%	14%	*9%*	19%	16%
SI	56%	**58%**	17%	19%	11%	18%	*6%*
SK	**68%**	**68%**	26%	25%	13%	15%	*11%*
FI	**58%**	34%	57%	17%	10%	19%	*6%*
SE	61%	**65%**	59%	11%	7%	23%	*6%*
UK	64%	**67%**	24%	24%	20%	*15%*	*15%*

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

Socio-demographic analysis reveals a range of differences. In terms of gender, men are slightly more likely than women to mention **electricity and heat production** (26% vs. 21%). Respondents aged 15-39 are less likely to mention **cross border emissions from other countries/regions** compared to those aged 40+. This is particularly the case when comparing 15-39 year olds to those aged 40-54 (23% vs. 31%). 15-39 year olds are, however, more likely than older respondents to mention **transport activities** as a threat to air quality. For example 67% of those aged 15-24 mention transport activities, compared to 60% of those aged 55+.

Respondents aged 55+ are least likely to mention **electricity and heat production**, particularly compared to those aged 25-39 (19% vs. 28%). Those aged 55+ are also less likely to mention **industrial activities** compared to younger respondents (64% vs. 74%-76%).

Respondents who completed their education prior to age 16 are the least likely to mention **transport activities**, **electricity and heat production**, **industrial activities** and **emissions from individual households** as threats to air quality in their country. For example 61% of this group mention industrial activity, compared to 78% of current students and 73% of those who completed their education aged 20+. Similarly, 16% of those who finished education aged 15 or younger mention electricity and heat production, compared to 26% of students and those who completed education aged 20+.

Manual workers and respondents who are not working are less likely than employees and the self-employed to mention **electricity and heat production** and **industrial activities** as threats to air quality. For instance 20% of manual workers and respondents who are not working mention electricity and heat production, compared to 26% of employees and 29% of the self-employed.

Respondents who consider respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and asthma and allergy to be serious problems are more likely to mention industrial activity as a threat to air quality when compared to respondents who do not think these conditions are serious problems. For example 72% of respondents who think respiratory diseases are a serious problem mention **industrial activities** as a main threat, compared to 62% of those who think these conditions are not a serious problem.

As might be expected, respondents who consider residential energy use to have an impact on air quality are more likely to identify **emissions from individual households** as a main threat to air quality (18% vs. 9% who say they have no impact). Similarly, 19% of those who say agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste has an impact on air quality mention **emissions from farms**, compared to 7% of those who say agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste do not have an impact.

The relationships are more striking when it comes to those who think that emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality. Almost two thirds (64%) of these respondents mention **transport activities**, compared to 33% of those who think emissions from cars and trucks have no impact. In addition 72% of those who think emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality mention **industrial activities** as a main threat, compared to 51% of those who say vehicle emissions do not have an impact.

Respondents who think that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are more likely to mention **transport activities**, **electricity and heat production** and **industrial activities** as main threats to air quality. For example 74% of those who think emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality mention industrial activities as a main threat to air quality, compared to 42% of those who think that emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have no impact on air quality.

Q5 Which of the following do you believe are the main threats to air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Industrial activities	Transport activities	Cross-border emissions from other countries/regions	Electricity and heat production	Emissions from individual households	Emissions from farms	Natural pollutants (sea salt, desert sand, volcanic ash)
EU27	71%	63%	28%	23%	16%	16%	9%
Sex							
Male	70%	61%	28%	26%	16%	15%	9%
Female	72%	64%	27%	21%	17%	18%	10%
Age							
15-24	76%	67%	23%	24%	18%	17%	10%
25-39	75%	65%	25%	28%	18%	15%	8%
40-54	74%	61%	31%	24%	16%	16%	9%
55 +	64%	60%	29%	19%	14%	17%	10%
Education (End of)							
15-	61%	58%	25%	16%	11%	17%	13%
16-19	70%	63%	30%	21%	15%	15%	10%
20+	73%	64%	28%	26%	18%	17%	8%
Still studying	78%	66%	23%	26%	20%	20%	10%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	73%	61%	26%	29%	15%	17%	6%
Employee	75%	66%	30%	26%	18%	16%	8%
Manual workers	66%	60%	29%	20%	12%	15%	11%
Not working	69%	61%	26%	20%	16%	17%	11%
Respiratory diseases							
A serious problem	72%	63%	27%	23%	17%	16%	10%
Not a serious problem	62%	58%	36%	24%	14%	17%	8%
Cardiovascular diseases							
A serious problem	72%	63%	27%	23%	16%	17%	10%
Not a serious problem	63%	58%	36%	21%	12%	15%	8%
Asthma and allergy							
A serious problem	72%	63%	28%	23%	17%	17%	9%
Not a serious problem	67%	59%	26%	22%	12%	15%	9%
Residential energy use							
Impact	72%	64%	27%	24%	18%	17%	9%
No impact	67%	58%	33%	20%	9%	16%	10%
Agriculture							
Impact	73%	63%	28%	23%	17%	19%	9%
No impact	64%	61%	30%	22%	11%	7%	10%
Emissions from cars and trucks							
Impact	72%	64%	27%	23%	16%	16%	9%
No impact	51%	33%	37%	17%	10%	17%	17%
Emissions from industrial production							
Impact	74%	64%	28%	24%	16%	16%	9%
No impact	42%	50%	33%	12%	17%	17%	12%

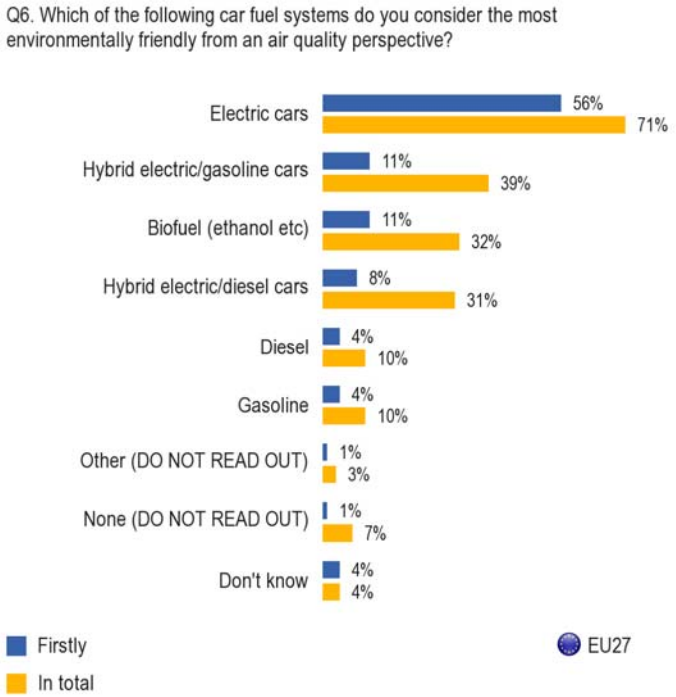
6. MOST ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY ENERGY SYSTEMS

Respondents were asked to identify the car fuel systems and household heating systems they considered to be the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective. The results are presented in the following sections.

6.1 Car fuel systems

- Electric cars are considered to have the most environmentally friendly fuel system in terms of air quality -

When asked to identify the most environmentally friendly car fuel systems in terms of air quality, the majority of respondents mention electric cars. More than half mention them as their first response (56%) while 71% mention them overall when given the option to make a second and third choice. These proportions are considerably higher than for other fuel systems: hybrid electric/gasoline cars (39%); biofuel (32%); and, hybrid electric/diesel (31%). One in ten respondents consider diesel or gasoline fuel systems to be the most environmentally friendly in terms of air quality.



Electric cars are considered to have the most environmentally friendly fuel system in terms of air quality by the majority of respondents in every country. This fuel system is also the most mentioned in all 27 countries. At least eight out of ten respondents in Portugal (83%), Slovenia and Spain (82%) mention electric cars. Respondents in Cyprus are the least likely to mention electric cars, but even so the proportion is still relatively high at 61%.

France (56%) and the Netherlands (53%) are the only countries where at least half of all respondents mentioned **hybrid electric/gasoline** cars as having the most environmentally friendly fuel system from an air quality perspective. Respondents in Romania (21%) are the least likely to mention this kind of fuel system.

Q6T Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

	Electric cars	Hybrid electric/gasoline cars	Biofuel (ethanol etc)	Hybrid electric/diesel cars	Gasoline	Diesel
EU27	71%	39%	32%	31%	10%	10%
BE	**75%**	49%	34%	32%	14%	*11%*
BG	**72%**	28%	39%	22%	*16%*	17%
CZ	**78%**	47%	40%	36%	11%	*8%*
DK	**77%**	36%	35%	36%	*8%*	*8%*
DE	**65%**	48%	17%	32%	*11%*	*11%*
EE	**79%**	34%	35%	21%	6%	*4%*
IE	**74%**	28%	39%	38%	*8%*	15%
EL	**62%**	33%	33%	37%	*7%*	10%
ES	**82%**	37%	25%	34%	*7%*	*7%*
FR	**71%**	56%	35%	29%	11%	*7%*
IT	**74%**	26%	28%	26%	*7%*	9%
CY	**61%**	47%	28%	33%	11%	*6%*
LV	**74%**	30%	50%	27%	*7%*	8%
LT	**77%**	32%	40%	25%	*10%*	*10%*
LU	**70%**	49%	21%	35%	18%	*17%*
HU	**62%**	37%	39%	34%	*6%*	*6%*
MT	**78%**	29%	37%	18%	10%	*7%*
NL	**73%**	53%	40%	36%	*8%*	*8%*
AT	**70%**	49%	20%	38%	11%	*10%*
PL	**66%**	39%	36%	34%	12%	*11%*
PT	**83%**	40%	33%	31%	*12%*	13%
RO	**65%**	21%	52%	14%	13%	*10%*
SI	**82%**	34%	36%	29%	*7%*	*7%*
SK	**73%**	41%	51%	27%	*11%*	12%
FI	**72%**	38%	37%	42%	*5%*	9%
SE	**76%**	27%	40%	40%	*5%*	8%
UK	**69%**	31%	34%	32%	*13%*	15%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

At least half of all respondents in Romania (52%) Slovakia (51%) and Latvia (50%) think that **biofuel** is the most environmentally friendly fuel system from an air quality perspective. In contrast only 17% of German respondents agree. Respondents in Finland (42%) and Sweden (40%) are the most likely to mention **hybrid electric/diesel** cars, while those in Romania (14%) are the least likely to mention this type of car fuel system.

Just under one in five respondents (18%) in Luxembourg mention **gasoline** as the most environmentally friendly fuel system from an air quality perspective. Only 5% of Finnish and Swedish respondents say the same. **Diesel** is mentioned by 17% of respondents in Bulgaria and Luxembourg, compared to 4% of respondents in Estonia.

Socio-demographic analysis illustrates that men are more likely than women to mention hybrid **electric/gasoline** cars (45% vs. 33%) and **electric/diesel** cars (35% vs. 27%) as having the most environmentally friendly fuel system from an air quality perspective.

Respondents aged 40-54 are the most likely to mention hybrid **electric/gasoline** cars, particularly compared to 15-24 year olds (43% vs. 35%). The older the respondents, the less likely they are to mention hybrid **electric/diesel** cars as having the most environmentally friendly fuel system from an air quality perspective. For example 42% of 15-24 year olds mention this fuel system, compared to 23% of those aged 55+. A similar pattern appears for **biofuels**: 39% of respondents aged 15-24 mention this fuel system, compared to 27% of those aged 55+.

The later a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to mention **biofuel**, hybrid **electric/diesel** hybrid **electric/gasoline** and **diesel** fuel systems as being the most environmentally friendly fuel systems from an air quality perspective. For instance 26% of those who finished their education aged 15 or younger mention hybrid electric/gasoline cars, compared to 46% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

Respondents who are not working are the least likely to mention hybrid **electric/gasoline** and **electric/diesel** car fuel systems, particularly when compared to employees and the self-employed. For instance, 34% of respondents who are not working mention **electric/gasoline** car fuel systems compared to 46% of employees. Manual workers are also less likely than employees and the self-employed to mention hybrid **electric/gasoline** car fuel systems (37% vs. 43-46%) They are also the least likely to mention **electric** car fuel systems, particularly compared to employees and the self-employed (67% vs. 73%).

Respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality are more likely to mention **electric car** fuel systems than those who think emissions from cars and trucks have no impact (72% vs. 59%).

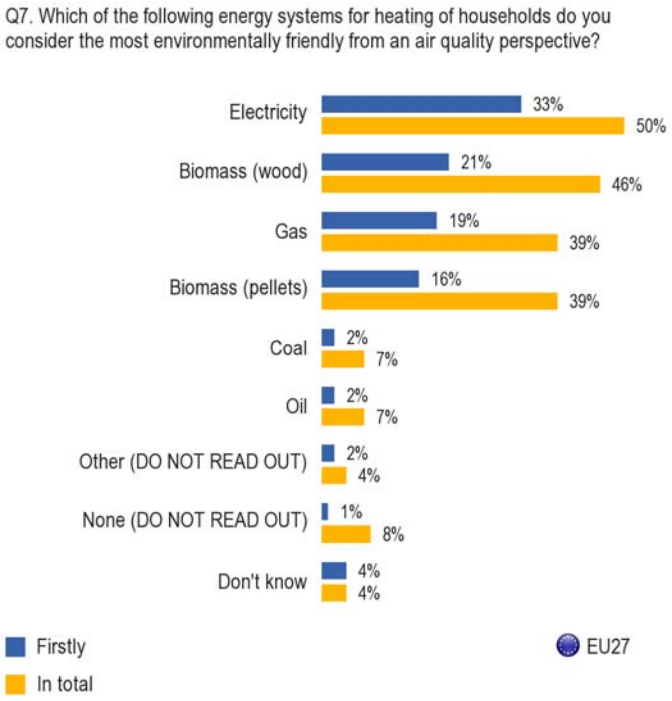
Q6T - Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

	Electric cars	Hybrid electric /gasoline cars	Biofuel (ethanol etc)	Hybrid electric /diesel cars	Gasoline	Diesel
EU27	71%	39%	32%	31%	10%	10%
Sex						
Male	73%	45%	30%	35%	10%	10%
Female	70%	33%	33%	27%	10%	10%
Age						
15-24	69%	35%	39%	42%	11%	11%
25-39	73%	41%	35%	36%	8%	8%
40-54	71%	43%	31%	31%	10%	10%
55 +	71%	37%	27%	23%	12%	11%
Education (End of)						
15-	66%	26%	24%	22%	16%	14%
16-19	71%	37%	32%	29%	11%	11%
20+	73%	46%	32%	33%	8%	8%
Still studying	74%	36%	40%	41%	8%	10%
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	73%	43%	31%	31%	8%	10%
Employee	73%	46%	32%	35%	8%	9%
Manual workers	67%	37%	34%	34%	12%	11%
Not working	71%	34%	31%	28%	12%	11%
Emissions from cars and trucks						
Impact	72%	40%	32%	31%	10%	10%
No impact	59%	34%	24%	31%	18%	16%

6.2 Households heating

- Electricity is considered the most environmentally friendly household heating system in terms of air quality -

When asked to identify the most environmentally friendly energy systems for heating households from an air quality perspective, most respondents mention electricity. One third (33%) mention electricity as their first choice, while overall 50% mention electricity as any of their responses. Wood biomass is mentioned by 46% overall, followed by gas and pellet biomass (both 39%). Only 7% mention coal or oil as environmentally friendly heating systems for households from an air quality perspective.



In 12 countries respondents are most likely to mention electricity. This is particularly the case in Portugal (70%), Lithuania and Bulgaria (both 65%). In contrast, only one third of respondents (35%) in Germany mention electricity as an environmentally friendly heating system for households from an air quality perspective.

Respondents in eight countries are most likely to mention **wood biomass**. At least six out of ten respondents in Estonia (67%), the Czech Republic (63%), Slovakia (62%) and France (60%) mentioning this form of heating for households as environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective. By comparison, only 27% of Maltese and 29% of Swedish respondents mention biomass (wood).

Gas is the most mentioned heating system in three countries: Greece (59%), Malta (53%) and Italy (39%). Just over one in five respondents in Sweden (22%) and Hungary (24%) also mention gas.

Biomass (pellets) is the most mentioned heating system in Finland (58%), Denmark (52%), Ireland (51%) and Germany (50%). In contrast, 14% of Cypriot and 19% of Maltese respondents mention pellets.

It is worth noting in the case of Italy there is no clear preference amongst the four most mentioned heating systems, with 38% mentioning electricity or wood biomass, 39% mentioning gas and 37% mentioning biomass in the form of pellets. This is the only country where opinion is so evenly spread across these four systems.

Oil is mentioned as an environmentally friendly heating system for households from an air quality perspective by 17% of respondents in Ireland and 2% of those in Estonia. **Coal** is mentioned by 13% of respondents in Spain, and 2% of those in Hungary, Finland and Sweden.

Q7T Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

	Electricity	Biomass (wood)	Gas	Biomass (pellets)	Oil	Coal
EU27	50%	46%	39%	39%	7%	7%
BE	**59%**	40%	56%	42%	7%	8%
BG	**65%**	37%	41%	26%	5%	7%
CZ	54%	**63%**	54%	45%	3%	5%
DK	36%	42%	37%	**52%**	6%	3%
DE	35%	43%	47%	**50%**	9%	3%
EE	43%	**67%**	32%	28%	2%	3%
IE	49%	44%	35%	**51%**	17%	5%
EL	40%	43%	**59%**	27%	8%	7%
ES	**63%**	42%	31%	27%	5%	13%
FR	59%	**60%**	30%	49%	6%	8%
IT	38%	38%	**39%**	37%	4%	7%
CY	**53%**	35%	47%	14%	9%	9%
LV	**63%**	59%	33%	41%	3%	7%
LT	**65%**	57%	30%	36%	3%	4%
LU	**54%**	43%	48%	42%	8%	11%
HU	48%	**52%**	24%	43%	3%	2%
MT	50%	27%	**53%**	19%	10%	5%
NL	**56%**	52%	54%	37%	5%	4%
AT	41%	**59%**	32%	57%	7%	5%
PL	47%	**50%**	46%	38%	10%	9%
PT	**70%**	48%	36%	30%	5%	12%
RO	**61%**	52%	25%	20%	5%	10%
SI	51%	**55%**	34%	44%	4%	5%
SK	55%	**62%**	51%	42%	5%	8%
FI	54%	51%	27%	**58%**	4%	2%
SE	**53%**	29%	22%	51%	3%	2%
UK	**56%**	41%	38%	33%	12%	8%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

Socio-demographic analysis reveals differences of opinion between age groups. The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention **gas** as an environmentally friendly heating systems for households from an air quality perspective. For example 29% of 15-24 year olds mention gas, compared to 45% of those aged 55+. 15-24 year olds are also more likely to mention **coal** than older age groups (15% vs. 5-8%). The older the respondent, the less likely they are to mention **biomass (wood)**. This is particularly the case when comparing those aged 55+ with those aged 15-24 years (39% vs. 54%).

The oldest respondents are the least likely to mention **biomass (pellets)**, particularly compared to 25-39 year olds (31% vs. 47%). Respondents aged 25-54 year olds are less likely than the oldest and youngest respondents to mention **electricity** as an environmentally friendly heating system for households from an air quality perspective (45-46% vs. 53-56%).

The later a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to mention **biomass (pellets)** as an environmentally friendly heating system for households from an air quality perspective. More than four out of ten respondents (44%) who completed their education aged 20+ mention biomass (pellets), compared to 38% of those who finished aged 16-19, and 27% of those who finished prior to age 16.

Respondents who are not working are less likely than workers to mention biomass (pellets) (33%) as an environmentally friendly heating system for households from an air quality perspective.

Q7T - Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

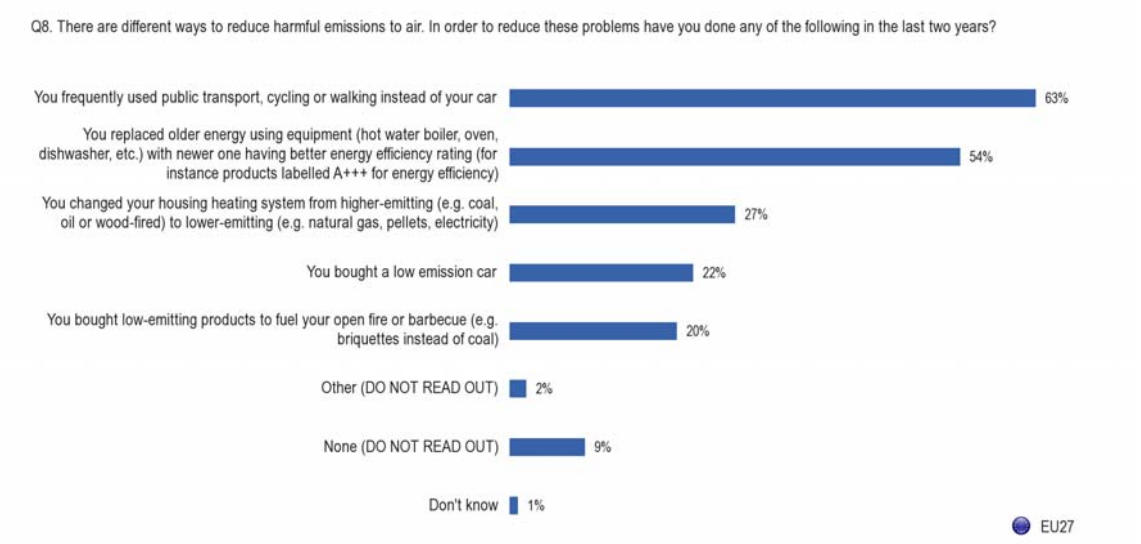
	Electricity	Biomass (wood)	Gas	Biomass (pellets)	Oil	Coal
EU27	50%	46%	39%	39%	7%	7%
Age						
15-24	53%	54%	29%	38%	10%	15%
25-39	45%	52%	35%	47%	6%	8%
40-54	46%	46%	40%	44%	6%	5%
55 +	56%	39%	45%	31%	7%	5%
Education (End of)						
15-	51%	38%	41%	27%	9%	9%
16-19	49%	46%	39%	38%	8%	8%
20+	50%	47%	41%	44%	5%	5%
Still studying	52%	55%	29%	39%	9%	13%
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	45%	48%	39%	44%	6%	6%
Employee	47%	48%	39%	47%	6%	7%
Manual workers	46%	49%	39%	41%	7%	8%
Not working	54%	45%	39%	33%	8%	8%

7. TAKING INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS TO REDUCE HARMFUL EMISSIONS TO AIR

- Reducing car use and upgrading to more energy efficient equipment are the most commonly taken individual actions to reduce emissions -

Respondents were asked to identify the actions they had personally taken to reduce emissions harmful to air in the past two years. More than six out of ten (63%) say they frequently use public transport, cycle or walk rather than using their car. Just over half (54%) have replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones with a better energy efficiency rating, while 27% changed their housing heating system from higher-emitting to lower-emitting. Around one in five have bought a low emission car (22%), or bought low-emitting products to fuel their open fire or barbecue (20%).

Around one in ten (9%) say they have not done any of these things.



The majority of respondents in all but three countries say they **frequently use public transport, cycle or walk instead of their car**. The exceptions are respondents in Cyprus (36%) and Malta (39%) and Estonia (48%). However in the case of Estonia, this is still the most commonly mentioned option by respondents. At the other end of the scale more than seven out of ten Spanish (73%) and Romanian (71%) respondents say they frequently use public transport, cycle or walk instead of their car. Across the EU, in 21 countries frequently using public transport, cycling or walking instead of using a car is the most common action taken.

Eight out of ten (81%) Slovakian respondents have **replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones having a better energy efficiency rating**. This is the most common action taken in Slovakia, and furthermore Slovakian respondents are more likely to have done this than respondents in any other country. In contrast, only 24% of Lithuanian and 27% of Estonian respondents have replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones having a better energy efficiency rating

Respondents in Slovakia are the most likely to have **changed their housing heating system from higher-emitting to lower-emitting** (42%). In a sharp contrast just 8% of Estonian respondents say the same. More than one third of respondents in Luxembourg have **bought a low emission car** (37%), as have 34% of Slovakian and 32% of Belgian respondents. By comparison, 8% of Bulgarian and Latvian respondents have done this.

Q8 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?

	You frequently used public transport, cycling or walking instead of your car	You replaced older energy using equipment (hot water boiler, oven, dishwasher, etc.) with newer one having better energy efficiency rating (for instance products labelled A+++ for energy efficiency)	You changed your housing heating system from higher-emitting (e.g. coal, oil or wood-fired) to lower-emitting (e.g. natural gas, pellets, electricity)	You bought a low emission car	You bought low-emitting products to fuel your open fire or barbecue (e.g. briquettes instead of coal)
EU27	63%	54%	27%	22%	20%
BE	**65%**	58%	38%	32%	*23%*
BG	**55%**	34%	20%	*8%*	*8%*
CZ	**65%**	61%	33%	24%	*23%*
DK	53%	**57%**	*23%*	25%	30%
DE	**67%**	**67%**	28%	30%	*26%*
EE	**48%**	27%	*8%*	9%	11%
IE	51%	**54%**	25%	*22%*	36%
EL	**64%**	43%	26%	17%	*15%*
ES	**73%**	61%	29%	20%	*16%*
FR	**60%**	45%	34%	*20%*	21%
IT	**58%**	47%	25%	22%	*8%*
CY	36%	**40%**	14%	24%	*12%*
LV	**66%**	45%	15%	*8%*	19%
LT	**58%**	24%	15%	17%	*9%*
LU	**62%**	53%	40%	37%	*27%*
HU	**69%**	42%	25%	*9%*	*9%*
MT	39%	**52%**	23%	20%	*13%*
NL	**56%**	52%	22%	27%	*15%*
AT	**65%**	63%	30%	*23%*	24%
PL	**59%**	54%	*20%*	*20%*	25%
PT	59%	**65%**	35%	*18%*	24%
RO	**71%**	39%	31%	*17%*	21%
SI	**45%**	37%	31%	17%	*9%*
SK	67%	**81%**	42%	*34%*	35%
FI	**52%**	43%	14%	23%	*13%*
SE	**59%**	48%	*22%*	*22%*	29%
UK	**64%**	58%	24%	*22%*	*22%*

Highest percentage per country | *Lowest percentage per*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

More than one third of Irish (36%) and Slovakian (35%) respondents have bought **low-emitting products to fuel their open fire or barbecue**. Less than one in ten Italian, Bulgarian (both 8%), Slovenian, Hungarian and Lithuanian (all 9%) respondents have also done this.

Socio-demographic analysis reveals men are more likely than women to say they bought a **low emission car** (26% vs. 19%), while women are slightly more likely to say they frequently use **public transport, cycle or walk instead of using their car** (66% vs. 60%).

Respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than older age groups to say they frequently use **public transport, cycle or walk instead of using their car** (76% vs. 59-62%). They are also the least likely to say they purchased a lower emissions car (15% vs. 22-25%). Respondents aged 25-54 are most likely to have **replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones having a better energy efficiency rating** (57-59% vs. 45-52%), while those aged 55+ are the least likely to have bought **low-emitting products to fuel their open fire or barbecue** (14% vs. 22-26%).

Those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the least likely to have bought **low-emitting products to fuel their open fire or barbecue**, bought a **low emission car**, or to have **replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones having a better energy efficiency rating**. For example 45% of those who completed their education aged 15 or less have replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones with a better energy efficiency rating, compared to 58% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

Respondents who are not working are more likely than workers to say they frequently use **public transport, cycle or walk instead of using their car** (68% vs. 53-61%). On the other hand they are less likely than workers to say they bought a low emission car (18% vs. 24-29%). Employees and the self-employed are more likely than manual workers and respondents who are not working to have **replaced old energy using equipment with newer ones having a better energy efficiency rating** (59% vs. 50-52%).

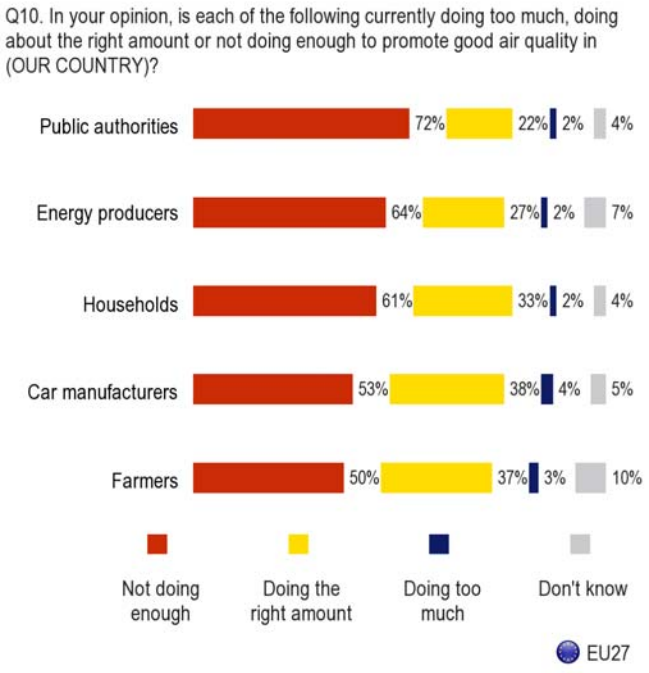
Q8 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You frequently used public transport, cycling or walking instead of your car	You replaced older energy using equipment (hot water boiler, oven, dishwasher, etc.) with newer one having better energy efficiency rating (for instance products labelled A+++ for energy efficiency)	You changed your housing heating system from higher-emitting (e.g. coal, oil or wood-fired) to lower-emitting (e.g. natural gas, pellets, electricity)	You bought a low emission car	You bought low-emitting products to fuel your open fire or barbecue (e.g. briquettes instead of coal)
EU27	63%	54%	27%	22%	20%
Sex					
Male	60%	53%	28%	26%	20%
Female	66%	55%	26%	19%	20%
Age					
15-24	76%	45%	24%	15%	26%
25-39	61%	57%	26%	23%	23%
40-54	59%	59%	27%	25%	22%
55 +	62%	52%	29%	22%	14%
Education (End of)					
15-	60%	45%	27%	17%	13%
16-19	62%	55%	26%	23%	20%
20+	62%	58%	29%	25%	21%
Still studying	79%	46%	25%	17%	27%
Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	53%	59%	31%	29%	22%
Employee	61%	59%	27%	26%	23%
Manual workers	57%	52%	27%	24%	21%
Not working	68%	50%	27%	18%	17%

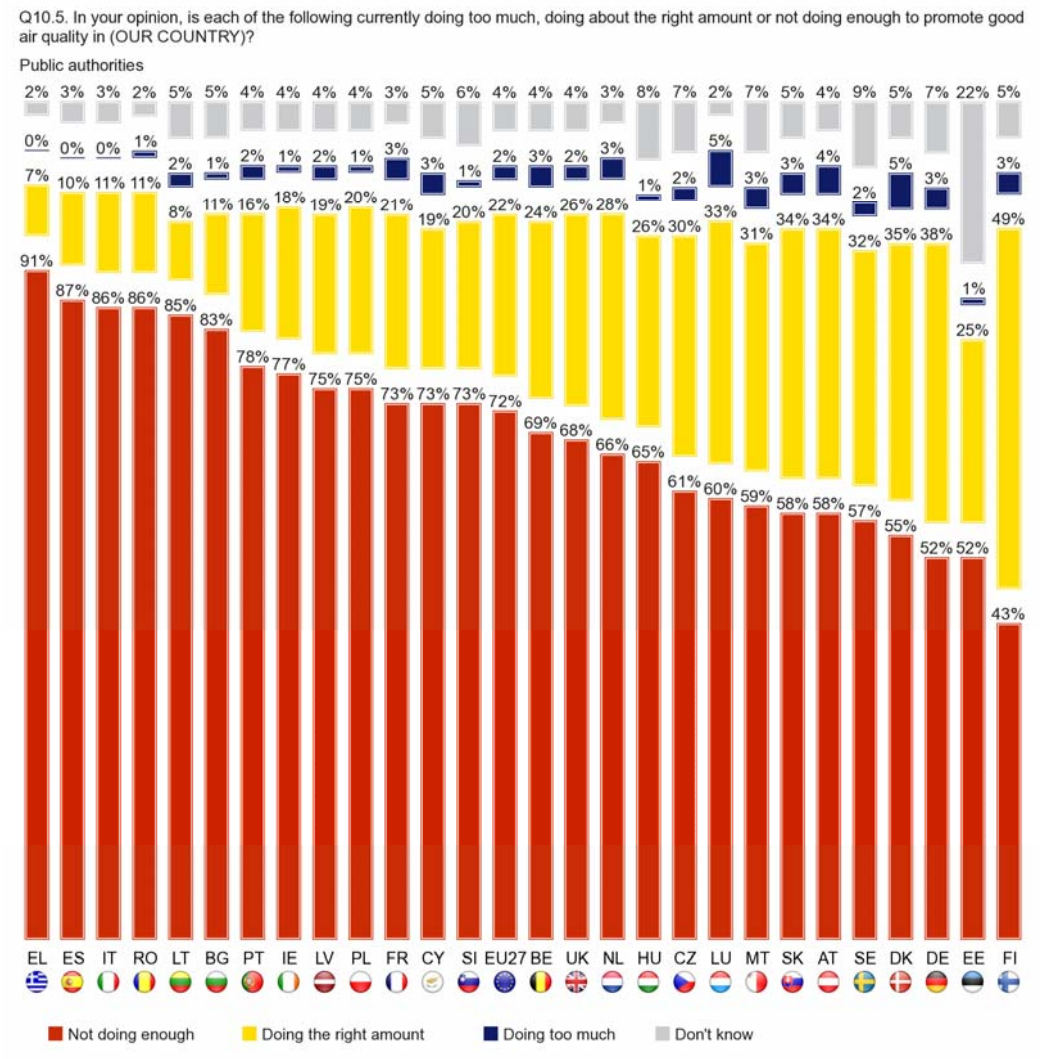
8. THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT ACTORS TO PROMOTE GOOD AIR QUALITY

- Most respondents think that various actors are not doing enough to promote good air quality -

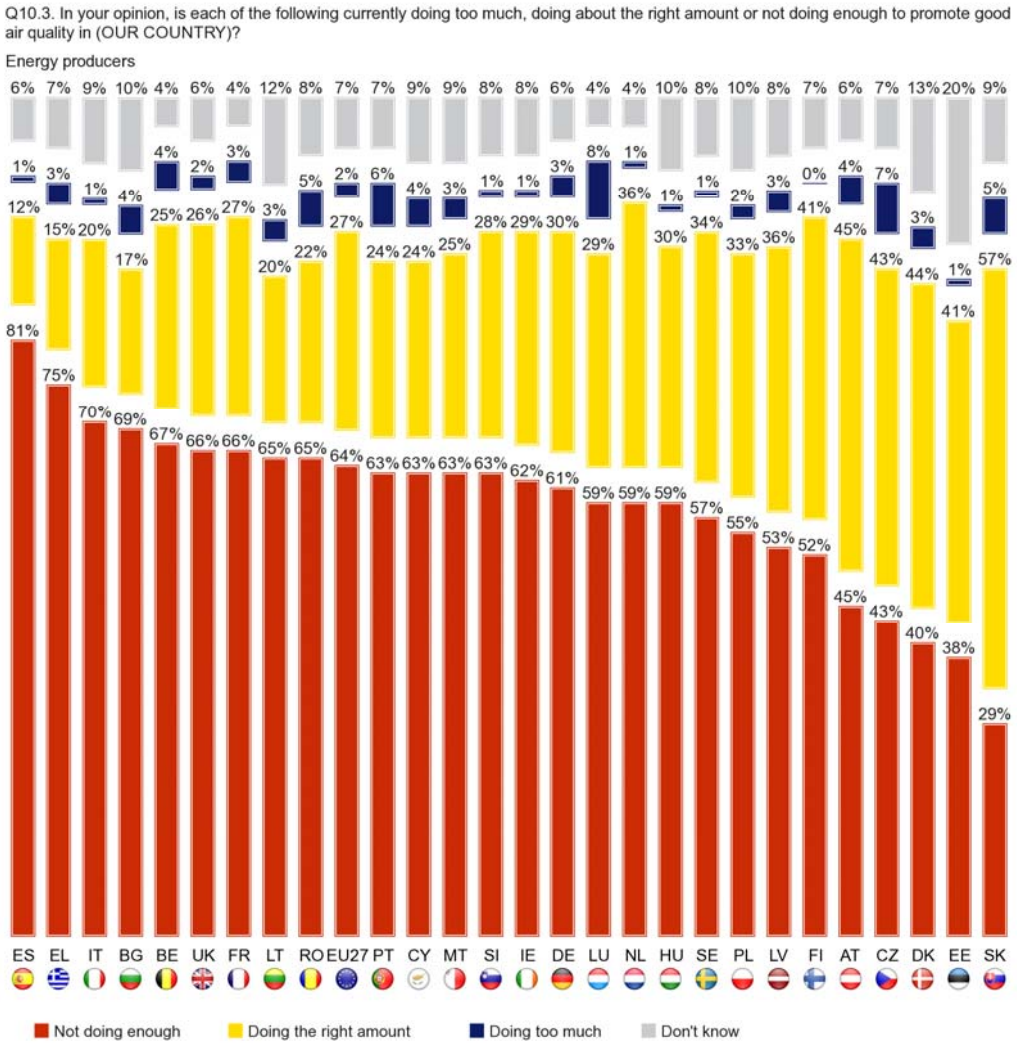
Respondents were asked to say whether they thought a range of actors were doing enough, not enough or too much to promote good air quality in their country. In the case of each actor, most respondents think they are not doing enough. Respondents are most likely to say this about public authorities (72%), followed by energy producers (64%) and households (61%). Around half say car manufacturers (53%) and farmers (50%) are not doing enough to promote good air quality.



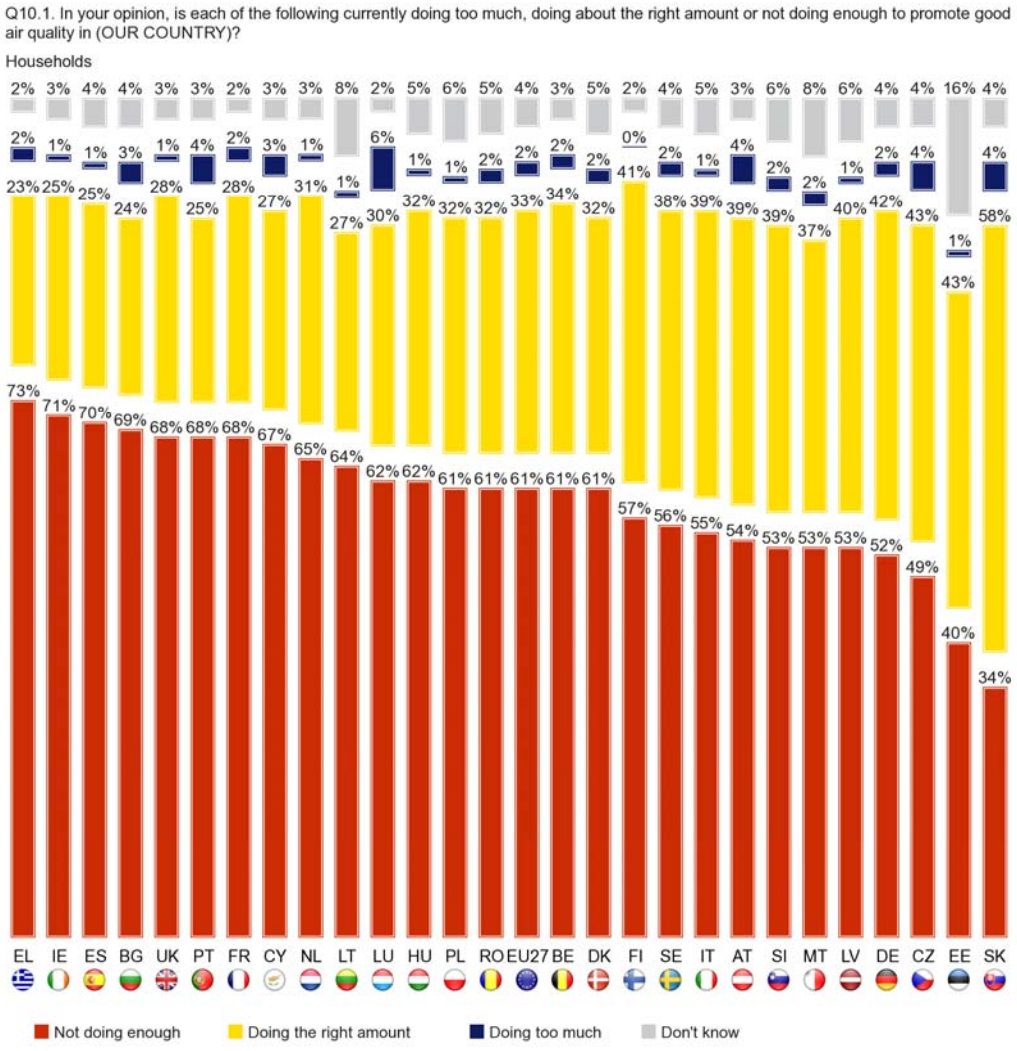
The majority of respondents in all but one country think that public authorities are not doing enough to promote good air quality. The exception is Finland, where 43% think the authorities aren't doing enough, and 49% think they are. In contrast, 91% of Greek respondents think public authorities are not doing enough to promote good air quality in their country. At least eight out of ten respondents in Spain (87%), Italy, Romania (both 86%), Lithuania (85%) and Bulgaria (83%) think the same.



The majority of respondents in 22 countries think that energy producers are not doing enough to promote good air quality. This view is most strongly held by Spanish (81%), Greek (75%) and Italian (70%) respondents, and least widely held by respondents in Slovakia (29%). Slovakian respondents are most likely to say that energy producers are doing the right amount to promote good air quality (57%). This is the only country where at least half of all respondents hold this view.

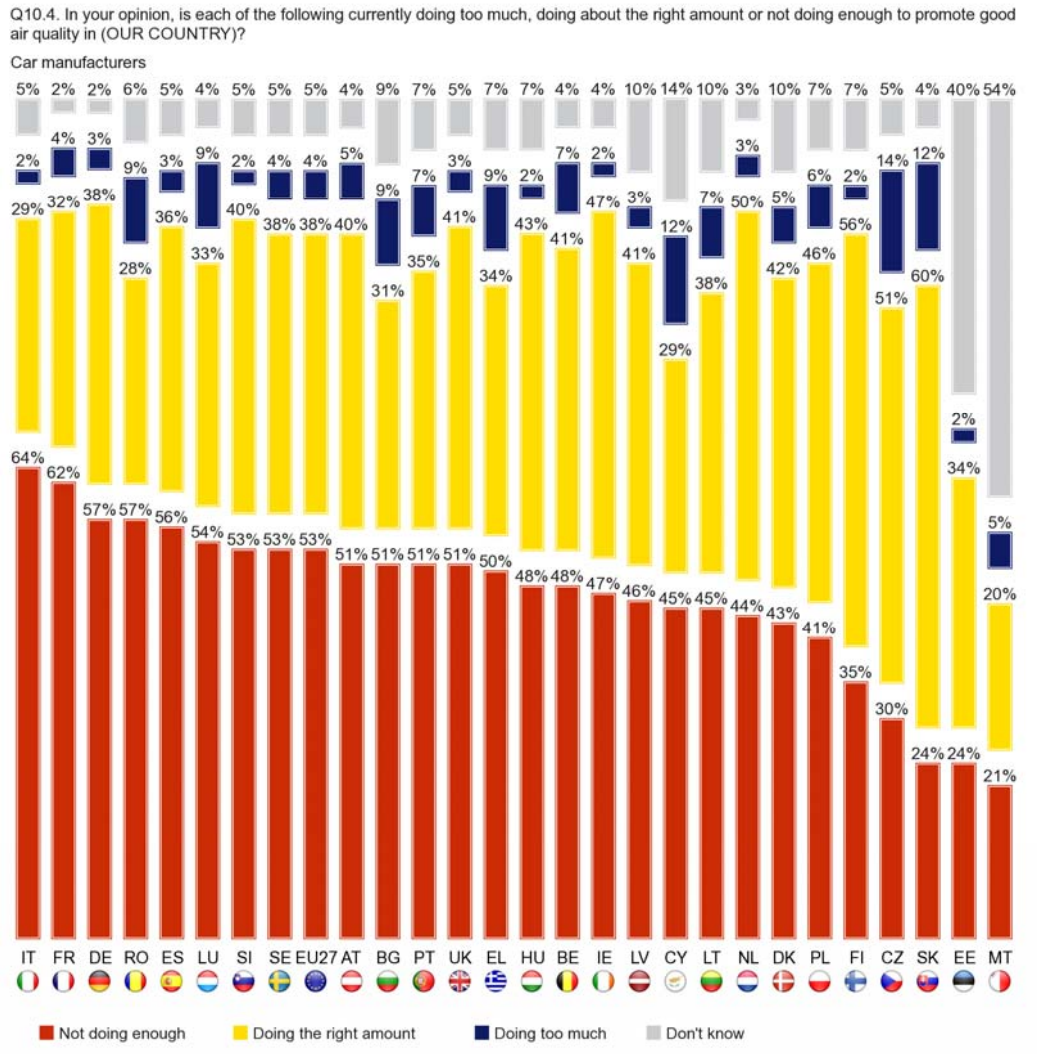


The majority of respondents in 24 countries think that household are not doing enough to promote good air quality. Respondents in Greece (73%), Ireland (71%) and Spain (70%) are the most likely to say this. In contrast, 34% of Slovakian, 40% of Estonian and 49% of Czech respondents hold the same opinion. In fact the majority of Slovakian respondents think that households are doing the right amount to promote good air quality (58%).

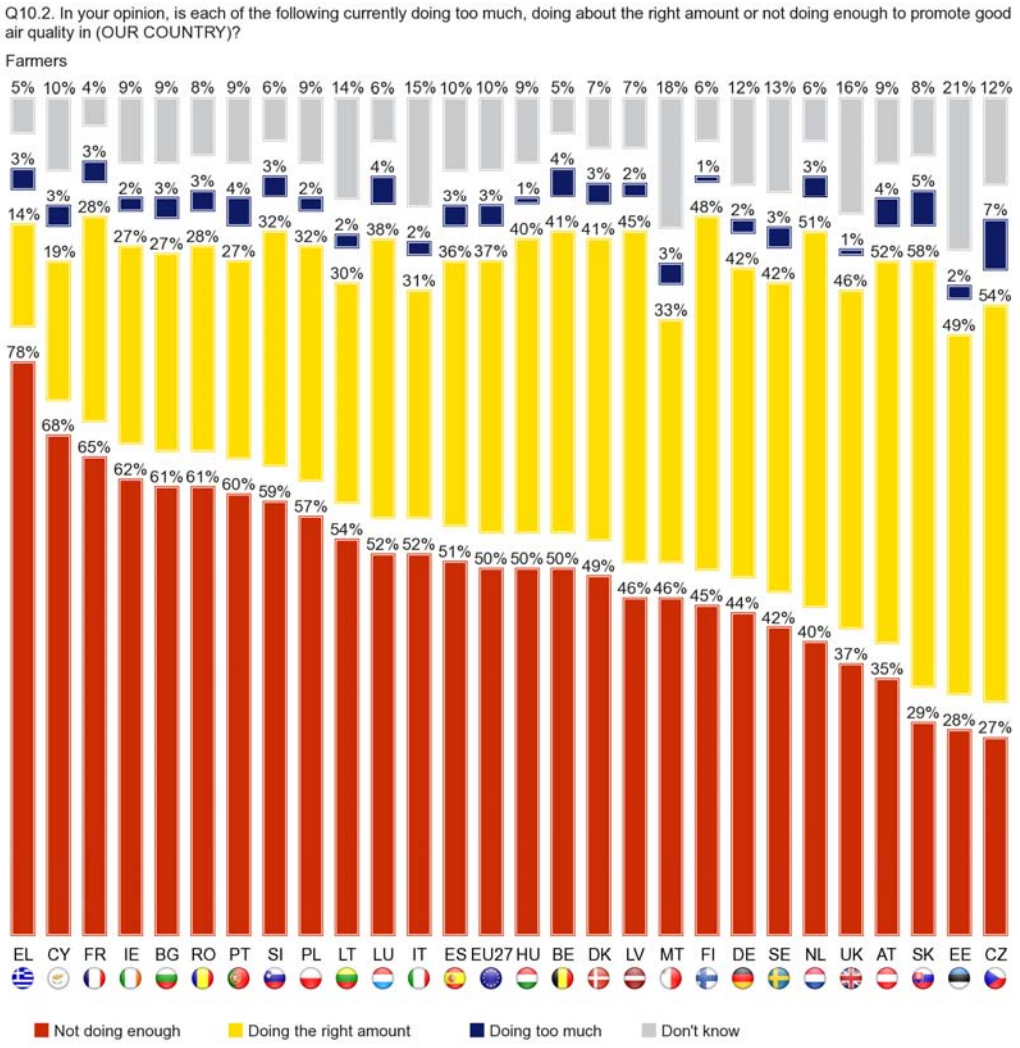


At least six out of ten respondents in Italy (64%) and France (62%) think that car manufacturers are not doing enough to promote good air quality. In contrast less than one quarter of respondents in Malta (21%), Estonia and Slovakia (both 24%) say the same. In fact, 54% of Maltese and 40% of Estonian respondents say they don't know if car manufacturers are doing enough to promote good air quality.

At least half of all respondents in Slovakia (60%), Finland (56%), the Czech Republic (51%) and the Netherlands (50%) think that car manufacturers are doing the right amount to promote good air quality.



More than three quarters of Greek respondents (78%) think that farmers are not doing enough to promote good air quality in their country, and 68% of Cypriot and 65% of French respondents agree. In contrast 27% of Czech, 28% of Estonian and 29% of Slovakian respondents think the same way. In fact at least half of all respondents in Slovakia (58%), the Czech Republic (54%), Austria (52%) and the Netherlands (51%) think that farmers are doing enough to promote good air quality.



Socio-demographic analysis reveals a number of variations in opinions. Women are more likely than men to say that **households** and **car manufacturers** are not doing enough to promote good air quality (households: 64% vs. 59%, car manufacturers: 56% vs. 50%).

The youngest respondents are the least likely to say that **public authorities, energy producers** and **farmers** are doing enough to promote good air quality. For example 65% of 15-24 year olds say that public authorities are not doing enough, compared to 71-75% of those aged 25+.

Respondents who completed their education aged 20+ are more likely to say that **energy producers**, **household**, **car manufacturers** and **farmers** are not doing enough, compared to those who completed their education at a younger age. For instance 55% of those who finished education aged 20+ think that farmers are not doing enough to promote good air quality, compared to 47% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger.

Employees and the self-employed are more likely than manual workers to say that **energy producers** and **households** are not doing enough to promote good air quality. For example 66% of employees and 64% of the self-employed say that households are not doing enough in this area, compared to 56% of manual workers. Manual workers, on the other hand are the least likely to say that **car manufacturers** (48%) and **farmers** (44%) are not doing enough to promote good air quality. Self-employed respondents are the most likely to say that **public authorities** are not doing enough to promote air quality (76%).

Respondents who say they do not feel informed about air quality problems are more likely to say that **public authorities** are not doing enough to promote good air quality (75% vs. 67% who say they feel informed). The same pattern applies for **energy producers**: 67% of those who do not feel informed about air quality problems say energy producers are not doing enough, compared to 60% of those who feel informed.

Respondents who think that residential energy use has an impact on air quality are more likely to say that **households** are not doing enough, compared to those who think that residential energy use has no impact (64% vs. 52%).

Respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that each of these actors are not doing enough to promote good air quality. For example 54% of respondents who think emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality say that **car manufacturers** are not doing enough, compared to 33% of those who say these emissions have no impact on air quality. The same pattern applies for **public authorities**, **energy producers**, **households** and **farmers**.

The results are similar when considering opinions about the impact of emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations on air quality. Respondents who say emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that **public authorities** are not doing enough to promote air quality compared to those who say these emissions have no impact (73% vs. 58%). The same pattern applies for **car manufacturers**, **energy producers**, **households** and **farmers**.

In addition, respondents who think that agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that **energy producers**, **households**, **car manufacturers**, **farmers** and **public authorities** are not doing enough to promote air quality. For instance, 55% of those who think agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste have an impact on air quality say that farmers are not doing enough, compared to 31% of those who think these emissions have no impact.

Q10 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? - % of 'Not doing enough

	Households	Farmers	Energy producers	Car manufacturers	Public authorities
EU27	61%	50%	64%	53%	72%
Sex					
Male	59%	49%	65%	50%	70%
Female	64%	51%	63%	56%	74%
Age					
15-24	60%	42%	59%	52%	65%
25-39	65%	49%	65%	53%	75%
40-54	62%	53%	67%	55%	73%
55 +	58%	52%	63%	53%	71%
Education (End of)					
15-	58%	47%	63%	53%	72%
16-19	59%	48%	63%	50%	71%
20+	65%	55%	67%	56%	73%
Still studying	60%	44%	60%	52%	65%
Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	64%	51%	66%	54%	76%
Employee	66%	52%	67%	55%	72%
Manual workers	56%	44%	59%	48%	70%
Not working	59%	49%	62%	53%	71%
Informed about air quality problems					
Informed	59%	48%	60%	51%	67%
Not informed	63%	52%	67%	55%	75%
Residential energy use					
Impact	64%	53%	66%	55%	73%
No impact	52%	42%	60%	48%	67%
Agriculture					
Impact	64%	55%	66%	56%	74%
No impact	51%	31%	57%	44%	63%
Emissions from cars and trucks					
Impact	62%	51%	65%	54%	72%
No impact	43%	35%	46%	33%	56%
Emissions from industrial production					
Impact	62%	52%	66%	54%	73%
No impact	51%	35%	45%	41%	58%

9. TACKLING AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

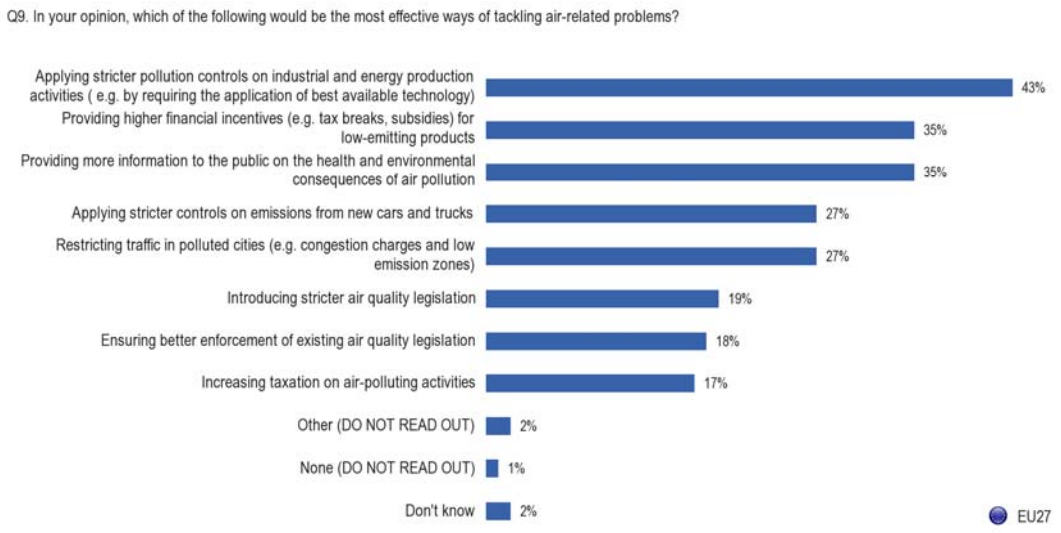
In this section the views of Europeans on the best way to tackle air quality and air related problems are discussed.

9.1 Most effective ways of tackling air quality problems

- Stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities are considered to be the most effective way to tackle air-related problems -

Respondents were asked to identify what they thought would be the most effective ways to tackle air-related problems. There is no clear majority opinion, although respondents are most likely to mention applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities (43%). Just over one third mention providing higher financial incentives for low-emitting products, and the provision of more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution (both 35%). Around one quarter mention applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks and restricting traffic in polluted cities (both 27%).

Just under one in five mention introducing stricter air quality legislation (19%), ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation (18%) and increasing taxation on air polluting activities (17%).



(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Although respondents in 17 countries are most likely to mention **applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities**, in only three countries do at least half of all respondents mention this option: Greece, Spain (both 53%) and Germany (50%). In contrast, 24% of Maltese, 27% of Danish and 29% of Irish respondents also mention this option. In the case of Slovenia, respondents are equally likely to mention **applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities** and **restricting traffic in polluted cities** (both 33%).

Providing **higher financial incentives for low-emitting products** is most popular amongst Danish respondents (54%), and is also the most mentioned option by respondents in Finland (51%), Poland, The Netherlands (both 48%), Austria (44%) and Ireland (41%). At the other end of the spectrum, one in five Bulgarian and Romanian respondents favour this option as the most effective way of tackling air-related problems (both 20%).

In Portugal (47%), Malta (45%), Cyprus (41%) and the UK (39%) respondents are most likely to mention **providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution** as the most effective means of addressing air-related problems. In contrast, around one in five Slovenian (20%) and Bulgarian (22%) respondents mention this option.

Respondents in Luxembourg are the most likely to say that **applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks** is the most effective way to tackle air issues (37%), and 36% of respondents in Belgium also agree. This option is least mentioned by respondents in Finland (12%).

Respondents in Portugal are the most likely to be in favour of **restricting traffic in polluted cities** (36%). This idea is also popular amongst Spanish and Czech respondents (both 35%), as well as those in France (34%), Slovenia (33%), Slovakia and the UK (both 32%). In fact, in Slovenia restricting traffic in polluted cities is the most mentioned option, along with applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities (both 33%). By comparison, less than one in five respondents in Lithuania and Poland (both 17%) mention this option.

Introducing stricter air quality legislation is most mentioned by Slovakian respondents (31%), and least mentioned by those in Poland and Estonia (both 12%). Portuguese respondents (27%) are the most likely to support **ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation**, while this option is least mentioned by respondents in Cyprus (10%). Around one quarter of respondents in Luxembourg mention **increasing taxation on air polluting activities**, compared to 9% of those in Hungary and Poland.

Q9 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling air-related problems?

	Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities (e.g. by requiring the application of best available technology)	Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low-emitting products	Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	Applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks	Restricting traffic in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges and low emission zones)	Introducing stricter air quality legislation	Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities
EU27	43%	35%	35%	27%	27%	19%	18%	17%
BE	**42%**	35%	37%	36%	30%	22%	*18%*	19%
BG	**30%**	20%	22%	22%	20%	20%	*13%*	14%
CZ	**47%**	38%	24%	29%	35%	21%	*19%*	*19%*
DK	27%	**54%**	29%	24%	30%	*14%*	15%	15%
DE	**50%**	39%	31%	26%	21%	18%	*17%*	18%
EE	**44%**	24%	38%	25%	21%	*12%*	13%	13%
IE	29%	**41%**	39%	21%	24%	*16%*	22%	17%
EL	**53%**	34%	39%	28%	22%	22%	17%	*15%*
ES	**53%**	28%	40%	27%	35%	22%	*16%*	22%
FR	**47%**	34%	36%	29%	34%	21%	22%	*20%*
IT	**45%**	33%	32%	30%	26%	21%	16%	*13%*
CY	33%	32%	**41%**	27%	23%	24%	*10%*	14%
LV	**44%**	33%	40%	23%	23%	18%	17%	*13%*
LT	**41%**	24%	29%	25%	17%	13%	*11%*	14%
LU	**44%**	37%	35%	37%	25%	22%	*20%*	26%
HU	**39%**	32%	30%	26%	24%	18%	14%	*9%*
MT	24%	33%	**45%**	29%	18%	17%	20%	*14%*
NL	45%	**48%**	36%	24%	*18%*	24%	20%	25%
AT	41%	**44%**	33%	28%	33%	17%	*14%*	16%
PL	35%	**48%**	36%	24%	17%	12%	19%	*9%*
PT	45%	24%	**47%**	30%	36%	24%	27%	*22%*
RO	**39%**	20%	35%	30%	21%	29%	21%	*15%*
SI	**33%**	27%	20%	21%	**33%**	17%	*12%*	20%
SK	**38%**	29%	33%	29%	32%	31%	22%	*21%*
FI	41%	**51%**	30%	*12%*	26%	16%	16%	14%
SE	**36%**	33%	35%	26%	25%	*14%*	22%	19%
UK	35%	34%	**39%**	27%	32%	*17%*	*17%*	18%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

Socio-demographic analysis highlights a range of differences. Women are slightly more likely than men to say that **providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution** is the most effective way of tackling air-related problems (38% vs. 32%). The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say that this option is the most effective way to tackle air related problems. For example 40% of 15-24 year olds mention providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution, compared to 31% of those aged 55+. Students are also more likely than those who have completed their education to mention this option (43% vs. 33-35%).

The later a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to mention **applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities**. Almost half (46%) of those who completed their education aged 20+ mention this option, compared to 38% of those who completed their education prior to age 16. Employees are more likely than manual workers to say applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities is the most effective way of tackling air-related problems (47% vs. 40%).

Respondents aged 25-39 (43%) are the most likely to mention **providing higher financial incentives for low-emitting products**, followed by 40-54 year olds (38%). In addition, the later a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to mention this option. For example 25% of those who completed their education prior to age 16 mention providing higher financial incentives for low emitting products, compared to 40% of those who completed their education aged 20+. In a similar pattern 14% of those who completed their education prior to age 16 mention **better enforcement of existing legislation**, compared to 20% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

Respondents who are not working are the most likely to mention applying **stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks** and **restricting traffic in polluted cities**, particularly compared to the self-employed (controls: 30% vs. 22%, traffic: 29% vs. 23%). On the other hand, respondents who are not working are the least likely to mention **providing higher financial incentives for low-emitting products**, particularly when compared to employees (30% vs. 42%).

Respondents who think there is an impact on air quality from emissions from cars and trucks are more likely to mention **applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities**, **applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks** and **restricting traffic in polluted cities** when compared to those who think that emissions from cars and trucks have no impact. For example 44% of those who say emissions from cars and trucks have an impact think **applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities** are the most effective way to tackle air problems, compared to 32% of those who don't think these emissions have an impact on air quality.

Respondents who say they do not feel informed about air quality problems are slightly more likely to say that **providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution** is the most effective way of tackling air related problems (37% vs. 31% who say they feel informed).

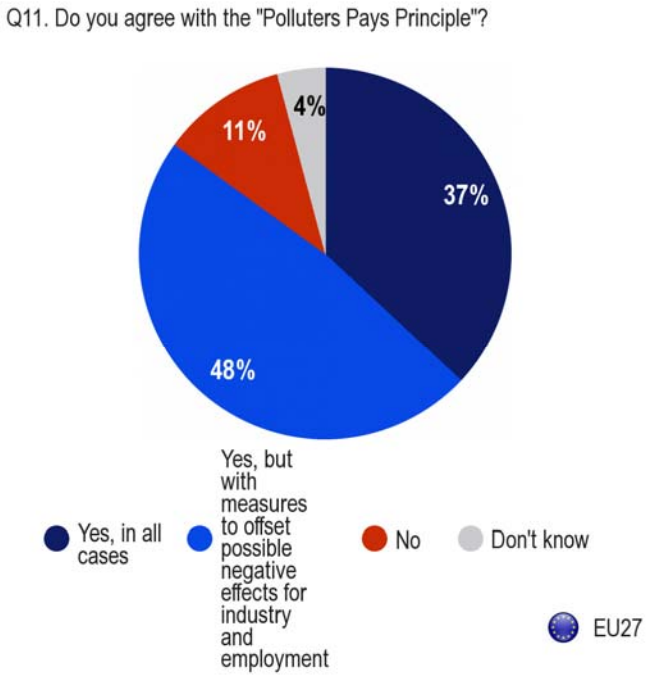
Q9 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling air-related problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities (e.g. by requiring the application of best available technology)	Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low-emitting products	Applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks	Restricting traffic in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges and low emission zones)	Introducing stricter air quality legislation	Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities
EU27	43%	35%	35%	27%	27%	19%	18%	17%
Sex								
Male	42%	32%	36%	25%	26%	19%	18%	18%
Female	45%	38%	34%	29%	28%	20%	18%	16%
Age								
15-24	42%	40%	31%	30%	29%	22%	17%	19%
25-39	46%	37%	43%	24%	25%	20%	18%	19%
40-54	46%	34%	38%	26%	26%	19%	19%	17%
55 +	41%	31%	30%	29%	28%	18%	18%	15%
Education (End of)								
15-	38%	33%	25%	29%	31%	15%	14%	13%
16-19	43%	35%	34%	29%	26%	20%	17%	16%
20+	46%	33%	40%	26%	26%	20%	20%	19%
Still studying	43%	43%	31%	27%	31%	21%	17%	19%
Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	43%	35%	38%	22%	23%	20%	19%	20%
Employee	47%	35%	42%	25%	26%	20%	19%	20%
Manual workers	40%	32%	33%	26%	26%	17%	17%	15%
Not working	42%	35%	30%	30%	29%	19%	18%	15%
Informed about air quality problems								
Informed	42%	31%	36%	28%	27%	20%	19%	17%
Not informed	44%	37%	35%	27%	27%	19%	17%	17%
Emissions from cars and trucks								
Impact	44%	35%	35%	28%	27%	20%	18%	17%
No impact	32%	30%	38%	20%	21%	12%	20%	13%

9.2 The "polluter pays" principle

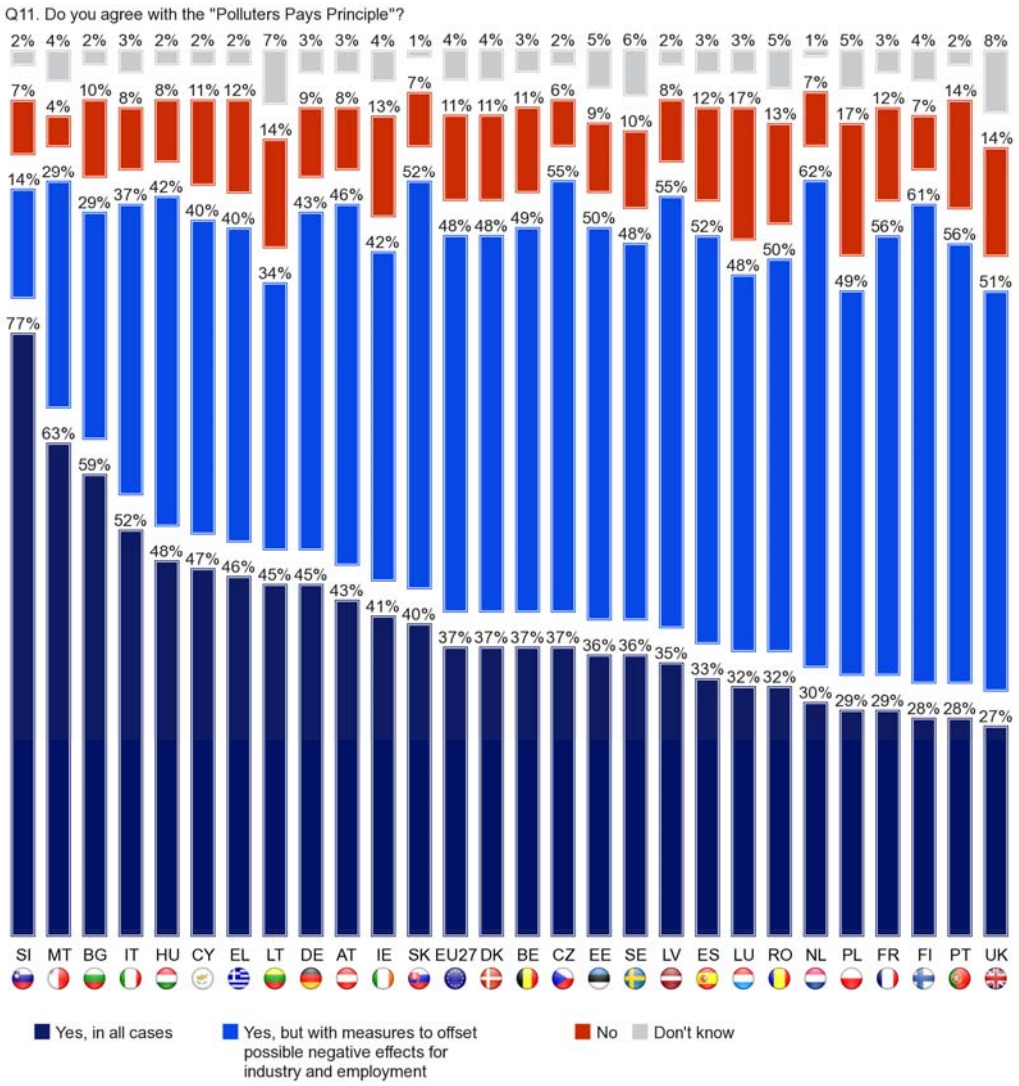
- The majority of Europeans agree with the polluter pays principle -

Respondents were asked if they agreed with the polluter pays principle. The vast majority (85%) say they do. Just over one third (37%) say they agree with the principle in all cases, while 48% say they agree, but with measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment. One in ten (11%) do not agree with the principle at all and 4% say they don't know.



In general terms, at least three quarters of respondents in all EU countries agree with the polluter pays principle. General agreement ranges from 92% amongst respondents in the Czech Republic, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia, to 78% of respondents in the UK and Poland.

The main difference can be found in the level of agreement with the polluter pays principle. The majority of respondents in Slovenia (77%), Malta (63%), Bulgaria (59%) and Italy (52%) think that the polluter pays principle should apply in all cases. In contrast only 27% of UK respondents and 28% of those in Portugal and Finland share this view. Respondents in the Netherlands (62%) and Finland (61%) are most likely to say that measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment should be taken when adopting the polluter pays principle. Slovenians are the least likely to hold this view (14%).



Socio-demographic analysis shows that in general terms there is little difference between groups - most agree with the polluter pays principle. The differences lie in how respondents believe the principle should be applied. For instance men are more likely to think that the principle should be applied in all cases (41% vs. 34% of women), while women are more likely to say that there should be measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment (51% vs. 44% of men).

The older the respondent, the more likely they are to say that the principle should apply in all cases, and the less likely they are to say that there should be measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment. For example 29% of 15-24 year olds think the polluter pays principle should be applied in all cases, compared to 43% of those aged 55+. However, 43% of those aged 55+ think there should be measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment, compared to 55% of those aged 15-24.

Respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to say that the principle should apply in all cases (43%) and the least likely to say that there should be measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment (39%). Employees are the most likely to say the polluter pays principle should apply with additional measures to offset any negative effects for industry and employment (52%).

Q11 Do you agree with the "Polluters Pays Principle"?

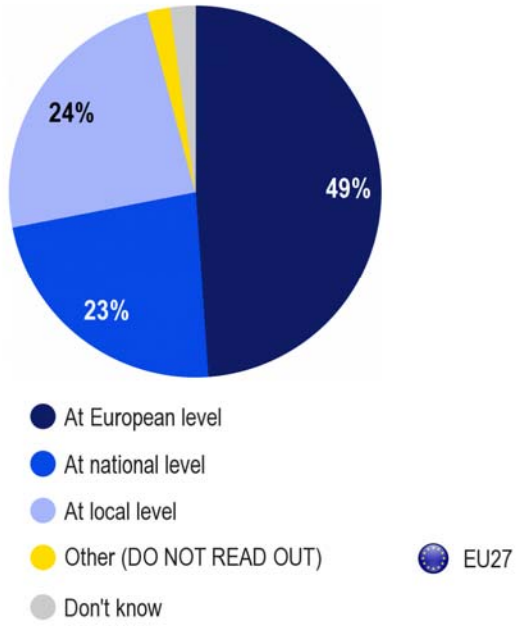
	Yes, in all cases	Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment	No	Don't know
EU27	37%	48%	11%	4%
Sex				
Male	41%	44%	12%	3%
Female	34%	51%	10%	5%
Age				
15-24	29%	55%	14%	2%
25-39	35%	50%	12%	3%
40-54	38%	48%	11%	3%
55 +	43%	43%	9%	5%
Education (End of)				
15-	43%	39%	12%	6%
16-19	35%	49%	12%	4%
20+	39%	49%	9%	3%
Still studying	28%	57%	13%	2%

9.3 The appropriate level for decision making action

- Nearly half of Europeans think air pollution challenges can best be addressed at the European level -

Just under half of Europeans (49%) think that the challenges of air pollution can best be addressed at the European level. Around one quarter think these challenges are better addressed at the national level (23%), or at the local level (24%). A few mentioned another level, or said that they did not know (both 2%).

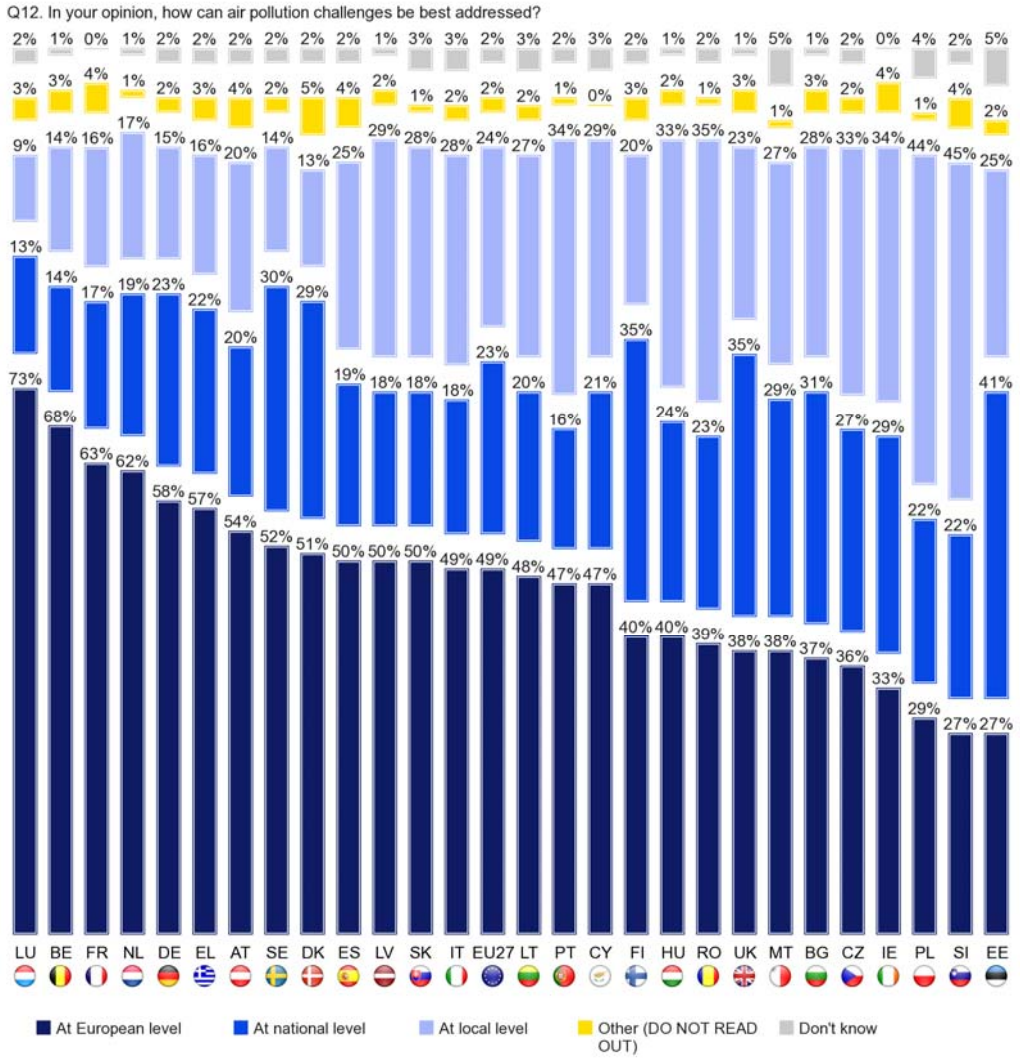
Q12. In your opinion, how can air pollution challenges be best addressed?



Respondents living in EU15 countries are more likely to think air pollution challenges can best be met at the European level (52% vs. 35% of NMS12), while those living in NMS12 think that the local level is the best when it comes to addressing these challenges (37% vs. 21% of EU15).

In 23 countries the European level is seen to be the best for addressing the challenges of air pollution. Respondents living in Luxembourg are the most likely to say this (73%), followed by those in Belgium (68%), France (63%) and the Netherlands (62%). By comparison, fewer Estonian, Slovenian (both 27%) and Polish respondents (29%) agree. Estonian respondents (41%) are most likely to say that air pollution challenges are best addressed at the national level. This is the only country where the national level is the most common response for the best level to address air pollution challenges.

Respondents living in Slovenia (45%) and Poland (44%) are most likely to say that the local level is best for tackling the challenges of air pollution. This is also the most common response in both countries. In contrast 9% of respondents in Luxembourg are of this opinion.



The only socio-demographic difference is found between respondents with different levels of education. Respondents who completed their education at 15 or younger are the least likely to say the local level is the best for addressing the challenges of air pollution (17%), and the most likely to mention the European level (54%) when compared to those who completed their education at a later date.

10. CURRENT EU LEGISLATION ON AIR-RELATED PROBLEMS

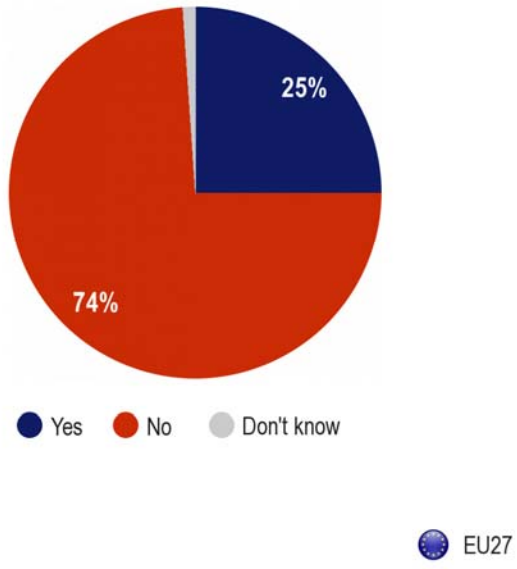
10.1 EU air quality standards

10.1.1 Awareness of EU air quality standards

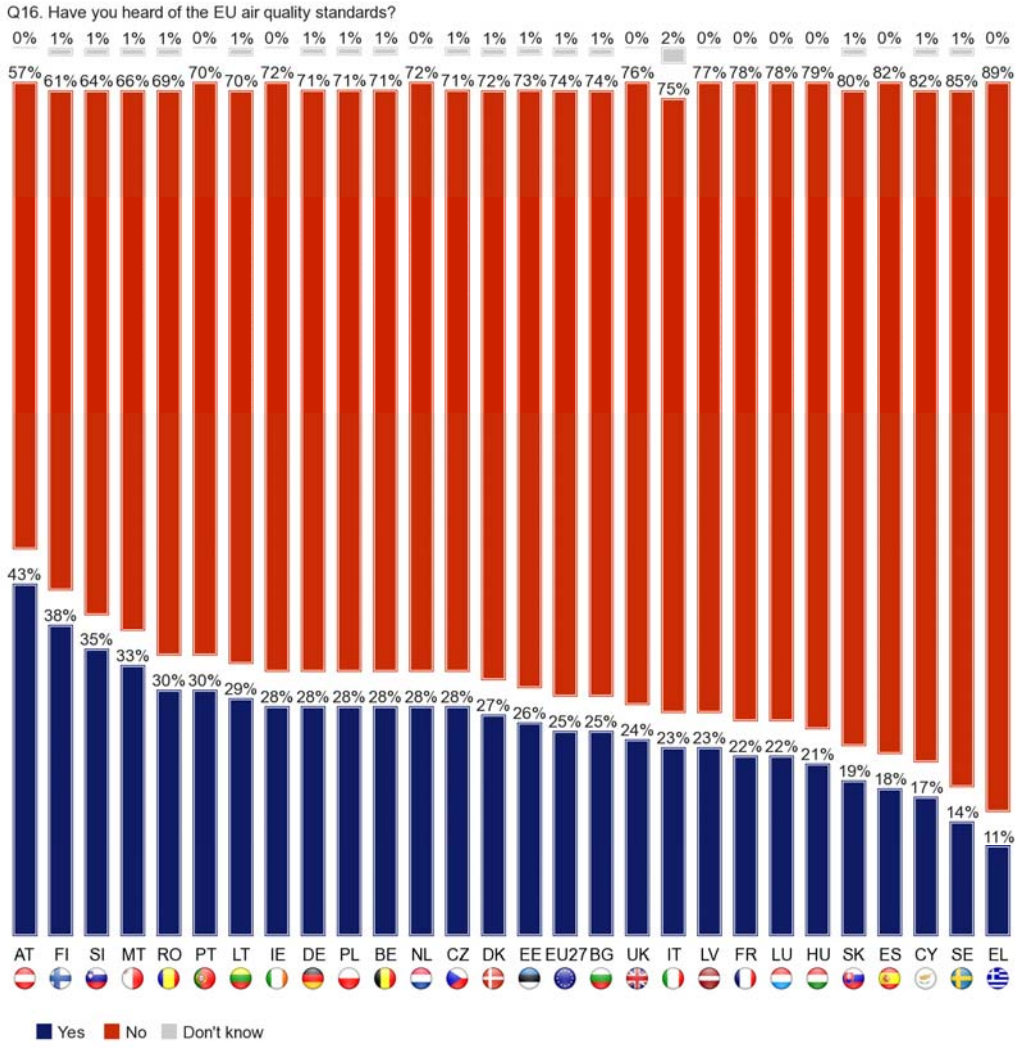
- Three quarters of Europeans have not heard of EU air quality standards -

When asked, 74% of respondents say they have not heard of EU air quality standards, and 25% say they have.

Q16. Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?



Country level analysis highlights that a minority of respondents in every EU country say they have heard of EU air quality standards. The standards are most widely known amongst respondents in Austria (43%), Finland (38%) and Slovenia (35%), and least well known by respondents in Greece (11%) and Sweden (14%).



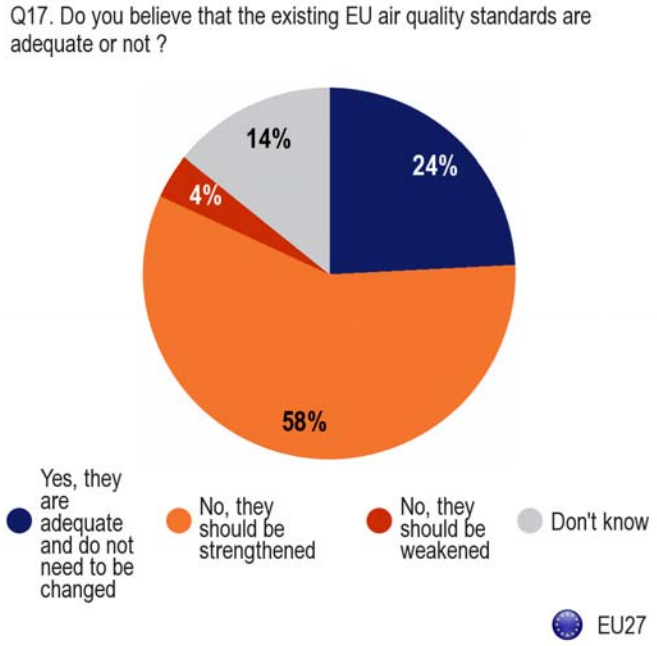
Socio-demographic analysis showed only two notable differences between groups. The later a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to have heard of EU air quality standards. For example 18% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger have heard of the standards, compared to 29% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

Respondents who feel informed about air quality problems are more likely to say they have heard of EU air quality standards compared to those who say they do not feel informed (33% vs. 19%).

10.1.2 Are EU air quality standards adequate?

- Most Europeans who have heard of EU air quality standards think they should be strengthened -

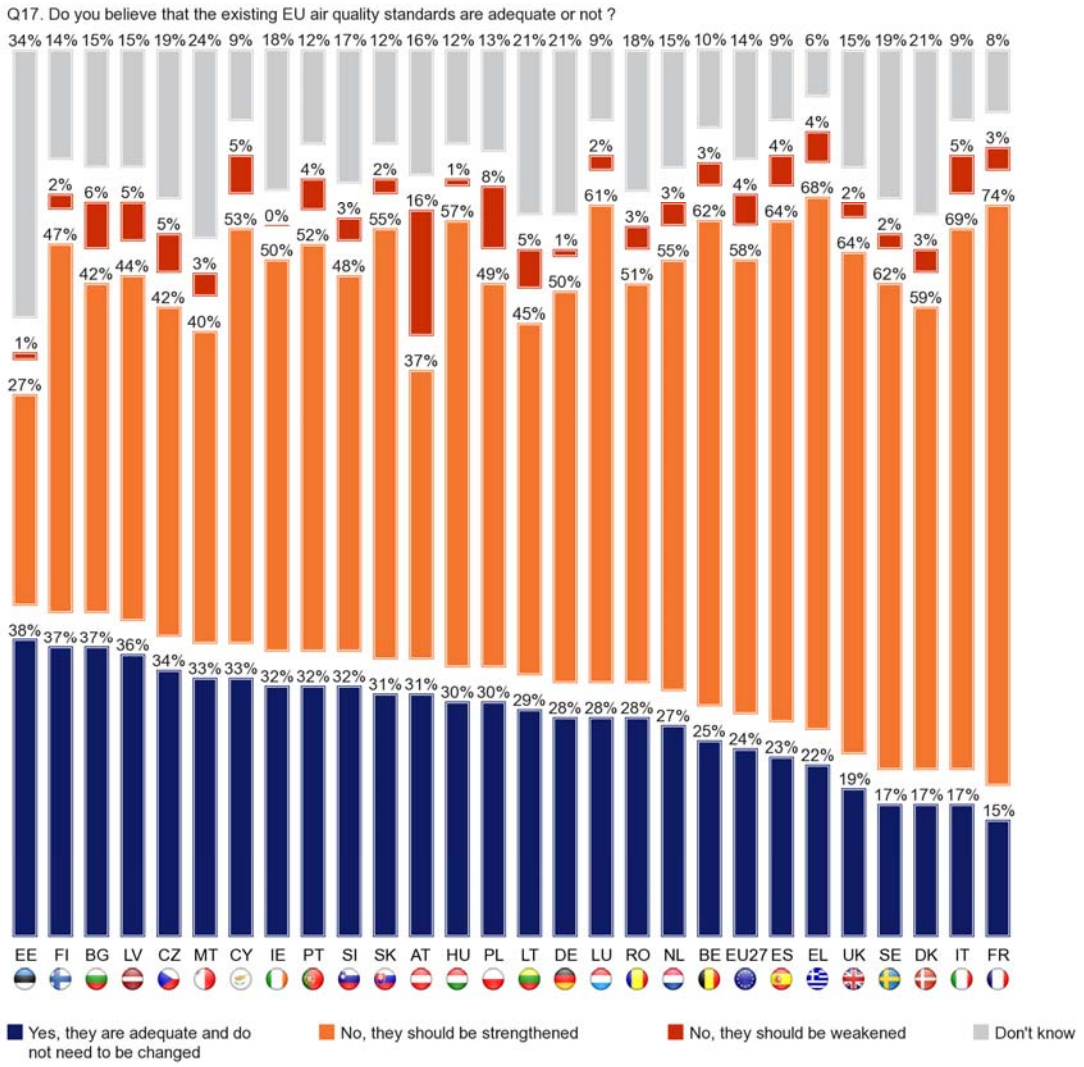
Respondents who had heard of EU air quality standards were asked whether they thought the standards were adequate. The majority (58%) say they are inadequate and should be strengthened. One quarter (24%) think the standards are adequate and do not need to be changed, while 4% think the standards should be weakened. More than one in ten (14%) are unsure.



Base: respondents who have heard of the EU air quality standards (n= 6,316)

Respondents living in Estonia (38%), Finland, Bulgaria (both 37%) and Latvia (36%) are the most likely to say that EU air quality standards are adequate and do not need to be changed. In contrast 74% of respondents in France, 69% of those in Italy and 68% of those in Greece say that EU air quality standards are inadequate and should be strengthened. Austrian respondents are the most likely to say that the standards should be weakened (16%). This is much higher than the EU average of 4%.

There is a high level of uncertainty on the issue across the EU, with 34% of Estonian, 24% of Maltese and 21% of German, Danish and Lithuanian respondents saying they don't know if the standards are adequate or not.



Base: respondents who have heard of the EU air quality standards

Socio-demographic analysis illustrates that men are more likely to say that the standards are adequate (27% vs. 21% of women), while women are more likely to say they are inadequate and should be strengthened (60% vs. 55% of men). Respondents aged 15-39 are more likely than older age groups to say the standards are inadequate and should be strengthened (61% vs. 55-56%).

The earlier a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to say that EU air quality standards are inadequate and should be strengthened. Almost two thirds (65%) of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger hold this view, compared to 60% of those who completed aged 16-19, and 55% of those who completed education aged 20+.

Employees and the self-employed are the most likely to say that the existing standards are adequate and do not need to be changed (27%), while manual workers are the most likely to say they are inadequate and should be strengthened (64%).

Respondents who feel informed about air quality problems are more likely to say that the current standards are adequate and do not need to be changed (27% vs. 21% of those who do not feel informed). Those who do not feel informed are more likely to say that the standards are inadequate and should be strengthened (61% vs. 56% of the informed).

Respondents who think that cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and asthma and allergy are serious problems are more likely to say that EU air quality standards are inadequate and should be strengthened. For example 60% of those who say respiratory diseases are a serious problem think the standards are inadequate and should be strengthened, compared to 40% of those who think these diseases are not a serious problem. The same pattern applies for cardiovascular diseases and asthma and allergy.

Respondents who suffer from respiratory problems are more likely to say the existing EU air quality standards are inadequate and should be strengthened (62% vs. 56% of those without these problems).

Q17 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ?

	Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	No, they should be strengthened	No, they should be weakened	Don't know
EU27	24%	58%	4%	14%
Sex				
Male	27%	55%	4%	14%
Female	21%	60%	4%	15%
Age				
15-24	29%	61%	4%	6%
25-39	22%	61%	4%	13%
40-54	26%	55%	4%	15%
55 +	23%	56%	4%	17%
Education (End of)				
15-	17%	65%	6%	12%
16-19	24%	60%	4%	12%
20+	25%	55%	3%	17%
Still studying	29%	62%	2%	7%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	27%	54%	3%	16%
Employee	27%	56%	3%	14%
Manual workers	21%	64%	4%	11%
Not working	22%	58%	5%	15%
Informed about air quality problems				
Informed	27%	56%	4%	13%
Not informed	21%	61%	3%	15%
Respiratory diseases				
A serious problem	22%	60%	4%	14%
Not a serious problem	41%	40%	6%	13%
Cardiovascular diseases				
A serious problem	23%	59%	4%	14%
Not a serious problem	40%	38%	5%	17%
Asthma and allergy				
A serious problem	23%	59%	4%	14%
Not a serious problem	33%	45%	5%	17%
Suffer from respiratory problems				
Yes	20%	62%	4%	14%
No	26%	56%	4%	14%

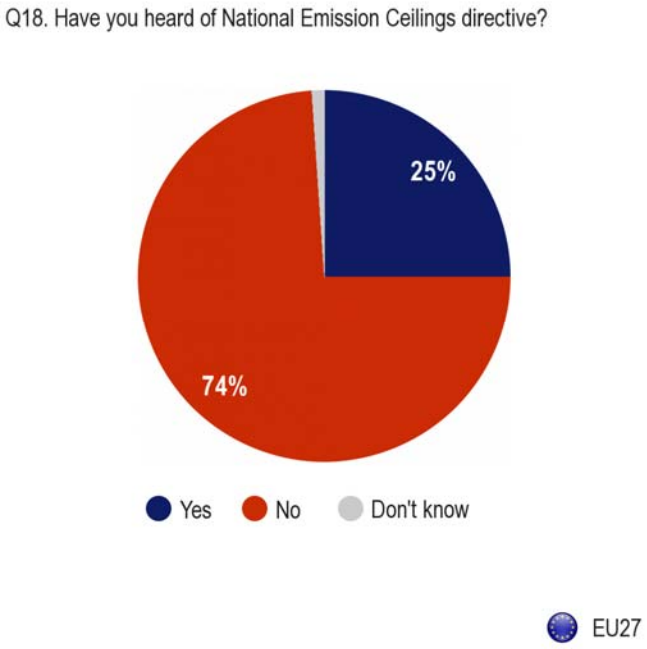
10.2 The National Emission Ceilings

This section discusses Europeans' awareness of the National Emissions Ceilings Directive, and the extent to which respondents believe the directive is adequate.

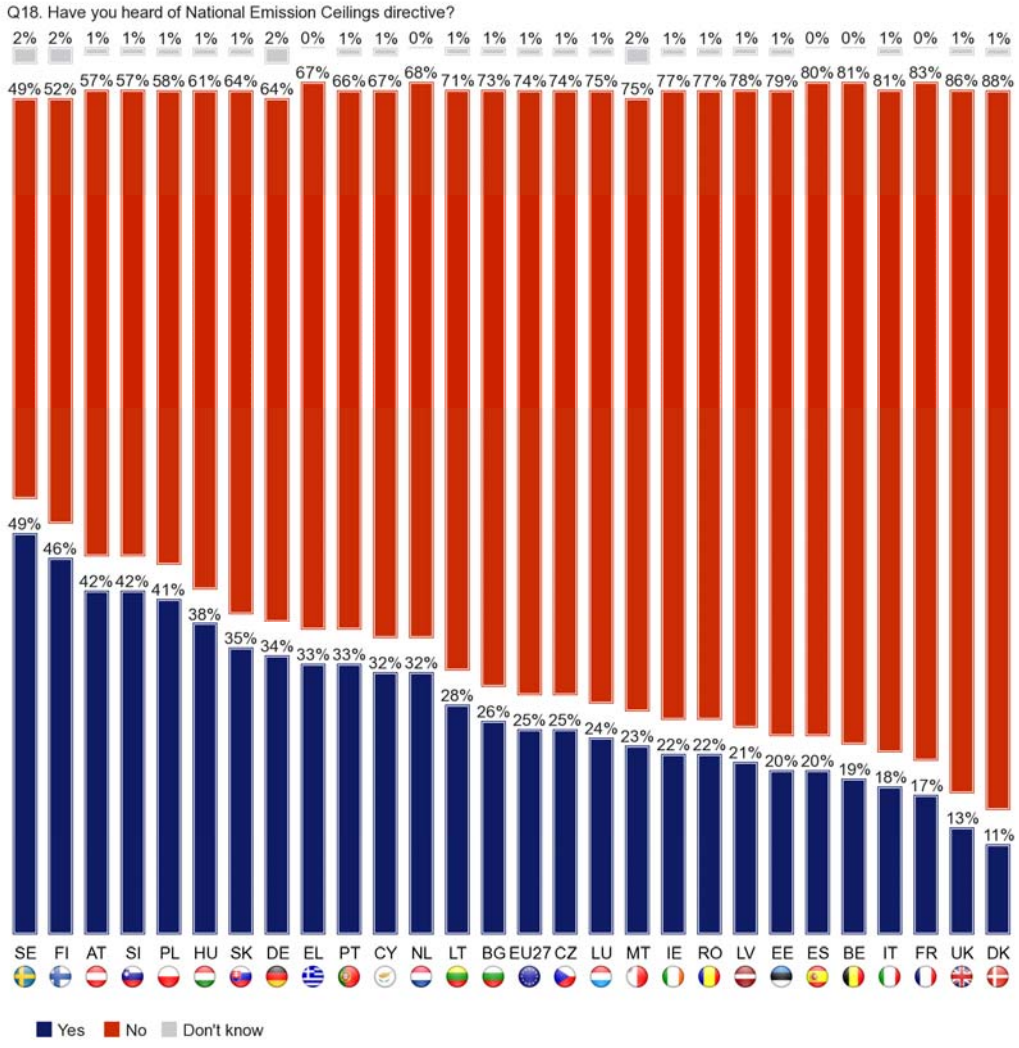
10.2.1 Awareness of the National Emission Ceilings

- Three quarters have not heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive -

Respondents were asked if they had heard of the National Emissions Ceilings directive. One quarter say that they have (25%), while 74% say they have not.



The chart below illustrates that apart from Sweden, an absolute majority of respondents in each country say they have not heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive. In the case of Sweden there is an even split between those who have heard of the directive and those who have not (both 49%). Awareness is highest amongst respondents in Sweden (49%) and Finland (46%), and lowest amongst those in Denmark (11%) and the UK (13%).



Socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely to say they have heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive than women (29% vs. 23%). Respondents aged 40+ are also more likely to have heard of the directive compared to those aged 15-39 (27-28% vs. 22-23%). The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive. For example 15% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger have heard of it, compared to 32% of those who finished education aged 20+. Manual workers are the least likely to have heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive, particularly compared to the self-employed (20% vs. 29%).

Respondents who feel informed about air quality problems are more likely to have heard of the National Emission Ceilings directive compared to those who do not feel informed (33% vs. 22%). Furthermore, those respondents who have heard of the EU air quality standards are much more likely to have also heard of the directive when compared to those who have not heard of EU air quality standards (45% vs. 19%).

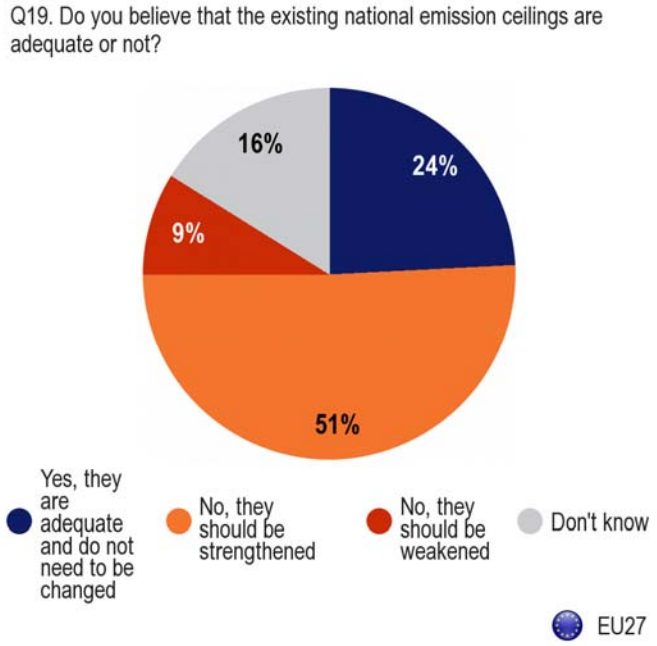
Q18 Have you heard of National Emission Ceilings directive?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	25%	74%	1%
Sex			
Male	29%	71%	-
Female	23%	76%	1%
Age			
15-24	22%	78%	-
25-39	23%	76%	1%
40-54	28%	71%	1%
55 +	27%	72%	1%
Education (End of)			
15-	15%	84%	1%
16-19	21%	78%	1%
20+	32%	67%	1%
Still studying	26%	74%	-
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	29%	70%	1%
Employee	27%	72%	1%
Manual workers	20%	79%	1%
Not working	24%	75%	1%
Informed about air quality problems			
Informed	33%	66%	1%
Not informed	20%	79%	1%
Heard of EU air quality standards			
Yes	45%	54%	1%
No	19%	80%	1%

10.2.2 Are the National Emission Ceilings adequate?

- Half of those who have heard of the National Emission Ceilings think they should be strengthened -

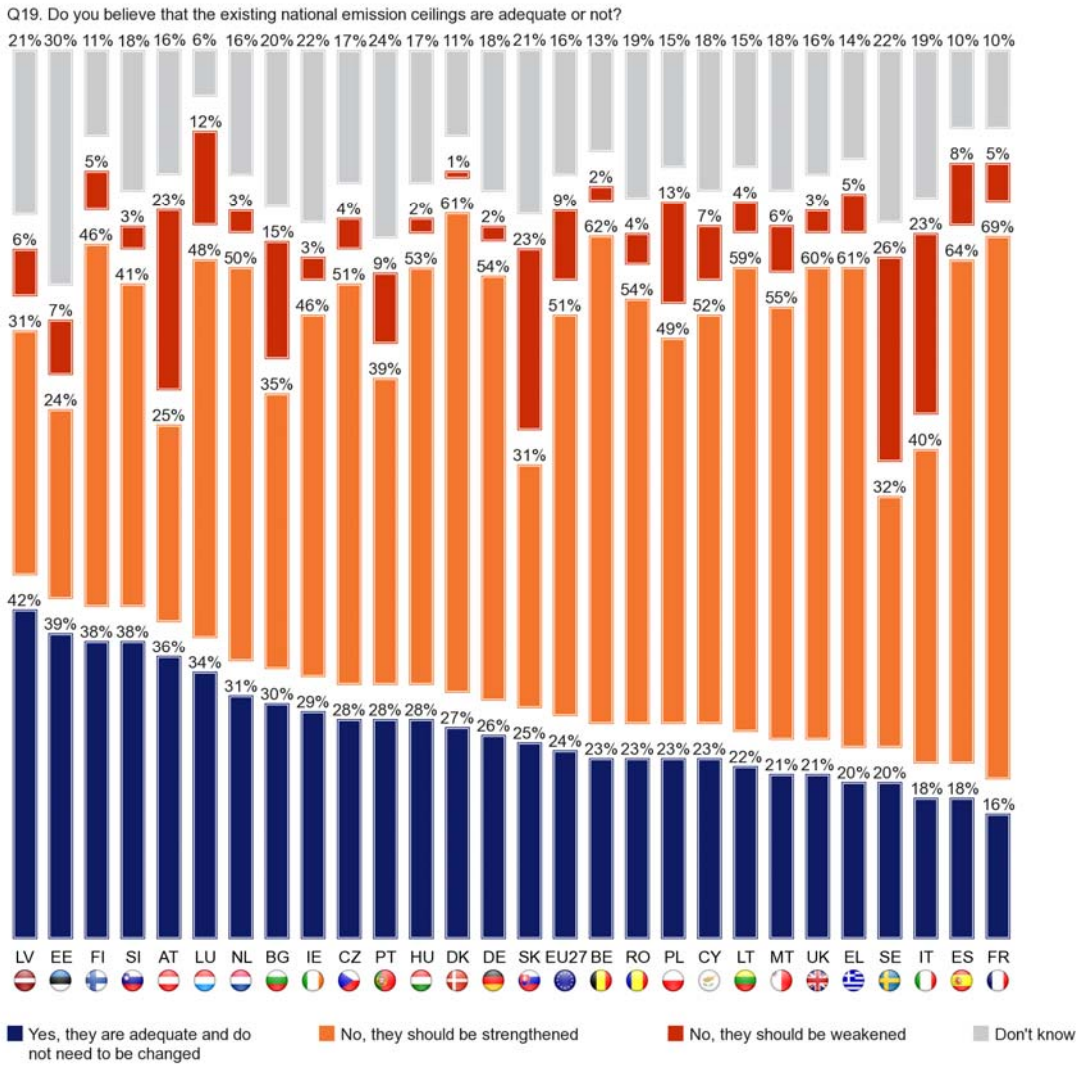
Respondents who had heard of the National Emission Ceilings were asked if they thought they were adequate. A slight majority (51%) say that they are not and should be strengthened, while 24% say that they are adequate and do not need to be changed. Just under one in ten (9%) say that the ceilings should be weakened, while 16% are unsure.



Base: respondents who have heard of the National Emission Ceilings (n=6,505)

Amongst those who have heard of the National Emission Ceilings, respondents living in Latvia (42%), Estonia (39%) Finland and Slovenia (38%) are the most likely to say that the ceilings are adequate and do not need to be changed. At least six out of ten respondents in France (69%), Spain (64%), Belgium (62%), Denmark, Greece (both 61%) and the UK (60%) say that the ceilings are inadequate and should be strengthened. Respondents in Estonia (24%) and Austria (25%) are the least likely to say that the ceilings should be strengthened.

At least one in five respondents in Sweden (26%), Italy, Slovakia and Austria (all 23%) think that the ceilings should be weakened. Once again uncertainly is relatively high, with an average of 16% saying they 'don't know'. This is particularly the case amongst Estonian respondents (30%).



Base: respondents who have heard of the National Emission Ceilings

Socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to say that emission ceilings should be strengthened (55% vs. 49%). The older the respondent, the more likely they are to say that emission ceilings should be strengthened. For example 47% of 15-24 year olds say this, compared to 54% of those aged 55+.

Education levels also have an impact. The earlier a respondent finished education, the more likely they are to say that National Emission Ceilings should be strengthened. For example 62% of those who completed education aged 15 or under think that the National Emission Ceilings should be strengthened, compared to 50% of those who completed education aged 20+. Respondents who are not working are more likely to say that ceilings should be strengthened compared to employees (54% vs. 48%).

Respondents who think that residential energy use, agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste, emissions from cars and trucks and emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that emissions ceilings are inadequate and should be strengthened. For example 55% of those who think agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste have an impact on air quality say that emission ceilings should be strengthened, compared to 37% of those who think there is no impact.

Respondents who think that cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and asthma and allergy are serious problems are more likely to say that the ceilings are inadequate and should be strengthened. For example 54% of those who say respiratory diseases are a serious problem think the ceilings should be strengthened, compared to 37% of those who think these diseases are not a serious problem. The same pattern applies for cardiovascular diseases and asthma and allergy.

Respondents who suffer from respiratory problems are more likely to say that emission ceilings should be strengthened compared to those who do not suffer from these problems (62% vs. 49%).

Q19 Do you believe that the existing national emission ceilings are adequate or not?

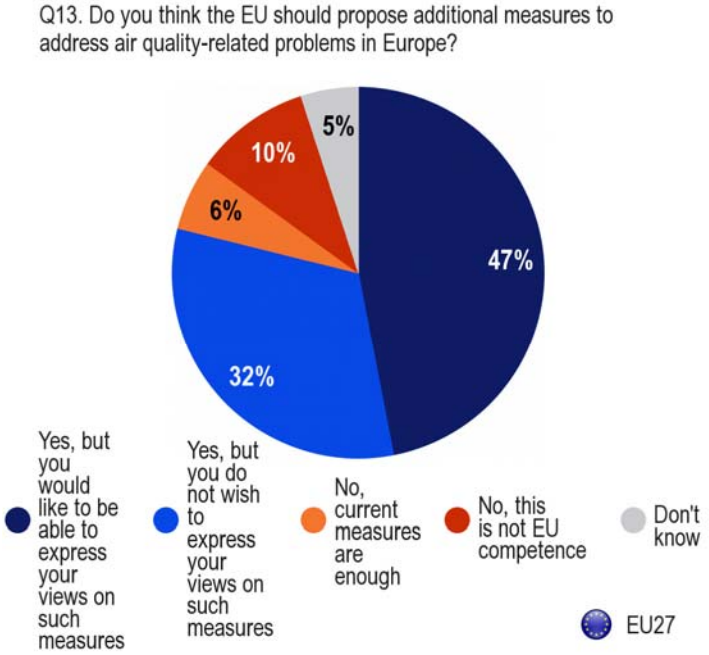
	Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	No, they should be strengthened	No, they should be weakened	Don't know
EU27	24%	51%	9%	16%
Sex				
Male	26%	49%	9%	16%
Female	21%	55%	7%	17%
Age				
15-24	31%	47%	12%	10%
25-39	25%	51%	8%	16%
40-54	23%	51%	8%	18%
55 +	21%	54%	8%	17%
Education (End of)				
15-	15%	62%	8%	15%
16-19	22%	53%	10%	15%
20+	25%	50%	8%	17%
Still studying	30%	46%	10%	14%
Respiratory diseases				
A serious problem	22%	54%	8%	16%
Not a serious problem	33%	37%	9%	21%
Cardio-vascular diseases				
A serious problem	23%	53%	8%	16%
Not a serious problem	34%	36%	9%	21%
Asthma and allergy				
A serious problem	23%	53%	8%	16%
Not a serious problem	32%	44%	8%	16%
Residential energy use				
Impact	22%	54%	8%	16%
No impact	32%	43%	8%	17%
Agriculture				
Impact	22%	55%	8%	15%
No impact	34%	37%	11%	18%
Emissions from cars and trucks				
Impact	23%	52%	8%	17%
No impact	34%	42%	12%	12%
Emissions from industrial production				
Impact	23%	53%	8%	16%
No impact	36%	37%	11%	16%
Suffer from respiratory problems				
Yes	17%	62%	8%	13%
No	25%	49%	9%	17%

11. THE EU ROLE IN TACKLING AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

11.1 Additional measures that should be proposed by the EU

- Most Europeans think that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality problems -

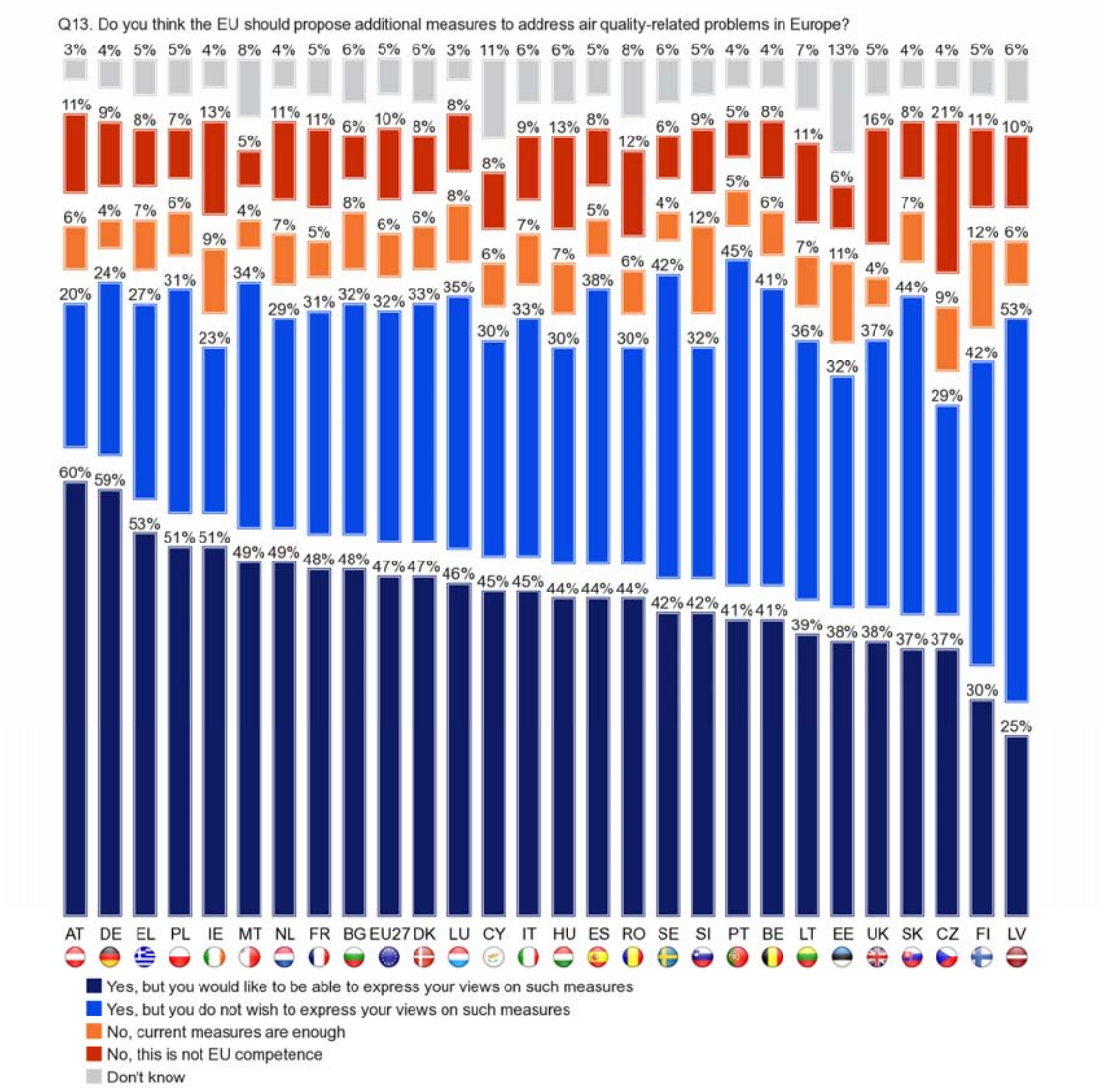
Respondents were asked if they thought the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality related problems in Europe. A large majority (79%) think the EU should propose additional measures. More detailed analysis shows that 32% think there should be additional measures but do not wish to express their views on such measures while 47% think there should be additional measures and would like to be able to express their views on such measures. One in ten (10%) think this is not EU competence, while 6% think that the current measures are enough.



At least two thirds of respondents in each country think that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe. Respondents in Portugal (86%) and Sweden (84%) are the most likely to say this, while respondents in the Czech Republic are the least likely (66%). In fact one in five respondents (21%) in the Czech Republic think that this is not EU competence, as do 16% of respondents in the UK.

Respondents in Austria are the most likely to say there should be additional measures and they would like to be able to express their views on such measures (60%) followed by those in Germany (59%) and Greece (53%). Respondents in Latvia are least likely to be interested in this (25%) - they are more likely to say they think there should be additional measures, but they do not wish to express their views on such measures (53%).

Respondents in Finland and Slovenia (both 12%) are the most likely to say that the current measures are enough.



Socio-demographic analysis illustrates that the older the respondent, the less likely they are to think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems (15-24 years: 84%, 55+ years: 76%). Those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the least likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures, particularly when compared to students (74% vs. 86%).

Respondents who think that residential energy use, agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste, emissions from cars and trucks, and emissions from industrial production and fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems. For instance 80% of respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality say that the EU should propose additional measures, compared to 59% of those who think emissions from cars and trucks have no impact.

Respondents who think that cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and asthma and allergy are serious problems are more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe. For example 80% of those who say cardiovascular diseases are a serious problem think the EU should propose additional measures, compared to 73% of those who think these diseases are not a serious problem. The same pattern applies for respiratory diseases and asthma and allergy.

Respondents who agree with the polluter pays principle are more likely to say the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe, compared to those who do not agree (81% vs. 70%). Respondents who think that pollution challenges can best be addressed at the European level are also much more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe, compared to those who think that pollution challenges should be addressed at the local or national level (87% vs. 72-73%).

Q13 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?

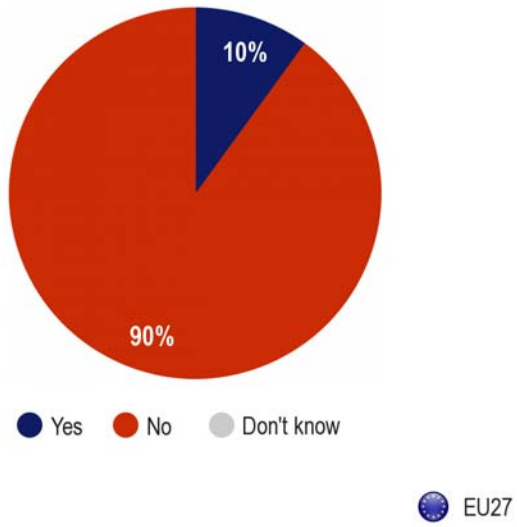
	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	79%	16%	5%
Age			
15-24	84%	14%	2%
25-39	82%	15%	3%
40-54	78%	17%	5%
55 +	76%	16%	8%
Education (End of)			
15-	74%	17%	9%
16-19	79%	16%	5%
20+	80%	16%	4%
Still studying	86%	12%	2%
Respiratory diseases			
A serious problem	81%	14%	5%
Not a serious problem	72%	23%	5%
Cardiovascular diseases			
A serious problem	80%	15%	5%
Not a serious problem	73%	22%	5%
Asthma and allergy			
A serious problem	80%	15%	5%
Not a serious problem	74%	21%	5%
Residential energy use			
Impact	81%	14%	5%
No impact	72%	22%	6%
Agriculture			
Impact	82%	14%	4%
No impact	71%	23%	6%
Emissions from cars and trucks			
Impact	80%	15%	5%
No impact	59%	34%	7%
Emissions from industrial production			
Impact	80%	16%	4%
No impact	67%	27%	6%
Agreement with PPP			
Yes	81%	15%	4%
No	70%	20%	10%
Polution challenges addresses			
Local level	73%	22%	5%
National level	72%	23%	5%
European level	87%	9%	4%

11.2 Awareness of the EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution

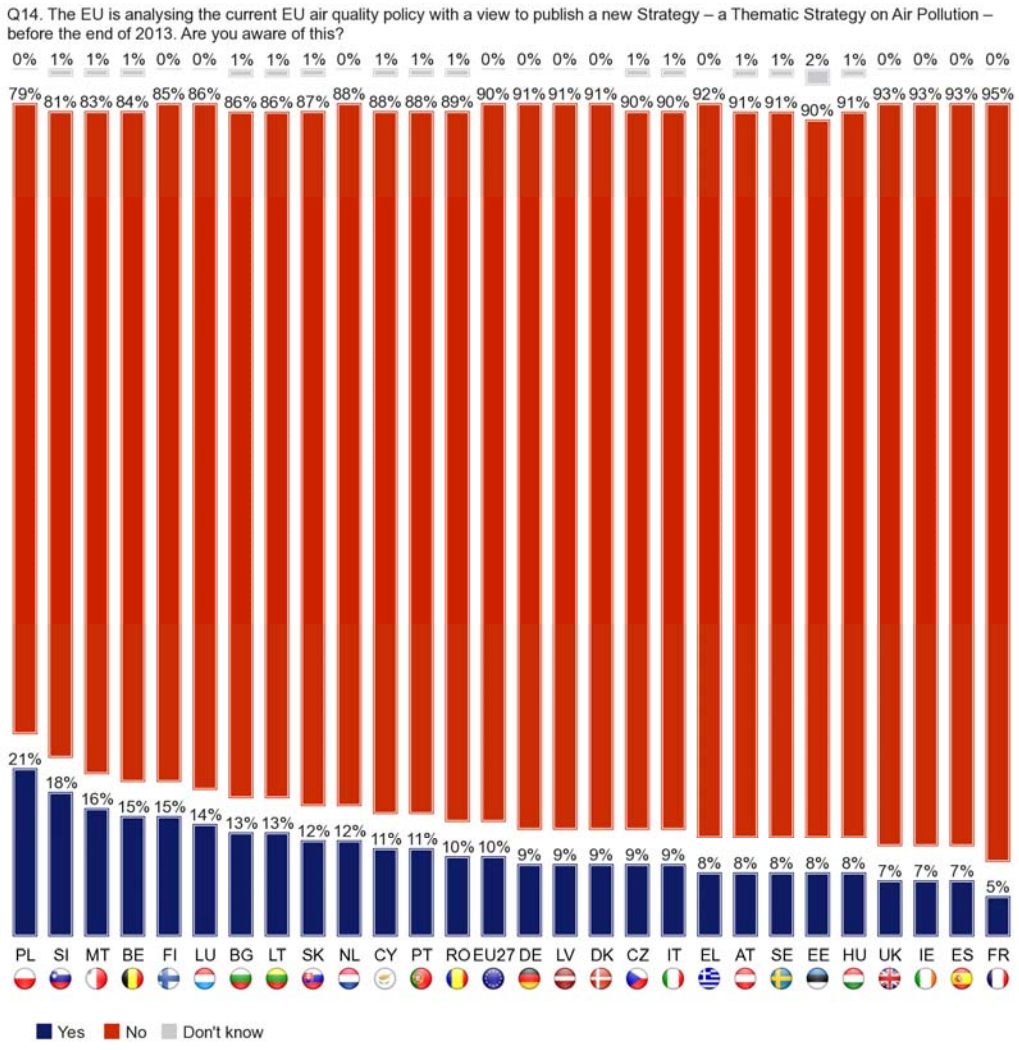
- One in ten are aware of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution -

Respondents were asked if they were aware that the EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy - a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution - before the end of 2013. The majority - nine out of ten - say they are not aware of this, while one in ten are aware of it.

Q14. The EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution – before the end of 2013. Are you aware of this?



Respondents in Poland (21%) are the most likely to be aware that the EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy - a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution - before the end of 2013. Respondents in Slovenia (18%) and Malta (16%) are also more likely to be aware of this process. By comparison 5% of French respondents and 7% of those in the UK, Ireland and Spain are aware that the EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy - a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution - before the end of 2013.



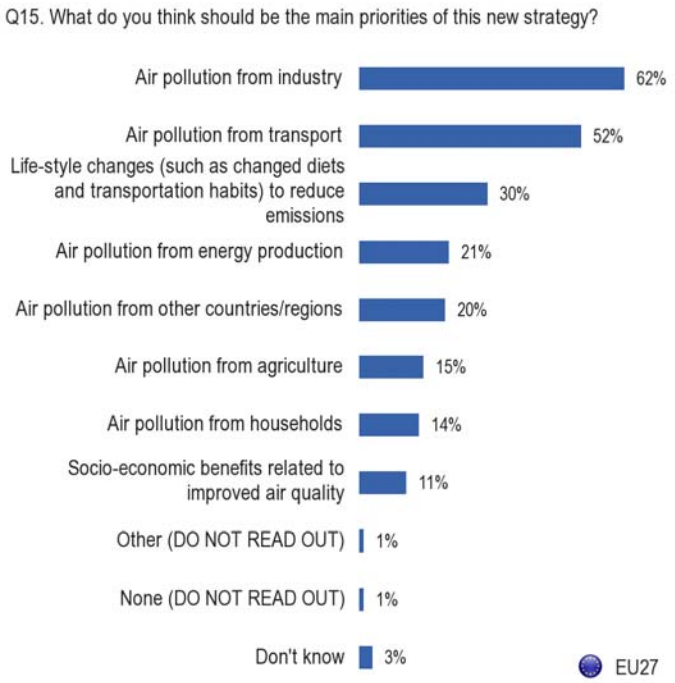
There are only a few socio-demographic differences of note. Respondents who feel informed about air quality problems are more likely to say they are aware that the EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy - a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution - before the end of 2013, compared to those who feel uninformed (14% vs. 7%). In addition, respondents who have heard of the EU air quality standards are more likely to be aware of this process (21% vs. 6% of those who haven't heard of the EU standards).

11.3 What should the main priorities of the EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution be?

- Air pollution from industry and transport should be the main priorities of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution -

Respondents were asked to identify what they thought should be the main priorities of the new Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution. A majority mention air pollution from industry (62%) and air pollution from transport (52%). Three in ten (30%) mention lifestyle changes to reduce emissions, while around one in five mention air pollution from energy production (21%) and air pollution from other countries/regions (20%).

Air pollution from agriculture (15%), households (14%) and socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality (11%) are mentioned less frequently as priorities for the new strategy.



The majority of respondents in 23 countries think that **air pollution from industry** should be the main priority of the new strategy. Respondents in Spain (71%), France, Greece and Portugal (all 69%) are most likely to say this, compared to 45% of those in Lithuania. In fact there are only five countries where fewer than half of respondents mentioned air pollution from industry: Lithuania (45%), Denmark, Bulgaria (both 47%), Malta and Ireland (both 48%).

Respondents in Portugal are the most likely across Europe to mention **air pollution from transport** (61%). However, respondents living in Malta (59%), Austria (58%), Sweden (56%), and Denmark (49%) are more likely to mention air pollution from transport than other options as the main focus of the new strategy. In contrast, 34% of Greek respondents mention air pollution from transport as the main priority of the new strategy.

Respondents in Spain (37%) are the most likely to mention **lifestyle changes to reduce emissions** as the priority for the new strategy, compared to 18% of those in Malta. However, Maltese respondents are the most likely to think **air pollution from energy production** should be the main focus of the new strategy. In comparison 13% of Slovenian respondents mention this as a main priority.

More than one third of Finnish respondents (37%) think that **air pollution from other countries/regions** should be the main priority of the new strategy, although this is much less of an issue for respondents in Cyprus (7%). Respondents in Ireland and France are the most likely to say that **air pollution from agriculture** should be a priority (26%), compared to 10% of respondents in Italy and the Czech Republic.

One quarter of respondents in Luxembourg say that **air pollution from households** should be the main priority of the new strategy. By comparison, only 5% of Estonian respondents also mention this as a priority. Just under one in five respondents in the Netherlands say that **socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality** should be a focus of the new strategy (18%), compared to 5% of those in Estonia.

Q15 What do you think should be the main priorities of this new strategy?

	Air pollution from industry	Air pollution from transport	Life-style changes (such as changed diets and transportation habits) to reduce emissions	Air pollution from energy production	Air pollution from other countries/regions	Air pollution from agriculture	Air pollution from households	Socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality
EU27	62%	52%	30%	21%	20%	15%	14%	11%
BE	**63%**	51%	30%	21%	21%	18%	*14%*	15%
BG	**47%**	46%	25%	14%	*9%*	11%	12%	*9%*
CZ	**65%**	57%	29%	25%	14%	*10%*	17%	15%
DK	47%	**49%**	22%	19%	26%	23%	20%	*8%*
DE	**62%**	57%	23%	21%	32%	16%	13%	*8%*
EE	**53%**	46%	26%	29%	13%	12%	*5%*	*5%*
IE	**48%**	41%	30%	16%	15%	26%	19%	*14%*
EL	**69%**	34%	30%	28%	15%	20%	*11%*	14%
ES	**71%**	54%	37%	26%	*11%*	13%	14%	*11%*
FR	**69%**	56%	33%	18%	20%	26%	17%	*10%*
IT	**63%**	50%	34%	17%	*8%*	10%	11%	15%
CY	**50%**	41%	34%	25%	*7%*	11%	13%	12%
LV	**62%**	57%	25%	19%	16%	13%	*11%*	*11%*
LT	**45%**	37%	27%	16%	10%	13%	9%	*8%*
LU	**60%**	56%	32%	24%	16%	21%	25%	*14%*
HU	**58%**	46%	30%	19%	*12%*	*12%*	17%	13%
MT	48%	**59%**	18%	33%	*8%*	11%	12%	12%
NL	**63%**	40%	36%	23%	31%	19%	*14%*	18%
AT	56%	**58%**	31%	18%	27%	12%	20%	*9%*
PL	**59%**	44%	22%	25%	14%	*12%*	14%	*12%*
PT	**69%**	61%	33%	21%	20%	16%	*12%*	17%
RO	**54%**	50%	30%	15%	14%	12%	*10%*	*10%*
SI	**50%**	45%	30%	13%	10%	17%	8%	*7%*
SK	**63%**	55%	27%	21%	17%	17%	*13%*	15%
FI	**58%**	42%	24%	23%	37%	18%	8%	*7%*
SE	51%	**56%**	26%	21%	34%	17%	*7%*	*6%*
UK	**58%**	53%	28%	23%	26%	11%	19%	*10%*

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

Socio-demographic analysis shows that those aged 55+ are the least likely to say that **air pollution from industry** should be the main priority of the new Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (58%). This age group is also the least likely to mention **lifestyle changes to reduce emissions** (24%). Students are more likely than those who have completed their education to mention **air pollution from industry** (67% vs. 58-63%) and **air pollution from energy production** (27% vs. 18-22%). Employees are more likely than other occupation groups to mention **lifestyle changes to reduce emissions** (34% vs. 25-28%).

Respondents who consider respiratory diseases to be a serious problem in their country are more likely to say **air pollution from industry** should be a priority of the strategy compared to those who think these diseases are not a problem (63% vs. 56%). Conversely, respondents who think that respiratory and cardiovascular diseases are a problem in their country are less likely to mention **air pollution from other countries/regions** as a priority (19% vs. 25% in both cases).

Not surprisingly, respondents who think agriculture emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste has an impact on air quality are more likely to think **air pollution from agriculture** should be the main priority (17% vs. 7% of those who say these emissions have no impact). Respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks and emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are more likely to mention air pollution from **industry** and **transport** than those who think these emissions have no impact. For example 63% of those who think emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality mention air pollution from industry as a priority for the strategy, compared to 49% of those who think these emissions have no impact.

Conversely, respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality are less likely to mention **air pollution from other countries/regions** than those who think these emissions have no impact (19% vs. 30%). The same pattern applies for respondents who think that emissions from industrial production and fossil fuel power stations have an impact.

Respondents who agree with the polluter pays principle are more likely to mention **air pollution from industry** as a priority for the strategy compared to those who do not agree with this principle (64% vs. 53%). The same pattern applies for air pollution from transport.

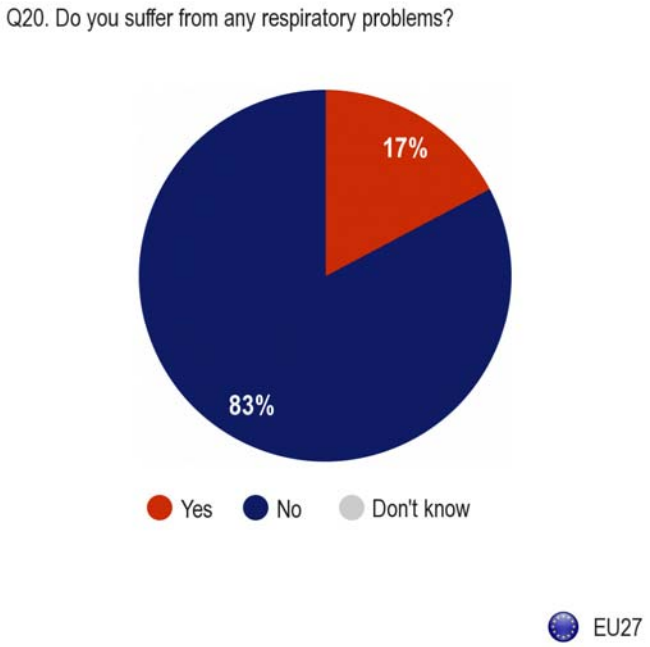
Q15 What do you think should be the main priorities of this new strategy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Air pollution from industry	Air pollution from transport	Life-style changes (such as changed diets and transportation habits) to reduce emissions	Air pollution from energy production	Air pollution from other countries/regions	Air pollution from agriculture	Air pollution from households	Socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality
EU27	62%	52%	30%	21%	20%	15%	14%	11%
Age								
15-24	66%	54%	32%	24%	16%	13%	18%	13%
25-39	65%	51%	33%	23%	19%	14%	15%	13%
40-54	63%	51%	32%	20%	22%	16%	13%	12%
55 +	58%	52%	24%	19%	20%	16%	12%	9%
Education (End of)								
15-	58%	51%	22%	18%	20%	14%	11%	8%
16-19	62%	51%	28%	19%	22%	15%	14%	11%
20+	63%	52%	32%	22%	18%	16%	14%	12%
Still studying	67%	52%	33%	27%	17%	14%	19%	14%
Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	62%	47%	28%	22%	20%	16%	14%	13%
Employee	64%	53%	34%	22%	21%	15%	16%	12%
Manual workers	61%	52%	25%	21%	22%	15%	10%	7%
Not working	61%	51%	27%	20%	18%	15%	13%	11%
Respiratory diseases								
A serious problem	63%	52%	30%	21%	19%	15%	14%	12%
Not a serious problem	56%	50%	26%	24%	25%	14%	13%	9%
Cardiovascular diseases								
A serious problem	63%	52%	30%	21%	19%	15%	14%	11%
Not a serious problem	59%	49%	27%	23%	25%	14%	12%	9%
Agriculture								
Impact	63%	52%	31%	21%	19%	17%	15%	11%
No impact	58%	50%	24%	22%	22%	7%	12%	11%
Emissions from cars and trucks								
Impact	63%	53%	30%	21%	19%	15%	14%	11%
No impact	49%	31%	19%	20%	30%	14%	11%	15%
Agreement with PPP								
Yes	64%	53%	30%	21%	20%	16%	14%	12%
No	53%	45%	25%	18%	20%	13%	15%	9%

12. INDIVIDUAL RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS IN THE EU

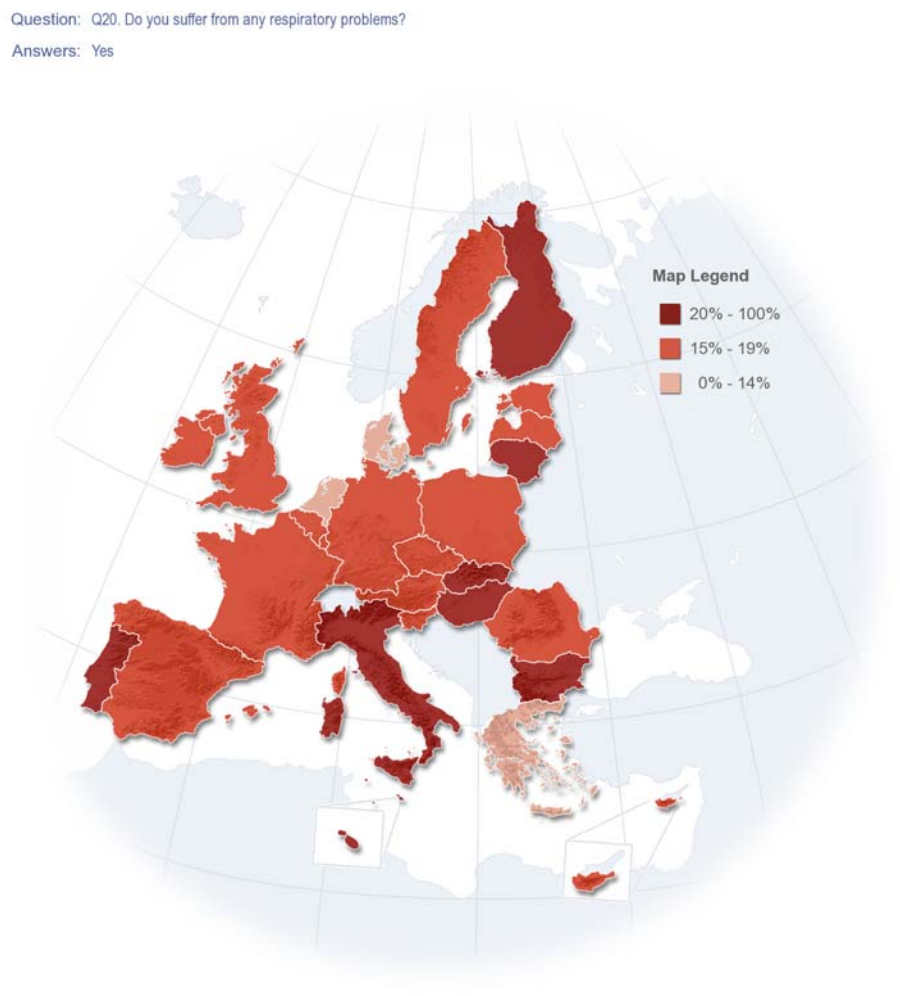
- Almost one in five Europeans say they suffer from respiratory problems -

Respondents were asked if they suffer from any respiratory problems. Almost one in five (17%) say they do, while 83% say they do not.



Respondents in Malta are the most likely to say that they suffer from respiratory problems (29%), while those in Denmark (12%), the Netherlands and Greece (both 13%) are the least likely to say this.

MT	29%
LT	22%
PT	22%
HU	21%
SK	21%
BG	21%
IT	20%
FI	20%
ES	19%
UK	18%
LU	18%
EE	18%
PL	18%
CZ	17%
EU	17%
FR	17%
CY	17%
BE	17%
DE	15%
IE	15%
RO	15%
LV	15%
SE	15%
SI	15%
AT	15%
EL	13%
NL	13%
DK	12%



Socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences. Respondents aged 55+ are the most likely to say they suffer from respiratory problems, particularly compared to 15-39 year olds (20% vs. 15%). Respondents who are not working are the most likely to say they suffer from respiratory problems, particularly compared to employees (20% vs. 14%).

Respondents who think that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country are more likely to say they suffer from respiratory problems compared to those who think these diseases are not a serious problem (19% vs. 9%). Similarly, respondents who think asthma and allergy are a serious problem are more likely to say they suffer from respiratory problems (18% vs. 10% of those who think asthma and allergy are not a problem).

Q20 Do you suffer from any respiratory problems?

	Yes	No
EU27	17%	83%
Age		
15-24	15%	85%
25-39	15%	85%
40-54	17%	83%
55 +	20%	80%
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	15%	85%
Employee	14%	86%
Manual workers	17%	83%
Not working	20%	80%
Respiratory diseases		
A serious problem	19%	81%
Not a serious problem	9%	91%
Asthma and allergy		
A serious problem	18%	82%
Not a serious problem	10%	90%

13. IMPACT OF ENERGY PRODUCTION AND USE ON AIR QUALITY

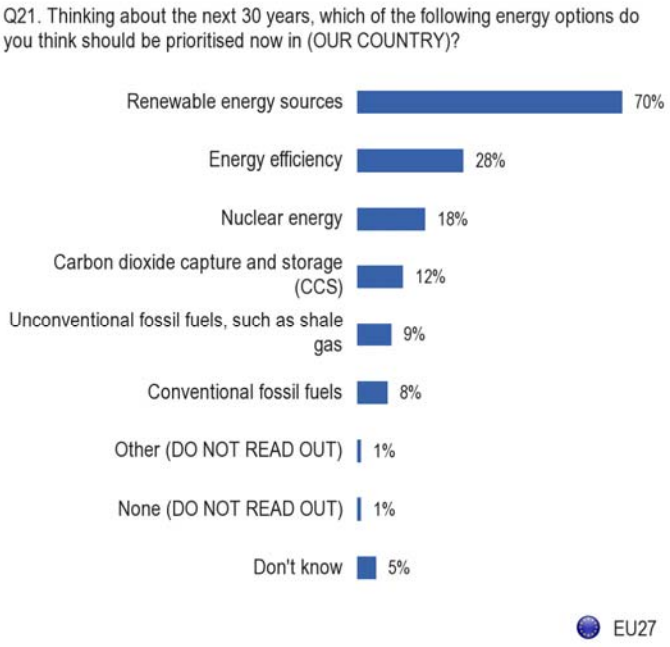
13.1 Energy options that should be prioritised for the next 30 years

- Fewer than one in ten Europeans think that unconventional fossil fuels should be prioritised -

Respondents were asked to identify the energy options they thought should be prioritised now, with a view to the next 30 years. Respondents are least likely to mention unconventional fossil fuels such as shale gas (9%) and conventional fossil fuels (8%).

The great majority think renewable energy sources should be prioritised (70%). This is by far the most mentioned option. All the other options have been mentioned by less than one third of the respondents.

Just over one quarter think energy efficiency should be the priority (28%). Fewer than one in five mention nuclear energy (18%), while around one in ten mention carbon dioxide capture and storage (12%).



(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Respondents living in EU15 countries are much more likely to mention renewable energy sources than those living in NMS12 countries (74% vs. 57%). Respondents in NMS12 countries, on the other hand, are more likely to mention unconventional fossil fuels such as shale gas (17% vs. 7% of EU15), although the respective shares are much lower.

Almost one third of respondents living in Poland mention **unconventional fossil fuels such as shale gas** as an energy option that should be prioritised (32%). This is considerably higher than the EU average of 9%. It is also notably higher than all the other EU countries, where between 3% and 11% of respondents think that **unconventional fossil fuels such as shale gas** should be prioritised. For example only 3% of Swedish, Finnish and Italian respondents mention these fuels as a priority energy option.

In all 27 countries, **renewable energy sources** is the most mentioned priority for energy options in the next 30 years. Renewable energy sources are most mentioned by respondents in Portugal (82%), Austria, Spain, German and Denmark (all 81%). In fact in only two countries are they mentioned by fewer than half of all respondents - Bulgaria (45%) and Romania (49%).

Energy efficiency is most mentioned by Slovakian (44%) and Maltese respondents along with those in Luxembourg (both 40%). It is least mentioned by respondents in Cyprus (18%). Respondents in the Czech Republic are most likely to mention **nuclear energy** (44%), whilst those in Cyprus and Austria are the least likely to mention this option (4%).

Just over one in five Slovakian respondents mention **carbon dioxide capture and storage** (22%), compared to 5% of Swedish and Estonian respondents. One in five Latvian respondents (19%) mention conventional fossil fuels, compared to 3% of Swedish respondents.

Q21 Thinking about the next 30 years, which of the following energy options do you think should be prioritised now in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Renewable energy sources	Energy efficiency	Nuclear energy	Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS)	Unconventional fossil fuels, such as shale gas	Conventional fossil fuels
EU27	70%	28%	18%	12%	9%	8%
BE	**69%**	24%	21%	14%	8%	10%
BG	**45%**	29%	28%	10%	8%	5%
CZ	**52%**	31%	44%	13%	9%	7%
DK	**81%**	27%	11%	7%	7%	5%
DE	**81%**	33%	8%	9%	7%	9%
EE	**58%**	25%	14%	5%	6%	7%
IE	**75%**	31%	14%	14%	6%	7%
EL	**71%**	24%	8%	13%	7%	15%
ES	**81%**	27%	16%	10%	7%	6%
FR	**74%**	24%	26%	15%	8%	9%
IT	**77%**	21%	11%	7%	3%	4%
CY	**70%**	18%	4%	11%	10%	11%
LV	**57%**	26%	10%	13%	11%	19%
LT	**53%**	25%	15%	7%	10%	10%
LU	**70%**	40%	17%	15%	11%	11%
HU	**74%**	21%	12%	13%	6%	12%
MT	**52%**	40%	8%	12%	8%	10%
NL	**60%**	29%	22%	19%	11%	9%
AT	**81%**	38%	4%	7%	7%	7%
PL	**59%**	21%	27%	10%	32%	4%
PT	**82%**	31%	10%	13%	9%	10%
RO	**49%**	21%	16%	21%	9%	10%
SI	**72%**	21%	13%	7%	4%	4%
SK	**57%**	44%	27%	22%	5%	7%
FI	**71%**	31%	23%	15%	3%	5%
SE	**67%**	32%	33%	5%	3%	3%
UK	**62%**	39%	24%	16%	9%	9%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences across groups when it comes to unconventional fossil fuels such as shale gas, with this option being mentioned by between 8% and 12% of each group.

In terms of other possible energy options, men are more likely than women to think that **nuclear energy** should be prioritised (23% vs. 13%). Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to mention **energy efficiency** (24%) and **renewable energy sources** (65%). Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to mention **carbon dioxide capture and storage** (17%).

The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **energy efficiency** or **renewable energy sources**. For example 59% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger mention renewable energy, compared to 75% of those who completed their education aged 20+. Employees are the most likely to mention **energy efficiency** (34%), while respondents who are not working and manual workers are less likely than employees and the self-employed to mention **renewable energy sources** (65-67% vs. 74-76%).

Respondents who think that residential energy use and emissions from cars and trucks and emissions from industrial production and fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are all more likely to mention **renewable energy sources** compared to those who say these emissions do not have an impact. For example 71% of those who think emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality mention **renewable energy sources** as a priority compared to 50% of those who say these emissions have no impact.

Respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks and emissions from industrial production and fossil fuel power stations have no impact on air quality are more likely to mention **nuclear energy** compared to those who say these emissions have an impact. For instance 30% of those who say emissions from cars and trucks have no impact think nuclear energy should be a priority, compared to 18% of those who say emissions from cars and trucks have an impact.

Respondents who agree with the polluter pays principle are more likely to mention **renewable energy sources** compared to those who do not agree with the principle (72% vs. 60%).

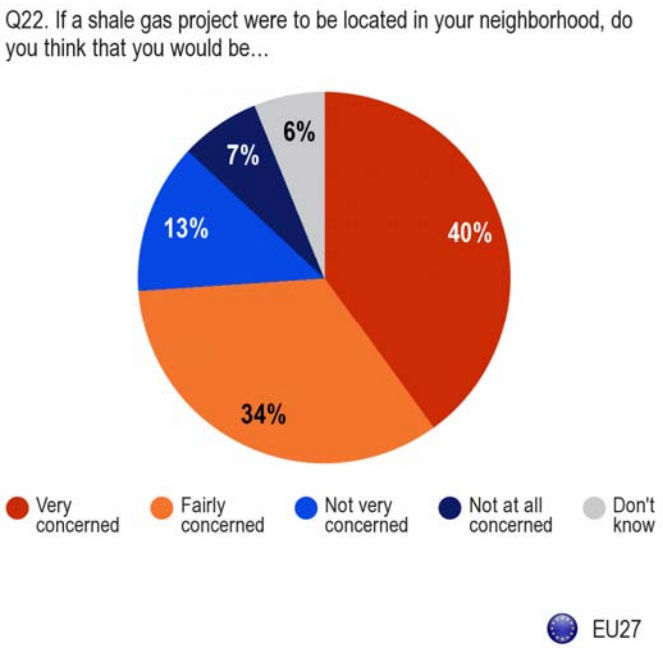
Q21 Thinking about the next 30 years, which of the following energy options do you think should be prioritised now in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Renewable energy sources	Energy efficiency	Nuclear energy	Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS)	Unconventional fossil fuels, such as shale gas	Conventional fossil fuels
EU27	70%	28%	18%	12%	9%	8%
Age						
15-24	74%	28%	21%	17%	9%	10%
25-39	74%	33%	16%	12%	9%	7%
40-54	73%	31%	16%	12%	10%	7%
55 +	65%	24%	20%	10%	9%	8%
Education (End of)						
15-	59%	20%	16%	10%	8%	10%
16-19	69%	27%	17%	12%	10%	8%
20+	75%	32%	19%	11%	9%	6%
Still studying	76%	29%	21%	17%	7%	9%
Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	74%	29%	17%	9%	10%	6%
Employee	76%	34%	16%	13%	8%	7%
Manual workers	65%	24%	18%	10%	11%	11%
Not working	67%	25%	20%	12%	9%	8%
Residential energy use						
Impact	72%	28%	18%	13%	9%	8%
No impact	67%	30%	21%	10%	9%	8%
Emissions from cars and trucks						
Impact	71%	28%	18%	12%	9%	8%
No impact	50%	26%	30%	9%	12%	11%
Emissions from industrial production						
Impact	72%	29%	18%	12%	9%	8%
No impact	59%	27%	25%	12%	8%	10%
Agreement with PPP						
Yes	72%	29%	18%	12%	9%	7%
No	60%	24%	20%	11%	9%	9%

13.2 Opinions about Shale Gas projects

- Three quarters of respondents would be concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood -

Respondents were asked how concerned they would be if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood. Overall 74% say they would be concerned: 40% would be very concerned, and 34% fairly concerned. Just over one in ten say they would not be very concerned (13%) while 7% would not be concerned at all.

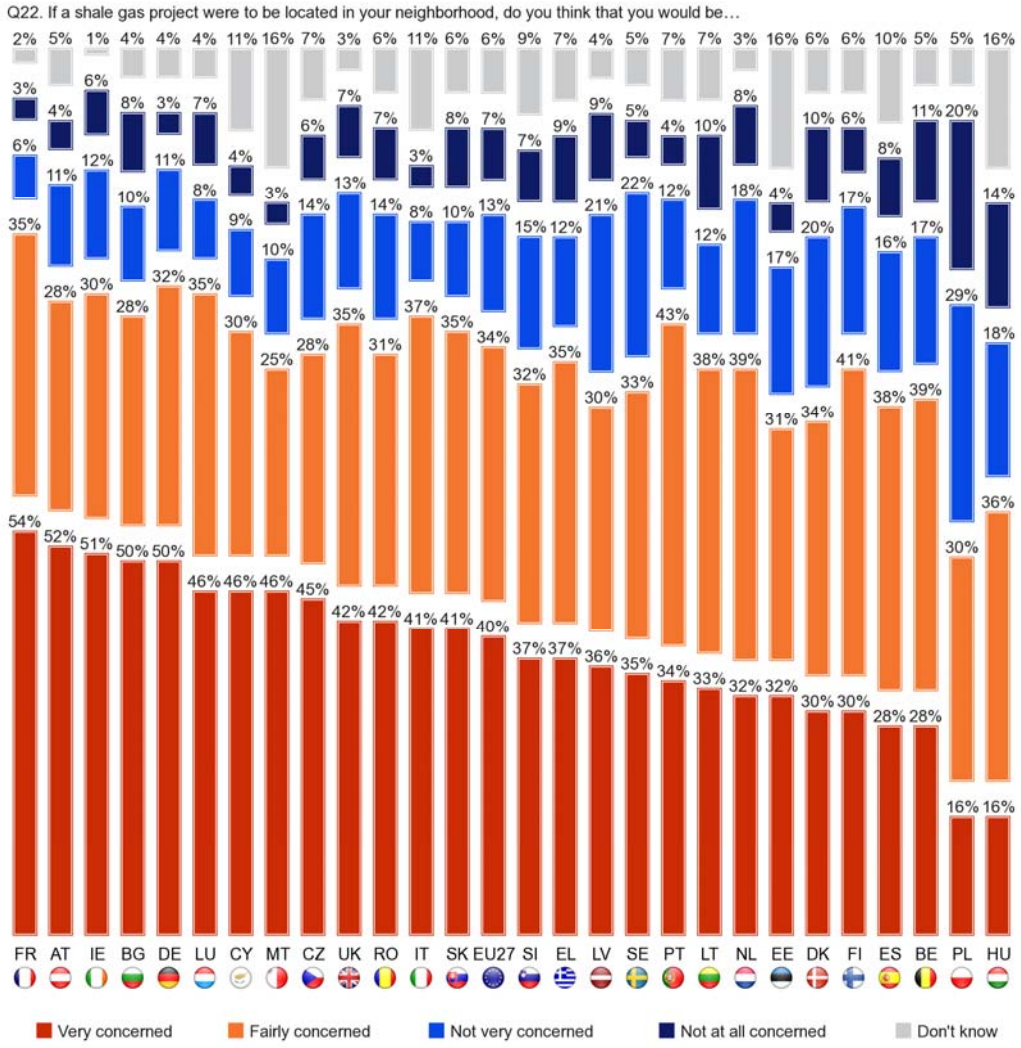


Respondents living in EU15 countries are more likely to be concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood than their NMS12 counterparts (77% vs. 61%).

Respondents living in France (89%), Germany (82%), Ireland, Luxembourg (both 81%) and Austria (80%) are the most likely to be concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood. In fact at least half of all respondents in France (54%), Austria (52%) Ireland (51%) Germany and Bulgaria (both 50%) say they would be very concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood.

Poland is the only country where fewer than half of all respondents said they would be concerned to some degree (46%). Polish respondents are more likely to say they are not concerned (49%). This is the only EU country where this is the case.

There is a high level of uncertainty amongst respondents in Hungary, Estonia and Malta (all 16% don't know).



Socio-demographic analysis highlights only a few notable differences. Women are more likely than men to say that they would be concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood (79% vs. 69%).

Respondents who think that emissions from cars and trucks and emissions from industrial production and from fossil fuel power stations have an impact on air quality are all more likely to be concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood compared to those who say these emissions do not have an impact. For example 74% of those who say emissions from cars and trucks have an impact on air quality would be concerned if a shale gas project were to be located in their neighbourhood, compared to 66% of those who say emissions from cars and trucks have no impact.

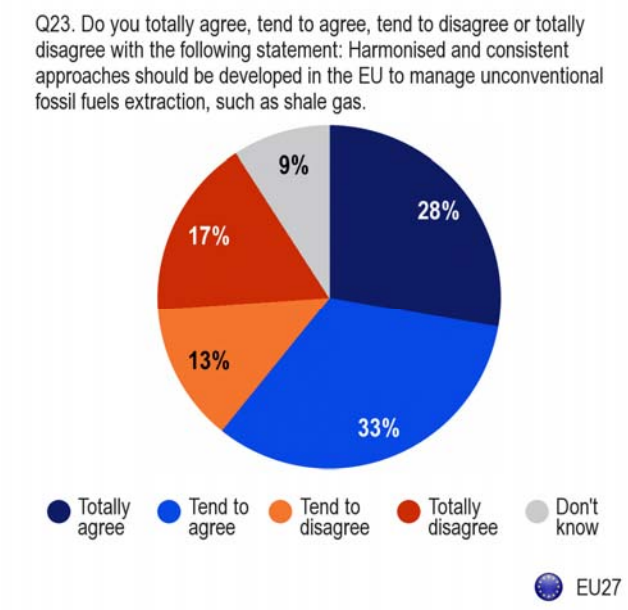
Q22 If a shale gas project were to be located in your neighborhood, do you think that you would be…

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	74%	20%	6%
Sex			
Male	69%	26%	5%
Female	79%	15%	6%
Emissions from cars and trucks			
Impact	74%	20%	6%
No impact	66%	30%	4%
Emissions from industrial production			
Impact	75%	19%	6%
No impact	69%	27%	4%

13.3 Opinions about approaches to the management of unconventional fossil fuels extraction

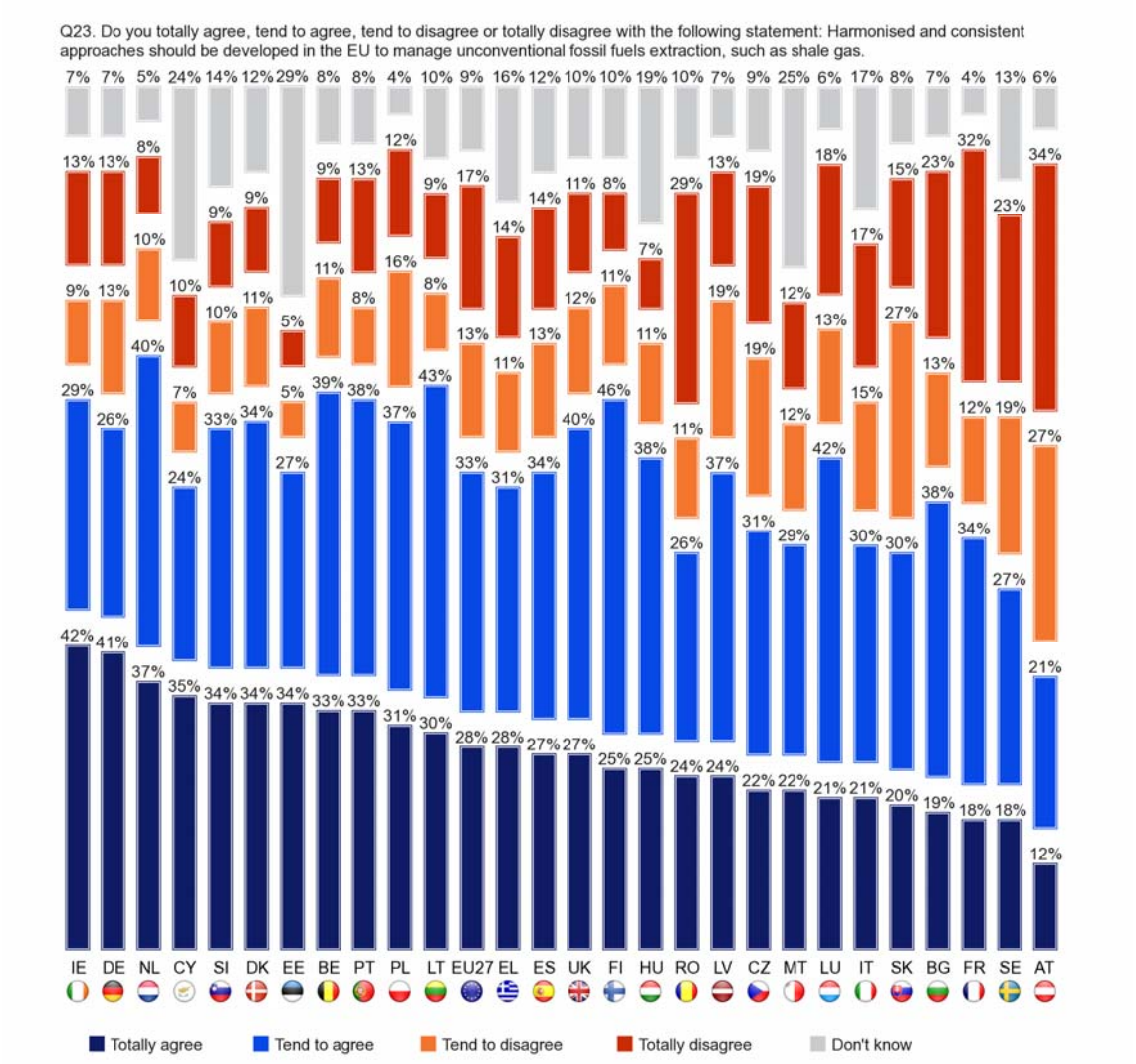
- More than six out of ten agree that harmonised and consistent approaches to the management of unconventional fossil fuels extraction should be developed in the EU -

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas. Most (61%) agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed: 28% totally agree, and a further 33% tend to agree. Three in ten disagree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed: 17% totally disagree while 13% tend to disagree.



Respondents in the Netherlands (77%), Lithuania (73%) and Belgium (72%) are the most likely to agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas. Respondents in Ireland and Germany are the most likely to say they totally agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed (42% and 41% respectively).

A majority of respondents in 25 countries agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas. The exceptions are Austria and Sweden, where 33% and 45% of respondents respectively agree. Austria is the only country where the majority disagree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed (61%). In Austria 34% totally disagree with this idea, as do 32% of French respondents.



There are only a few **socio-demographic differences** of note. The older the respondent, the less likely they are to agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas. For example 71% of 15-24 year olds agree with this idea, compared to 55% of those aged 55+.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas. Half of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger agree with this, compared to 63% of those who completed their education aged 20+. Employees are the most likely to agree that harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas (65%).

Q23 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas.

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	61%	30%	9%
Age			
15-24	71%	24%	5%
25-39	64%	29%	7%
40-54	60%	31%	9%
55 +	55%	32%	13%
Education (End of)			
15-	50%	33%	17%
16-19	59%	31%	10%
20+	63%	30%	7%
Still studying	71%	23%	6%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	58%	33%	9%
Employee	65%	29%	6%
Manual workers	59%	32%	9%
Not working	59%	29%	12%

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 360

"Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 24th and the 28th of September 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 360 about "Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Environment. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 360 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

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

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

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%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.009	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.003	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.001	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.001	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.004	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	977	24/09/2012	28/09/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	504	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	507	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.003	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	502	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.004	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.003	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.002	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.002	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.001	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	24/09/2012	26/09/2012	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.002	24/09/2012	27/09/2012	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			**25.525**	24/09/2012	28/09/2012	**408.787.006**

QUESTIONNAIRE

Attitudes of Europeans towards air related issues

D1 How old are you?

(WRITE DOWN - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '99')

D2 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

ASK ALL

Q1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	1
Well informed	2
Not well informed	3
Not informed at all	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has …?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Improved	1
Stayed the same	2
Deteriorated	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q3	Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	DK/NA
1	Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Asthma and allergy	1	2	3	4	5
4	Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q4	How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A large impact	A moderate impact	A little impact	No impact at all	DK/NA
1	Residential energy use (e.g. coal and wood for heating of individual households)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Agriculture – emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste	1	2	3	4	5
3	Emissions from cars and trucks	1	2	3	4	5
4	Emissions from international transport (e.g. ships and airplanes)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Emissions from industrial production (steel, cement, pulp and paper etc) and from fossil fuel power stations	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q5- Rotate items 1 to 7

Q5 - 'None' is a single code

Q5	Which of the following do you believe are the main threats to air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Cross-border emissions from other countries/regions	1,
Transport activities	2,
Electricity and heat production	3,
Natural pollutants (sea salt, desert sand, volcanic ash)	4,
Industrial activities	5,
Emissions from individual households	6,
Emissions from farms	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW

Q6a - Rotate items 1 to 6

Q6a	Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Gasoline	1
Diesel	2
Biofuel (ethanol etc)	3
Hybrid electric/gasoline cars	4
Hybrid electric/diesel cars	5
Electric cars	6
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
DK/NA	9

NEW

ASK Q6b if Q6a ≠ 8 or 9, OTHERS GO TO Q7a

Q6b - Rotate items 1 to 6

Q6b - 'None' is a single code

Q6b And then?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Gasoline	1,
Diesel	2,
Biofuel (ethanol etc)	3,
Hybrid electric/gasoline cars	4,
Hybrid electric/diesel cars	5,
Electric cars	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW

Q7a - Rotate items 1 to 7

Q7a Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Oil	1
Gas	2
Coal	3
Biomass (wood)	4
Biomass (pellets)	5
Electricity	6
District heating	7
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9
DK/NA	10

NEW

ASK Q7b if Q7a ≠ 9 or 10, OTHERS GO TO Q8

Q7b - Rotate items 1 to 7

Q7b - 'None' is a single code

Q7b And then?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Oil	1,
Gas	2,
Coal	3,
Biomass (wood)	4,
Biomass (pellets)	5,
Electricity	6,
District heating	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW

Q8 - Rotate items 1 to 5

Q8 - 'None' is a single code

Q8	There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You changed your housing heating system from higher-emitting (e.g. coal, oil or wood-fired) to lower-emitting (e.g. natural gas, pellets, electricity)	1,
You replaced older energy using equipment (hot water boiler, oven, dishwasher, etc.) with newer one having better energy efficiency rating (for instance products labelled A+++ for energy efficiency)	2,
You frequently used public transport, cycling or walking instead of your car	3,
You bought a low emission car	4,
You bought low-emitting products to fuel your open fire or barbecue (e.g. briquettes instead of coal)	5,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
DK/NA	8,

NEW

Q9 - Rotate items 1 to 8

Q9 - 'None' is a single code

Q9	In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling air-related problems?

(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities (e.g. by requiring the application of best available technology)	1,
Applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks	2,
Restricting traffic in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges and low emission zones)	3,
Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	4,
Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low-emitting products	5,
Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	6,
Introducing stricter air quality legislation	7,
Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,
DK/NA	11,

NEW

Q10 - Rotate statements 1 to 5

Q10 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	DK/NA
1	Households	1	2	3	4
2	Farmers	1	2	3	4
3	Energy producers	1	2	3	4
4	Car manufacturers	1	2	3	4
5	Public authorities	1	2	3	4

NEW

"The Polluter Pays Principle" (PPP) is an environmental policy principle which requires that the costs of pollution be borne by those who cause it.

Q11 Do you agree with the "Polluters Pays Principle"?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, in all cases	1
Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment	2
No	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q12 In your opinion, how can air pollution challenges be best addressed?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

At local level	1
At national level	2
At European level	3
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q13	Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	1
Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	2
No, current measures are enough	3
No, this is not EU competence	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q14	The EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution – before the end of 2013. Are you aware of this?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

Q15 - Rotate items 1 to 8

Q15 - 'None' is a single code

Q15 What do you think should be the main priorities of this new strategy?

(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Air pollution from energy production	1,
Air pollution from agriculture	2,
Air pollution from industry	3,
Air pollution from transport	4,
Air pollution from households	5,
Air pollution from other countries/regions	6,
Socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality	7,
Life-style changes (such as changed diets and transportation habits) to reduce emissions	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,
DK/NA	11,

NEW

The European Union has developed an extensive body of legislation which establishes health based standards and objectives for a number of pollutants in air, called 'EU air quality standards'.

Q16 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

ASK Q17 IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN Q16 – OTHERS GO TO Q18

Q17 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	1
No, they should be strengthened	2
No, they should be weakened	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

ASK ALL

The 'National Emission Ceilings' Directive of the European Parliament and the Conucil set ceilings for the total emissions from each country of the main air pollutants (e.g.: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and volatile organic compounds).

Q18 Have you heard of National Emission Ceilings directive?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

ASK Q19 IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN Q18 – OTHERS GO TO Q20

Q19 Do you believe that the existing national emission ceilings are adequate or not?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	1
No, they should be strengthened	2
No, they should be weakened	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

ASK ALL

Q20 Do you suffer from any respiratory problems?

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

NEW

Energy production and use can also have impacts on air quality. Therefore let me ask you 3 questions related to energy

Q21 - Rotate items 1 to 6

Q21 - 'None' is a single code

Q21 Thinking about the next 30 years, which of the following energy options do you think should be prioritised now in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Energy efficiency	1,
Renewable energy sources	2,
Nuclear energy	3,
Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) (IF NEEDED: Carbon capture and storage, or CCS, involves extracting CO2 in the process of power generation, or from heavy industrial operations (steel, cement etc.), compressing it and storing it permanently in depleted oil or gas fields or saline aquifers.)	4,
Conventional fossil fuels (IF NEEDED: Conventional fossil fuels refers to oil and gas which flow readily into drilled wells.)	5,
Unconventional fossil fuels, such as shale gas (IF NEEDED: Unconventional fossil fuels refers to oil and gas obtained from geological formations which are more difficult to access and which require the use of specific stimulation techniques such as hydraulic fracturing. Shale gas is an example of unconventional fossil fuels.)	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW

It is now technically possible to extract unconventional fossil fuels, such as "shale gas", which were not previously extracted in Europe. This typically requires injecting in the underground a significant amount of water mixed with sand and chemicals to break the rock and to extract the gas. Exploration projects using such practices have started across Europe. Their potential benefits and risks are currently being assessed by the European Commission.

Q22 If a shale gas project were to be located in your neighborhood, do you think that you would be…

(READ OUT- ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very concerned	1
Fairly concerned	2
Not very concerned	3
Not at all concerned	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

Q23 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

NEW

D4 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL"
(2027-2028)

FL908 D4

D5a As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(2029)
Self-employed	1
Employee	2
Manual worker	3
Without a professional activity	4
Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL908 D5a

ASK D5b IF SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE 1 IN D5a

D5b Would you say you are…?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(2030)
Farmer, forester, fisherman	1
Owner of shop, craftsman	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,…)	3
Manager of a company	4
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL908 D5b

ASK D5c IF EMPLOYEE, CODE 2 IN D5a

D5c Would you say you are…?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(2031)

Professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, …)	1
General management, director or top management	2
Middle management	3
Civil servant	4
Office clerk	5
Other employee (salesman, nurse, …)	6
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	7

FL908 D5c

ASK D5d IF MANUAL WORKER, CODE 3 IN D5a

D5d Would you say you are…?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(2032)
Supervisor\ foreman (team manager, …)	1
Manual worker	2
Unskilled manual worker	3
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

FL908 D5d

ASK D5e IF WITHOUT A PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY, CODE 4 IN D5a

D5e Would you say you are…?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(2033)
Looking after the home	1
Student (full time)	2
Retired	3
Seeking a job	4
Other\ Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL908 D5e

D12 What region do you live in?

(READ OUT IF NECESSARY - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

D13 Would you say you live in a…?

(READ OUT - SINGLE CODE)

Rural area or village	1
Small or medium-sized town	2
Large town/city	3
DK (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

D18 Have you got a mobile phone?

(DO NOT READ OUT

Yes	1
No	2

D20 Have you got a landline phone?

(DO NOT READ OUT

Yes	1
No	2

D22 Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

(WRITE DOWN - IF "DK" CODE '98' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '99')

Number of people aged 15 or more in the household

TABLES

Q1 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur les problèmes de qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Très bien informé(e) Very well informed	Bien informé(e) Well informed	Pas bien informé(e) Not well informed	Pas du tout informé(e) Not informed at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Informé(e)' Total 'Informed'	Total 'Pas informé(e)' Total 'Not informed'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	4	36	42	17	1	40	59
BE	3	40	41	16	0	43	57
BG	7	35	41	17	0	42	58
CZ	5	48	35	11	1	53	46
DK	6	48	36	8	2	54	44
DE	4	42	40	13	1	46	53
EE	2	26	51	19	2	28	70
IE	4	29	45	22	0	33	67
EL	9	32	36	23	0	41	59
ES	2	23	42	31	2	25	73
FR	3	43	38	15	1	46	53
IT	4	33	49	14	0	37	63
CY	6	25	42	27	0	31	69
LV	2	22	48	27	1	24	75
LT	4	37	35	22	2	41	57
LU	4	35	33	27	1	39	60
HU	3	57	32	7	1	60	39
MT	4	39	43	13	1	43	56
NL	1	37	44	17	1	38	61
AT	7	44	36	12	1	51	48
PL	3	29	47	19	2	32	66
PT	2	34	46	17	1	36	63
RO	4	28	53	15	0	32	68
SI	7	50	33	9	1	57	42
SK	4	34	43	18	1	38	61
FI	5	63	30	2	0	68	32
SE	3	33	51	12	1	36	63
UK	5	35	39	19	2	40	58

Q2 Pensez-vous que, au cours des 10 dernières années, la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) … ?

Q2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has …?

	S'est améliorée Improved	Est restée la même Stayed the same	S'est détériorée Deteriorated	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**16**	**24**	**56**	**4**
BE	**8**	**22**	**67**	**3**
BG	**12**	**22**	**61**	**5**
CZ	**37**	**26**	**35**	**2**
DK	**23**	**30**	**45**	**2**
DE	**28**	**34**	**32**	**6**
EE	**25**	**32**	**33**	**10**
IE	**27**	**39**	**29**	**5**
EL	**9**	**15**	**73**	**3**
ES	**6**	**18**	**72**	**4**
FR	**8**	**19**	**70**	**3**
IT	**6**	**11**	**81**	**2**
CY	**6**	**18**	**72**	**4**
LV	**15**	**41**	**41**	**3**
LT	**14**	**27**	**55**	**4**
LU	**13**	**40**	**42**	**5**
HU	**7**	**16**	**75**	**2**
MT	**18**	**15**	**65**	**2**
NL	**28**	**26**	**44**	**2**
AT	**14**	**34**	**47**	**5**
PL	**29**	**22**	**44**	**5**
PT	**12**	**19**	**67**	**2**
RO	**9**	**15**	**74**	**2**
SI	**17**	**27**	**54**	**2**
SK	**10**	**25**	**62**	**3**
FI	**13**	**42**	**41**	**4**
SE	**17**	**37**	**39**	**7**
UK	**19**	**36**	**38**	**7**

Q3.1 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
Les maladies respiratoires (comme les maladies pulmonaires)

Q3.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases)

	Un problème très grave A very serious problem	Un problème assez grave A fairly serious problem	Un problème pas très grave Not a very serious problem	Un problème pas grave du tout Not a serious problem at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Un problème grave' Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Un problème pas grave' Total 'Not a serious problem'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**42**	**45**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**87**	**11**
BE	**35**	**51**	**10**	**1**	**3**	**86**	**11**
BG	**58**	**33**	**6**	**0**	**3**	**91**	**6**
CZ	**30**	**50**	**15**	**2**	**3**	**80**	**17**
DK	**24**	**49**	**24**	**1**	**2**	**73**	**25**
DE	**30**	**45**	**21**	**2**	**2**	**75**	**23**
EE	**15**	**50**	**23**	**1**	**11**	**65**	**24**
IE	**41**	**43**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**84**	**14**
EL	**42**	**47**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**89**	**9**
ES	**42**	**46**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**88**	**11**
FR	**45**	**53**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**98**	**2**
IT	**62**	**35**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**97**	**2**
CY	**38**	**48**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**86**	**12**
LV	**27**	**48**	**18**	**3**	**4**	**75**	**21**
LT	**32**	**48**	**16**	**2**	**2**	**80**	**18**
LU	**20**	**57**	**17**	**2**	**4**	**77**	**19**
HU	**31**	**60**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**91**	**7**
MT	**66**	**25**	**6**	**0**	**3**	**91**	**6**
NL	**16**	**64**	**18**	**0**	**2**	**80**	**18**
AT	**44**	**39**	**11**	**3**	**3**	**83**	**14**
PL	**46**	**46**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**92**	**7**
PT	**39**	**55**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**94**	**6**
RO	**61**	**34**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**95**	**4**
SI	**40**	**46**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**86**	**11**
SK	**34**	**50**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**84**	**13**
FI	**10**	**54**	**32**	**1**	**3**	**64**	**33**
SE	**23**	**47**	**24**	**2**	**4**	**70**	**26**
UK	**42**	**45**	**8**	**1**	**4**	**87**	**9**

Q3.2 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
Les maladies cardio-vasculaires (maladies cardiaques)

Q3.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases)

%	Un problème très grave A very serious problem	Un problème assez grave A fairly serious problem	Un problème pas très grave Not a very serious problem	Un problème pas grave du tout Not a serious problem at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Un problème grave' Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Un problème pas grave' Total 'Not a serious problem'
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	53	39	5	1	2	92	6
BE	46	46	7	0	1	92	7
BG	77	18	3	0	2	95	3
CZ	43	43	9	1	4	86	10
DK	36	45	13	1	5	81	14
DE	42	42	12	1	3	84	13
EE	35	48	8	0	9	83	8
IE	55	38	4	1	2	93	5
EL	57	38	3	1	1	95	4
ES	46	47	5	1	1	93	6
FR	54	43	2	0	1	97	2
IT	63	32	2	1	2	95	3
CY	56	38	4	0	2	94	4
LV	46	42	8	1	3	88	9
LT	60	33	4	1	2	93	5
LU	36	48	11	2	3	84	13
HU	42	50	5	0	3	92	5
MT	62	28	7	0	3	90	7
NL	36	54	8	0	2	90	8
AT	46	39	10	2	3	85	12
PL	63	32	2	1	2	95	3
PT	52	45	2	1	0	97	3
RO	73	24	2	0	1	97	2
SI	49	39	6	2	4	88	8
SK	51	37	8	1	3	88	9
FI	27	60	11	1	1	87	12
SE	40	49	7	1	3	89	8
UK	60	33	3	1	3	93	4

Q3.3 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
L'asthme et l'allergie

Q3.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Asthma and allergy

	Un problème très grave A very serious problem	Un problème assez grave A fairly serious problem	Un problème pas très grave Not a very serious problem	Un problème pas grave du tout Not a serious problem at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Un problème grave' Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Un problème pas grave' Total 'Not a serious problem'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	43	44	10	1	2	87	11
BE	36	51	11	0	2	87	11
BG	56	30	10	0	4	86	10
CZ	47	41	8	1	3	88	9
DK	36	47	14	0	3	83	14
DE	44	41	12	1	2	85	13
EE	30	46	13	1	10	76	14
IE	43	43	10	2	2	86	12
EL	48	40	9	1	2	88	10
ES	32	47	18	1	2	79	19
FR	38	51	10	1	0	89	11
IT	61	33	4	1	1	94	5
CY	45	43	10	0	2	88	10
LV	33	46	17	1	3	79	18
LT	44	38	11	1	6	82	12
LU	25	56	14	3	2	81	17
HU	50	44	5	0	1	94	5
MT	73	21	4	0	2	94	4
NL	19	65	13	1	2	84	14
AT	48	38	10	2	2	86	12
PL	53	37	7	1	2	90	8
PT	28	59	10	2	1	87	12
RO	46	39	11	1	3	85	12
SI	52	39	5	1	3	91	6
SK	50	37	9	1	3	87	10
FI	15	62	20	1	2	77	21
SE	35	52	10	1	2	87	11
UK	39	46	11	1	3	85	12

Q3.4 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
L'acidification (connue sous le nom de « pluie acide », qui touche les forêts, etc.)

Q3.4 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.)

%	Un problème très grave A very serious problem	Un problème assez grave A fairly serious problem	Un problème pas très grave Not a very serious problem	Un problème pas grave du tout Not a serious problem at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Un problème grave' Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Un problème pas grave' Total 'Not a serious problem'
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	34	37	18	4	7	71	22
BE	32	43	18	2	5	75	20
BG	50	29	14	1	6	79	15
CZ	26	36	26	3	9	62	29
DK	14	26	40	7	13	40	47
DE	26	38	25	6	5	64	31
EE	4	13	35	21	27	17	56
IE	13	25	34	10	18	38	44
EL	39	32	16	4	9	71	20
ES	45	34	11	4	6	79	15
FR	38	45	9	1	7	83	10
IT	47	35	8	1	9	82	9
CY	23	25	26	9	17	48	35
LV	16	35	31	8	10	51	39
LT	25	35	23	4	13	60	27
LU	20	52	17	5	6	72	22
HU	21	39	24	3	13	60	27
MT	15	19	16	15	35	34	31
NL	11	40	40	5	4	51	45
AT	25	29	32	8	6	54	40
PL	31	39	20	3	7	70	23
PT	29	47	14	5	5	76	19
RO	54	34	6	2	4	88	8
SI	32	38	16	4	10	70	20
SK	35	42	16	2	5	77	18
FI	5	34	45	8	8	39	53
SE	29	43	18	2	8	72	20
UK	26	35	24	6	9	61	30

Q3.5 Diriez-vous que les éléments suivants sont un problème très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
L'eutrophisation (augmentation de la quantité de matière organique dans un écosystème, comme la prolifération d'algues provoquant une mortalité massive chez les poissons dans les rivières ou les lacs)

Q3.5 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes)

	Un problème très grave A very serious problem	Un problème assez grave A fairly serious problem	Un problème pas très grave Not a very serious problem	Un problème pas grave du tout Not a serious problem at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Un problème grave' Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Un problème pas grave' Total 'Not a serious problem'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**39**	**39**	**13**	**2**	**7**	**78**	**15**
BE	**36**	**42**	**16**	**2**	**4**	**78**	**18**
BG	**44**	**28**	**12**	**2**	**14**	**72**	**14**
CZ	**33**	**39**	**18**	**2**	**8**	**72**	**20**
DK	**22**	**42**	**26**	**2**	**8**	**64**	**28**
DE	**29**	**37**	**19**	**4**	**11**	**66**	**23**
EE	**12**	**43**	**25**	**4**	**16**	**55**	**29**
IE	**33**	**41**	**16**	**3**	**7**	**74**	**19**
EL	**49**	**36**	**7**	**1**	**7**	**85**	**8**
ES	**43**	**39**	**11**	**2**	**5**	**82**	**13**
FR	**58**	**38**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**96**	**3**
IT	**49**	**38**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**87**	**8**
CY	**25**	**28**	**21**	**6**	**20**	**53**	**27**
LV	**30**	**41**	**20**	**3**	**6**	**71**	**23**
LT	**39**	**36**	**14**	**2**	**9**	**75**	**16**
LU	**32**	**47**	**11**	**4**	**6**	**79**	**15**
HU	**29**	**46**	**16**	**2**	**7**	**75**	**18**
MT	**23**	**25**	**17**	**10**	**25**	**48**	**27**
NL	**14**	**47**	**31**	**2**	**6**	**61**	**33**
AT	**26**	**31**	**29**	**5**	**9**	**57**	**34**
PL	**38**	**40**	**12**	**2**	**8**	**78**	**14**
PT	**38**	**48**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**86**	**10**
RO	**48**	**36**	**8**	**2**	**6**	**84**	**10**
SI	**35**	**38**	**12**	**3**	**12**	**73**	**15**
SK	**31**	**41**	**17**	**3**	**8**	**72**	**20**
FI	**24**	**56**	**17**	**1**	**2**	**80**	**18**
SE	**40**	**45**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**85**	**11**
UK	**30**	**39**	**17**	**3**	**11**	**69**	**20**

Q4.1 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ?
La consommation domestique d'énergie (comme le charbon et le bois pour le chauffage individuel)

Q4.1 How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?
Residential energy use (e.g. coal and wood for heating of individual households)

	Un impact important A large impact	Un impact modéré A moderate impact	Peu d'impact A little impact	Pas d'impact du tout No impact at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total ' Impact' Total 'Impact'	Total ' Pas d'impact' Total 'No impact'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**34**	**44**	**17**	**3**	**2**	**78**	**20**
BE	**34**	**48**	**14**	**2**	**2**	**82**	**16**
BG	**38**	**41**	**12**	**5**	**4**	**79**	**17**
CZ	**41**	**43**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**84**	**14**
DK	**31**	**44**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**75**	**22**
DE	**32**	**41**	**22**	**3**	**2**	**73**	**25**
EE	**8**	**42**	**36**	**8**	**6**	**50**	**44**
IE	**31**	**50**	**15**	**3**	**1**	**81**	**18**
EL	**40**	**40**	**10**	**7**	**3**	**80**	**17**
ES	**31**	**44**	**17**	**5**	**3**	**75**	**22**
FR	**40**	**44**	**11**	**3**	**2**	**84**	**14**
IT	**38**	**43**	**12**	**3**	**4**	**81**	**15**
CY	**39**	**35**	**16**	**7**	**3**	**74**	**23**
LV	**17**	**44**	**28**	**9**	**2**	**61**	**37**
LT	**29**	**45**	**18**	**5**	**3**	**74**	**23**
LU	**39**	**47**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**86**	**13**
HU	**45**	**43**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**88**	**11**
MT	**25**	**44**	**19**	**5**	**7**	**69**	**24**
NL	**21**	**44**	**30**	**4**	**1**	**65**	**34**
AT	**32**	**46**	**17**	**3**	**2**	**78**	**20**
PL	**49**	**38**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**87**	**12**
PT	**35**	**46**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**81**	**17**
RO	**26**	**43**	**18**	**9**	**4**	**69**	**27**
SI	**35**	**47**	**15**	**2**	**1**	**82**	**17**
SK	**20**	**51**	**21**	**6**	**2**	**71**	**27**
FI	**8**	**47**	**37**	**6**	**2**	**55**	**43**
SE	**22**	**51**	**23**	**1**	**3**	**73**	**24**
UK	**26**	**49**	**20**	**3**	**2**	**75**	**23**

Q4.2 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ?
L'agriculture – émissions produites par les fermes, les engrais et brûler des déchets agricoles

Q4.2 How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?
Agriculture – emissions from farms, fertilizers and burning of agricultural waste

%	Un impact important A large impact Flash EB 360	Un impact modéré A moderate impact Flash EB 360	Peu d'impact A little impact Flash EB 360	Pas d'impact du tout No impact at all Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360	Total ' Impact' Total 'Impact' Flash EB 360	Total ' Pas d'impact' Total 'No impact' Flash EB 360
EU 27	**41**	**39**	**14**	**3**	**3**	**80**	**17**
BE	**38**	**39**	**16**	**4**	**3**	**77**	**20**
BG	**28**	**39**	**20**	**8**	**5**	**67**	**28**
CZ	**31**	**42**	**16**	**4**	**7**	**73**	**20**
DK	**35**	**36**	**21**	**5**	**3**	**71**	**26**
DE	**38**	**40**	**16**	**2**	**4**	**78**	**18**
EE	**19**	**38**	**30**	**5**	**8**	**57**	**35**
IE	**44**	**37**	**13**	**4**	**2**	**81**	**17**
EL	**68**	**25**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**93**	**6**
ES	**39**	**42**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**81**	**16**
FR	**59**	**32**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**91**	**8**
IT	**44**	**40**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**84**	**13**
CY	**56**	**28**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**84**	**13**
LV	**23**	**43**	**23**	**8**	**3**	**66**	**31**
LT	**50**	**31**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**81**	**16**
LU	**49**	**36**	**8**	**5**	**2**	**85**	**13**
HU	**49**	**36**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**85**	**11**
MT	**29**	**41**	**17**	**4**	**9**	**70**	**21**
NL	**32**	**44**	**19**	**3**	**2**	**76**	**22**
AT	**28**	**45**	**20**	**4**	**3**	**73**	**24**
PL	**48**	**35**	**12**	**2**	**3**	**83**	**14**
PT	**50**	**36**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**86**	**12**
RO	**38**	**37**	**16**	**5**	**4**	**75**	**21**
SI	**43**	**37**	**14**	**4**	**2**	**80**	**18**
SK	**35**	**40**	**16**	**6**	**3**	**75**	**22**
FI	**17**	**46**	**30**	**4**	**3**	**63**	**34**
SE	**36**	**42**	**15**	**3**	**4**	**78**	**18**
UK	**27**	**49**	**18**	**3**	**3**	**76**	**21**

Q4.3 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ?
Les émissions produites par les voitures et les camions

Q4.3 How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?
Emissions from cars and trucks

	Un impact important A large impact	Un impact modéré A moderate impact	Peu d'impact A little impact	Pas d'impact du tout No impact at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total ' Impact' Total 'Impact'	Total ' Pas d'impact' Total 'No impact'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**77**	**19**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**96**	**3**
BE	**85**	**13**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**98**	**2**
BG	**78**	**19**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**97**	**2**
CZ	**74**	**20**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**94**	**5**
DK	**63**	**30**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**93**	**6**
DE	**67**	**27**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**94**	**5**
EE	**47**	**43**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**90**	**8**
IE	**66**	**27**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**93**	**6**
EL	**83**	**14**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**97**	**2**
ES	**85**	**12**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**97**	**1**
FR	**88**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**98**	**2**
IT	**83**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**98**	**1**
CY	**87**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**98**	**2**
LV	**57**	**35**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**92**	**7**
LT	**74**	**22**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**96**	**3**
LU	**80**	**16**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**96**	**3**
HU	**83**	**14**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**97**	**2**
MT	**91**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**99**	**1**
NL	**62**	**34**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**96**	**4**
AT	**73**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**96**	**4**
PL	**78**	**18**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**96**	**4**
PT	**84**	**12**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**96**	**3**
RO	**83**	**12**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**95**	**4**
SI	**79**	**18**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**97**	**3**
SK	**66**	**27**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**93**	**6**
FI	**27**	**55**	**16**	**1**	**1**	**82**	**17**
SE	**66**	**28**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**94**	**5**
UK	**71**	**22**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**93**	**6**

Q4.4 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ?
Les émissions produites par les transports internationaux (comme les navires et les avions)

Q4.4 How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?
Emissions from international transport (e.g. ships and airplanes)

	Un impact important A large impact	Un impact modéré A moderate impact	Peu d'impact A little impact	Pas d'impact du tout No impact at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total ' Impact' Total 'Impact'	Total ' Pas d'impact' Total 'No impact'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**54**	**32**	**8**	**2**	**4**	**86**	**10**
BE	**61**	**32**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**93**	**6**
BG	**34**	**38**	**15**	**4**	**9**	**72**	**19**
CZ	**37**	**38**	**14**	**4**	**7**	**75**	**18**
DK	**52**	**31**	**12**	**1**	**4**	**83**	**13**
DE	**67**	**25**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**92**	**6**
EE	**24**	**38**	**21**	**2**	**15**	**62**	**23**
IE	**41**	**40**	**14**	**2**	**3**	**81**	**16**
EL	**55**	**33**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**88**	**7**
ES	**54**	**36**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**90**	**7**
FR	**66**	**28**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**94**	**5**
IT	**59**	**30**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**89**	**6**
CY	**56**	**26**	**11**	**3**	**4**	**82**	**14**
LV	**33**	**42**	**16**	**4**	**5**	**75**	**20**
LT	**42**	**33**	**14**	**2**	**9**	**75**	**16**
LU	**55**	**35**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**90**	**7**
HU	**39**	**37**	**14**	**2**	**8**	**76**	**16**
MT	**42**	**34**	**13**	**3**	**8**	**76**	**16**
NL	**57**	**36**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**93**	**6**
AT	**66**	**24**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**90**	**8**
PL	**34**	**43**	**12**	**2**	**9**	**77**	**14**
PT	**52**	**33**	**8**	**2**	**5**	**85**	**10**
RO	**30**	**38**	**15**	**6**	**11**	**68**	**21**
SI	**52**	**27**	**15**	**2**	**4**	**79**	**17**
SK	**41**	**35**	**13**	**4**	**7**	**76**	**17**
FI	**31**	**47**	**18**	**1**	**3**	**78**	**19**
SE	**64**	**28**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**92**	**6**
UK	**56**	**32**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**88**	**10**

Q4.5 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou pas d'impact du tout ?
Les émissions issues de la production industrielle (acier, ciment, pâte à papier et papier, etc.) et de centrales à combustible fossile

Q4.5 How much impact do you think each of the following has on air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? Does it have a large impact, a moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?
Emissions from industrial production (steel, cement, pulp and paper etc) and from fossil fuel power stations

	Un impact important A large impact	Un impact modéré A moderate impact	Peu d'impact A little impact	Pas d'impact du tout No impact at all	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total ' Impact' Total 'Impact'	Total ' Pas d'impact' Total 'No impact'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**67**	**25**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**92**	**6**
BE	**66**	**27**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**93**	**5**
BG	**57**	**30**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**87**	**8**
CZ	**65**	**25**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**90**	**7**
DK	**43**	**39**	**13**	**1**	**4**	**82**	**14**
DE	**66**	**25**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**91**	**7**
EE	**38**	**36**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**74**	**14**
IE	**55**	**32**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**87**	**11**
EL	**78**	**16**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**94**	**4**
ES	**71**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**94**	**4**
FR	**72**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**95**	**4**
IT	**79**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**95**	**2**
CY	**69**	**22**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**91**	**7**
LV	**46**	**34**	**12**	**5**	**3**	**80**	**17**
LT	**61**	**24**	**9**	**2**	**4**	**85**	**11**
LU	**55**	**36**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**91**	**7**
HU	**63**	**26**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**89**	**8**
MT	**72**	**20**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**92**	**4**
NL	**65**	**29**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**94**	**5**
AT	**56**	**33**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**89**	**9**
PL	**69**	**24**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**93**	**5**
PT	**73**	**19**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**92**	**6**
RO	**57**	**29**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**86**	**10**
SI	**65**	**25**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**90**	**7**
SK	**60**	**30**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**90**	**8**
FI	**41**	**47**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**88**	**10**
SE	**60**	**32**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**92**	**6**
UK	**57**	**32**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**89**	**8**

Q5 Parmi les propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire quelles sont, selon vous, les principales menaces pour la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q5 Which of the following do you believe are the main threats to air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Les émissions transfrontalières provenant d'autres pays/régions Cross-border emissions from other countries/regions	Les activités de transport Transport activities	La production d'électricité et de chaleur Electricity and heat production	Les polluants naturels (sel marin, sable du désert, cendre volcanique) Natural pollutants (sea salt, desert sand, volcanic ash)	Les activités industrielles Industrial activities
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**28**	**63**	**23**	**9**	**71**
BE	**36**	**67**	**23**	**12**	**71**
BG	**14**	**51**	**21**	**9**	**55**
CZ	**22**	**75**	**34**	**8**	**71**
DK	**37**	**57**	**21**	**7**	**46**
DE	**48**	**62**	**23**	**4**	**69**
EE	**24**	**55**	**38**	**3**	**62**
IE	**18**	**52**	**22**	**8**	**54**
EL	**24**	**33**	**35**	**14**	**74**
ES	**15**	**72**	**28**	**12**	**80**
FR	**27**	**69**	**19**	**10**	**82**
IT	**15**	**68**	**19**	**7**	**80**
CY	**15**	**53**	**39**	**18**	**59**
LV	**24**	**63**	**15**	**11**	**62**
LT	**18**	**54**	**15**	**9**	**57**
LU	**39**	**66**	**25**	**11**	**63**
HU	**29**	**42**	**17**	**5**	**69**
MT	**10**	**77**	**44**	**9**	**58**
NL	**46**	**58**	**30**	**6**	**75**
AT	**41**	**73**	**13**	**6**	**67**
PL	**18**	**43**	**34**	**9**	**65**
PT	**27**	**69**	**22**	**17**	**80**
RO	**20**	**55**	**14**	**16**	**61**
SI	**17**	**58**	**19**	**6**	**56**
SK	**26**	**68**	**25**	**11**	**68**
FI	**57**	**34**	**17**	**6**	**58**
SE	**59**	**65**	**11**	**6**	**61**
UK	**24**	**67**	**24**	**15**	**64**

Q5 Parmi les propositions suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire quelles sont, selon vous, les principales menaces pour la qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q5 Which of the following do you believe are the main threats to air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

%	Les émissions des ménages/foyers Emissions from individual households Flash EB 360	Les émissions des fermes Emissions from farms Flash EB 360	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	Aucune (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**16**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**2**
BE	**20**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**1**
BG	**11**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**3**
CZ	**19**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**1**
DK	**21**	**30**	**1**	**0**	**4**
DE	**12**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**1**
EE	**5**	**16**	**1**	**1**	**6**
IE	**21**	**32**	**2**	**0**	**1**
EL	**9**	**26**	**1**	**1**	**2**
ES	**13**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**1**
FR	**21**	**22**	**1**	**0**	**1**
IT	**19**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**1**
CY	**10**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**2**
LV	**9**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**1**
LT	**8**	**17**	**2**	**0**	**3**
LU	**23**	**18**	**2**	**0**	**1**
HU	**22**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**2**
MT	**10**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**2**
NL	**14**	**22**	**1**	**0**	**1**
AT	**24**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**1**
PL	**18**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**2**
PT	**12**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**2**
RO	**9**	**19**	**2**	**0**	**3**
SI	**11**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**2**
SK	**13**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**1**
FI	**10**	**19**	**1**	**0**	**2**
SE	**7**	**23**	**1**	**0**	**1**
UK	**20**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**2**

Q6a Parmi les systèmes d'alimentation des voitures suivants, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ? Premièrement ?

Q6a Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

%	Essence Gasoline Flash EB 360	Diesel Diesel Flash EB 360	Biocarburant (éthanol, etc.) Biofuel (ethanol etc) Flash EB 360	Voitures hybrides électriques/essence Hybrid electric/gasoline cars Flash EB 360	Voitures hybrides électriques/diesel Hybrid electric/diesel cars Flash EB 360
EU 27	4	4	11	11	8
BE	4	4	10	13	7
BG	8	9	12	5	2
CZ	3	2	13	10	6
DK	3	3	14	5	7
DE	5	4	5	18	9
EE	2	2	11	7	3
IE	3	6	12	6	10
EL	3	3	14	12	13
ES	2	1	7	9	8
FR	3	3	7	18	7
IT	3	3	9	9	7
CY	6	2	10	17	8
LV	3	3	19	7	6
LT	4	5	13	5	3
LU	5	7	5	17	10
HU	3	3	20	10	10
MT	3	2	12	7	4
NL	3	2	14	14	8
AT	3	4	6	17	8
PL	5	3	14	11	9
PT	3	5	7	8	4
RO	5	5	28	7	2
SI	2	1	10	8	6
SK	3	4	19	10	6
FI	2	4	15	10	8
SE	2	3	13	6	10
UK	4	6	13	6	7

Q6a Parmi les systèmes d'alimentation des voitures suivants, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ? Premièrement ?

Q6a Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

%	Voitures électriques Electric cars Flash EB 360	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**56**	**1**	**1**	**4**
BE	**57**	**1**	**1**	**3**
BG	**60**	**1**	**1**	**2**
CZ	**59**	**2**	**1**	**4**
DK	**64**	**0**	**1**	**3**
DE	**50**	**2**	**2**	**5**
EE	**66**	**2**	**1**	**6**
IE	**59**	**0**	**0**	**4**
EL	**47**	**1**	**1**	**6**
ES	**68**	**1**	**1**	**3**
FR	**57**	**1**	**1**	**3**
IT	**62**	**2**	**1**	**4**
CY	**49**	**0**	**1**	**7**
LV	**56**	**1**	**1**	**4**
LT	**64**	**1**	**0**	**5**
LU	**52**	**0**	**1**	**3**
HU	**48**	**1**	**1**	**4**
MT	**64**	**2**	**0**	**6**
NL	**54**	**3**	**1**	**1**
AT	**53**	**3**	**2**	**4**
PL	**51**	**2**	**0**	**5**
PT	**69**	**1**	**0**	**3**
RO	**48**	**0**	**1**	**4**
SI	**69**	**1**	**1**	**2**
SK	**53**	**2**	**0**	**3**
FI	**56**	**1**	**0**	**4**
SE	**62**	**1**	**0**	**3**
UK	**54**	**1**	**1**	**8**

Q6b Et ensuite ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q6b And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

%	Essence Gasoline	Diesel Diesel	Biocarburant (éthanol, etc.) Biofuel (ethanol etc)	Voitures hybrides électriques/essence Hybrid electric/gasoline cars	Voitures hybrides électriques/diesel Hybrid electric/diesel cars
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**7**	**7**	**22**	**29**	**25**
BE	**10**	**7**	**25**	**37**	**26**
BG	**8**	**8**	**28**	**24**	**21**
CZ	**8**	**6**	**28**	**38**	**31**
DK	**5**	**6**	**21**	**32**	**30**
DE	**6**	**7**	**13**	**33**	**25**
EE	**4**	**2**	**26**	**29**	**19**
IE	**6**	**10**	**29**	**23**	**29**
EL	**5**	**9**	**20**	**22**	**26**
ES	**5**	**6**	**19**	**30**	**27**
FR	**8**	**5**	**29**	**40**	**23**
IT	**5**	**6**	**20**	**18**	**20**
CY	**6**	**5**	**20**	**33**	**28**
LV	**4**	**5**	**32**	**24**	**22**
LT	**7**	**5**	**28**	**28**	**23**
LU	**14**	**11**	**16**	**33**	**26**
HU	**3**	**3**	**20**	**29**	**25**
MT	**8**	**5**	**27**	**23**	**14**
NL	**5**	**6**	**27**	**40**	**29**
AT	**8**	**6**	**15**	**34**	**32**
PL	**7**	**8**	**23**	**30**	**27**
PT	**9**	**8**	**27**	**33**	**27**
RO	**8**	**5**	**26**	**15**	**12**
SI	**5**	**6**	**26**	**27**	**24**
SK	**8**	**8**	**34**	**32**	**22**
FI	**3**	**5**	**24**	**30**	**35**
SE	**2**	**6**	**28**	**21**	**31**
UK	**9**	**10**	**24**	**28**	**27**

Q6b Et ensuite ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q6b And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

%	Voitures électriques Electric cars Flash EB 360	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**16**	**2**	**7**	**8**
BE	**18**	**1**	**2**	**4**
BG	**12**	**3**	**8**	**9**
CZ	**20**	**5**	**5**	**4**
DK	**13**	**1**	**3**	**9**
DE	**17**	**1**	**7**	**8**
EE	**14**	**1**	**8**	**20**
IE	**15**	**1**	**1**	**6**
EL	**16**	**2**	**8**	**6**
ES	**14**	**1**	**8**	**7**
FR	**15**	**1**	**3**	**3**
IT	**13**	**3**	**9**	**17**
CY	**12**	**0**	**11**	**6**
LV	**19**	**2**	**8**	**5**
LT	**14**	**3**	**5**	**8**
LU	**20**	**1**	**4**	**4**
HU	**15**	**2**	**13**	**9**
MT	**15**	**2**	**1**	**14**
NL	**19**	**2**	**1**	**3**
AT	**18**	**3**	**7**	**7**
PL	**17**	**2**	**2**	**6**
PT	**14**	**1**	**6**	**5**
RO	**19**	**3**	**18**	**9**
SI	**13**	**3**	**4**	**5**
SK	**21**	**3**	**2**	**5**
FI	**17**	**0**	**2**	**5**
SE	**14**	**1**	**10**	**10**
UK	**16**	**1**	**6**	**6**

Q6T - Parmi les systèmes d'alimentation des voitures suivants, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ?

Q6T - Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

%	Essence Gasoline Flash EB 360	Diesel Diesel Flash EB 360	Biocarburant (éthanol, etc.) Biofuel (ethanol etc) Flash EB 360	Voitures hybrides électriques/essence Hybrid electric/gasoline cars Flash EB 360	Voitures hybrides électriques/diesel Hybrid electric/diesel cars Flash EB 360
EU 27	**10**	**10**	**32**	**39**	**31**
BE	**14**	**11**	**34**	**49**	**32**
BG	**16**	**17**	**39**	**28**	**22**
CZ	**11**	**8**	**40**	**47**	**36**
DK	**8**	**8**	**35**	**36**	**36**
DE	**11**	**11**	**17**	**48**	**32**
EE	**6**	**4**	**35**	**34**	**21**
IE	**8**	**15**	**39**	**28**	**38**
EL	**7**	**10**	**33**	**33**	**37**
ES	**7**	**7**	**25**	**37**	**34**
FR	**11**	**7**	**35**	**56**	**29**
IT	**7**	**9**	**28**	**26**	**26**
CY	**11**	**6**	**28**	**47**	**33**
LV	**7**	**8**	**50**	**30**	**27**
LT	**10**	**10**	**40**	**32**	**25**
LU	**18**	**17**	**21**	**49**	**35**
HU	**6**	**6**	**39**	**37**	**34**
MT	**10**	**7**	**37**	**29**	**18**
NL	**8**	**8**	**40**	**53**	**36**
AT	**11**	**10**	**20**	**49**	**38**
PL	**12**	**11**	**36**	**39**	**34**
PT	**12**	**13**	**33**	**40**	**31**
RO	**13**	**10**	**52**	**21**	**14**
SI	**7**	**7**	**36**	**34**	**29**
SK	**11**	**12**	**51**	**41**	**27**
FI	**5**	**9**	**37**	**38**	**42**
SE	**5**	**8**	**40**	**27**	**40**
UK	**13**	**15**	**34**	**31**	**32**

Q6T - Parmi les systèmes d'alimentation des voitures suivants, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ?

Q6T - Which of the following car fuel systems do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

%	Voitures électriques Electric cars Flash EB 360	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**71**	**3**	**7**	**4**
BE	**75**	**2**	**3**	**2**
BG	**72**	**4**	**8**	**2**
CZ	**78**	**7**	**6**	**3**
DK	**77**	**2**	**3**	**3**
DE	**65**	**2**	**9**	**5**
EE	**79**	**3**	**8**	**7**
IE	**74**	**1**	**1**	**4**
EL	**62**	**3**	**8**	**7**
ES	**82**	**2**	**8**	**3**
FR	**71**	**2**	**4**	**2**
IT	**74**	**4**	**10**	**4**
CY	**61**	**0**	**11**	**7**
LV	**74**	**3**	**8**	**4**
LT	**77**	**4**	**5**	**5**
LU	**70**	**1**	**5**	**3**
HU	**62**	**2**	**13**	**4**
MT	**78**	**3**	**1**	**6**
NL	**73**	**5**	**2**	**1**
AT	**70**	**6**	**9**	**4**
PL	**66**	**4**	**2**	**5**
PT	**83**	**2**	**6**	**2**
RO	**65**	**3**	**19**	**4**
SI	**82**	**4**	**5**	**2**
SK	**73**	**5**	**2**	**3**
FI	**72**	**1**	**2**	**4**
SE	**76**	**1**	**10**	**3**
UK	**69**	**2**	**7**	**7**

Q7a Parmi les systèmes énergétiques de chauffage domestique, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ? Premièrement ?

Q7a Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

%	Pétrole Oil	Gaz Gas	Charbon Coal	Biomasse (bois) Biomass (wood)	Biomasse (granulés) Biomass (pellets)
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	2	19	2	21	16
BE	2	28	2	14	15
BG	2	22	3	14	8
CZ	1	25	1	26	12
DK	2	22	1	15	25
DE	2	28	0	21	22
EE	1	14	1	44	5
IE	7	15	1	17	25
EL	4	35	2	22	10
ES	2	12	4	18	10
FR	2	8	2	28	18
IT	2	23	4	20	18
CY	1	28	2	18	5
LV	1	15	2	29	14
LT	1	11	1	26	10
LU	2	29	2	20	15
HU	0	10	1	29	18
MT	4	29	2	12	8
NL	1	31	1	19	11
AT	2	14	1	29	22
PL	3	24	3	22	13
PT	2	11	3	20	9
RO	1	9	2	29	9
SI	1	16	1	30	15
SK	1	24	2	27	12
FI	1	11	0	24	21
SE	2	8	0	10	25
UK	4	18	3	15	13

Q7a Parmi les systèmes énergétiques de chauffage domestique, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ? Premièrement ?

Q7a Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective? Firstly?

%	Electricité Electricity	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT)	NSP/SR DK/NA
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**33**	**2**	**1**	**4**
BE	**34**	**1**	**1**	**3**
BG	**46**	**1**	**1**	**3**
CZ	**30**	**3**	**1**	**1**
DK	**22**	**7**	**1**	**5**
DE	**19**	**3**	**1**	**4**
EE	**26**	**3**	**1**	**5**
IE	**29**	**2**	**1**	**3**
EL	**23**	**0**	**1**	**3**
ES	**47**	**3**	**1**	**3**
FR	**39**	**1**	**1**	**1**
IT	**24**	**2**	**2**	**5**
CY	**37**	**1**	**1**	**7**
LV	**37**	**0**	**0**	**2**
LT	**46**	**2**	**0**	**3**
LU	**29**	**1**	**0**	**2**
HU	**34**	**3**	**1**	**4**
MT	**33**	**2**	**1**	**9**
NL	**29**	**4**	**1**	**3**
AT	**23**	**6**	**1**	**2**
PL	**29**	**2**	**0**	**4**
PT	**51**	**2**	**0**	**2**
RO	**45**	**2**	**1**	**2**
SI	**32**	**2**	**1**	**2**
SK	**30**	**2**	**0**	**2**
FI	**35**	**5**	**0**	**3**
SE	**41**	**8**	**1**	**5**
UK	**37**	**1**	**2**	**7**

Q7b Et ensuite ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q7b And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

%	Pétrole Oil Flash EB 360	Gaz Gas Flash EB 360	Charbon Coal Flash EB 360	Biomasse (bois) Biomass (wood) Flash EB 360	Biomasse (granulés) Biomass (pellets) Flash EB 360
EU 27	5	21	6	27	25
BE	6	29	6	28	28
BG	3	20	4	23	19
CZ	2	29	5	38	33
DK	5	16	2	28	29
DE	7	20	3	23	29
EE	2	19	2	24	24
IE	10	21	4	29	27
EL	5	25	6	22	18
ES	3	19	10	25	18
FR	4	22	7	33	32
IT	2	18	4	19	20
CY	8	21	8	19	10
LV	1	19	5	31	28
LT	2	19	4	32	27
LU	5	20	9	24	27
HU	2	15	2	24	26
MT	7	26	3	16	13
NL	4	24	3	34	26
AT	5	19	4	31	35
PL	7	23	7	29	26
PT	4	25	9	29	21
RO	4	17	7	24	11
SI	3	18	4	26	30
SK	4	27	6	36	31
FI	2	16	2	28	38
SE	1	15	2	21	27
UK	9	22	6	28	21

Q7b Et ensuite ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q7b And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

%	Electricité Electricity Flash EB 360	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**19**	**2**	**8**	**7**
BE	**26**	**1**	**2**	**4**
BG	**19**	**2**	**12**	**8**
CZ	**25**	**3**	**4**	**3**
DK	**15**	**4**	**3**	**11**
DE	**17**	**1**	**7**	**6**
EE	**18**	**2**	**6**	**19**
IE	**21**	**1**	**2**	**2**
EL	**18**	**0**	**11**	**3**
ES	**16**	**2**	**11**	**8**
FR	**20**	**1**	**3**	**3**
IT	**15**	**2**	**9**	**17**
CY	**18**	**2**	**13**	**12**
LV	**26**	**0**	**5**	**3**
LT	**20**	**1**	**5**	**6**
LU	**26**	**2**	**5**	**4**
HU	**15**	**3**	**18**	**8**
MT	**19**	**1**	**1**	**17**
NL	**28**	**1**	**1**	**3**
AT	**18**	**5**	**7**	**4**
PL	**19**	**1**	**1**	**3**
PT	**19**	**1**	**9**	**5**
RO	**18**	**4**	**20**	**7**
SI	**20**	**2**	**3**	**3**
SK	**26**	**2**	**3**	**2**
FI	**20**	**2**	**2**	**4**
SE	**13**	**6**	**19**	**14**
UK	**21**	**1**	**8**	**6**

Q7T - Parmi les systèmes énergétiques de chauffage domestique, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du

Q7T - Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality

%	Pétrole Oil Flash EB 360	Gaz Gas Flash EB 360	Charbon Coal Flash EB 360	Biomasse (bois) Biomass (wood) Flash EB 360	Biomasse (granulés) Biomass (pellets) Flash EB 360
EU 27	**7**	**39**	**7**	**46**	**39**
BE	**7**	**56**	**8**	**40**	**42**
BG	**5**	**41**	**7**	**37**	**26**
CZ	**3**	**54**	**5**	**63**	**45**
DK	**6**	**37**	**3**	**42**	**52**
DE	**9**	**47**	**3**	**43**	**50**
EE	**2**	**32**	**3**	**67**	**28**
IE	**17**	**35**	**5**	**44**	**51**
EL	**8**	**59**	**7**	**43**	**27**
ES	**5**	**31**	**13**	**42**	**27**
FR	**6**	**30**	**8**	**60**	**49**
IT	**4**	**39**	**7**	**38**	**37**
CY	**9**	**47**	**9**	**35**	**14**
LV	**3**	**33**	**7**	**59**	**41**
LT	**3**	**30**	**4**	**57**	**36**
LU	**8**	**48**	**11**	**43**	**42**
HU	**3**	**24**	**2**	**52**	**43**
MT	**10**	**53**	**5**	**27**	**19**
NL	**5**	**54**	**4**	**52**	**37**
AT	**7**	**32**	**5**	**59**	**57**
PL	**10**	**46**	**9**	**50**	**38**
PT	**5**	**36**	**12**	**48**	**30**
RO	**5**	**25**	**10**	**52**	**20**
SI	**4**	**34**	**5**	**55**	**44**
SK	**5**	**51**	**8**	**62**	**42**
FI	**4**	**27**	**2**	**51**	**58**
SE	**3**	**22**	**2**	**29**	**51**
UK	**12**	**38**	**8**	**41**	**33**

Q7T - Parmi les systèmes énergétiques de chauffage domestique, lesquels, selon vous, sont les plus respectueux de l'environnement du point de vue de la qualité de l'air ?

Q7T - Which of the following energy systems for heating of households do you consider the most environmentally friendly from an air quality perspective?

%	Electricité Electricity	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT)	NSP/SR DK/NA
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**50**	**4**	**8**	**4**
BE	**59**	**2**	**2**	**3**
BG	**65**	**3**	**13**	**3**
CZ	**54**	**5**	**5**	**1**
DK	**36**	**9**	**3**	**5**
DE	**35**	**4**	**8**	**4**
EE	**43**	**4**	**7**	**5**
IE	**49**	**3**	**3**	**3**
EL	**40**	**1**	**11**	**3**
ES	**63**	**5**	**12**	**3**
FR	**59**	**2**	**4**	**1**
IT	**38**	**4**	**11**	**5**
CY	**53**	**2**	**14**	**7**
LV	**63**	**1**	**5**	**1**
LT	**65**	**2**	**5**	**3**
LU	**54**	**2**	**5**	**2**
HU	**48**	**5**	**19**	**4**
MT	**50**	**2**	**2**	**9**
NL	**56**	**5**	**2**	**3**
AT	**41**	**10**	**7**	**2**
PL	**47**	**3**	**1**	**4**
PT	**70**	**2**	**10**	**2**
RO	**61**	**5**	**20**	**2**
SI	**51**	**4**	**4**	**1**
SK	**55**	**4**	**3**	**2**
FI	**54**	**6**	**2**	**3**
SE	**53**	**12**	**19**	**5**
UK	**56**	**2**	**9**	**7**

Q8 Il y a plusieurs moyens de réduire les émissions nocives dans l'air. Afin de diminuer ces problèmes, avez-vous fait l'une des choses suivantes au cours des deux dernières années ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

%	Vous êtes passé(e) d'un système de chauffage domestique à fort taux d'émission (charbon, pétrole ou bois) à un système à plus faible taux d'émission (gaz naturel, granulés, électricité) You changed your housing heating system from higher-emitting (e.g. coal, oil or wood-fired) to lower-emitting (e.g. natural gas, pellets, electricity)	Vous avez remplacé de l'ancien équipement qui consomme de l'énergie (chaudière à eau chaude, four, lave-vaisselle, etc. …) par un nouvel équipement ayant un meilleur rendement énergétique (par exemple des produits étiquetés A+++ pour l'efficacité énergétique) You replaced older energy using equipment (hot water boiler, oven, dishwasher, etc.) with newer one having better energy efficiency rating (for instance products labelled A+++ for energy efficiency)	Vous avez fréquemment utilisé les transports publics, un vélo ou opté pour la marche à pied au lieu de vous servir de votre voiture You frequently used public transport, cycling or walking instead of your car	Vous avez acheté une voiture à faibles émissions You bought a low emission car
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**27**	**54**	**63**	**22**
BE	**38**	**58**	**65**	**32**
BG	**20**	**34**	**55**	**8**
CZ	**33**	**61**	**65**	**24**
DK	**23**	**57**	**53**	**25**
DE	**28**	**67**	**67**	**30**
EE	**8**	**27**	**48**	**9**
IE	**25**	**54**	**51**	**22**
EL	**26**	**43**	**64**	**17**
ES	**29**	**61**	**73**	**20**
FR	**34**	**45**	**60**	**20**
IT	**25**	**47**	**58**	**22**
CY	**14**	**40**	**36**	**24**
LV	**15**	**45**	**66**	**8**
LT	**15**	**24**	**58**	**17**
LU	**40**	**53**	**62**	**37**
HU	**25**	**42**	**69**	**9**
MT	**23**	**52**	**39**	**20**
NL	**22**	**52**	**56**	**27**
AT	**30**	**63**	**65**	**23**
PL	**20**	**54**	**59**	**20**
PT	**35**	**65**	**59**	**18**
RO	**31**	**39**	**71**	**17**
SI	**31**	**37**	**45**	**17**
SK	**42**	**81**	**67**	**34**
FI	**14**	**43**	**52**	**23**
SE	**22**	**48**	**59**	**22**
UK	**24**	**58**	**64**	**22**

Q8 Il y a plusieurs moyens de réduire les émissions nocives dans l'air. Afin de diminuer ces problèmes, avez-vous fait l'une des choses suivantes au cours des deux dernières années ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions to air. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

%	Vous avez acheté des produits à faibles émissions pour alimenter votre feu ou barbecue (par exemple: briquettes au lieu du charbon) You bought low-emitting products to fuel your open fire or barbecue (e.g. briquettes instead of coal) Flash EB 360	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT) Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**20**	**2**	**9**	**1**
BE	**23**	**2**	**6**	**1**
BG	**8**	**2**	**15**	**3**
CZ	**23**	**1**	**5**	**1**
DK	**30**	**2**	**10**	**1**
DE	**26**	**1**	**4**	**1**
EE	**11**	**4**	**21**	**7**
IE	**36**	**2**	**10**	**0**
EL	**15**	**1**	**15**	**0**
ES	**16**	**4**	**5**	**0**
FR	**21**	**2**	**10**	**1**
IT	**8**	**1**	**10**	**1**
CY	**12**	**1**	**24**	**1**
LV	**19**	**1**	**11**	**1**
LT	**9**	**4**	**17**	**2**
LU	**27**	**2**	**7**	**1**
HU	**9**	**3**	**8**	**1**
MT	**13**	**5**	**12**	**4**
NL	**15**	**3**	**13**	**1**
AT	**24**	**4**	**4**	**1**
PL	**25**	**2**	**8**	**1**
PT	**24**	**1**	**11**	**0**
RO	**21**	**1**	**10**	**1**
SI	**9**	**4**	**12**	**1**
SK	**35**	**1**	**1**	**0**
FI	**13**	**2**	**15**	**1**
SE	**29**	**2**	**10**	**1**
UK	**22**	**1**	**9**	**1**

Q9 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quels seraient les moyens les plus efficaces, selon vous, pour réduire les problèmes liés à l'air ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q9 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling air-related problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Imposer des limitations plus strictes en termes de pollution aux activités industrielles et de production d'énergie (en exigeant par exemple l'application de la meilleure technologie disponible) Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy production activities (e.g. by requiring the application of best available technology)	Appliquer des limitations d'émissions plus strictes pour les nouvelles voitures et les nouveaux camions Applying stricter controls on emissions from new cars and trucks	Restreindre la circulation dans les villes polluées (par exemple: péages urbains et zones à faibles émissions) Restricting traffic in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges and low emission zones)	Fournir plus d'informations au public sur les conséquences de la pollution atmosphérique sur la santé et l'environnement Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	Offrir des incitations financières plus élevées pour les produits à faibles émissions (par exemple allégements fiscaux, subventions) Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low-emitting products
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**43**	**27**	**27**	**35**	**35**
BE	**42**	**36**	**30**	**37**	**35**
BG	**30**	**22**	**20**	**22**	**20**
CZ	**47**	**29**	**35**	**24**	**38**
DK	**27**	**24**	**30**	**29**	**54**
DE	**50**	**26**	**21**	**31**	**39**
EE	**44**	**25**	**21**	**38**	**24**
IE	**29**	**21**	**24**	**39**	**41**
EL	**53**	**28**	**22**	**39**	**34**
ES	**53**	**27**	**35**	**40**	**28**
FR	**47**	**29**	**34**	**36**	**34**
IT	**45**	**30**	**26**	**32**	**33**
CY	**33**	**27**	**23**	**41**	**32**
LV	**44**	**23**	**23**	**40**	**33**
LT	**41**	**25**	**17**	**29**	**24**
LU	**44**	**37**	**25**	**35**	**37**
HU	**39**	**26**	**24**	**30**	**32**
MT	**24**	**29**	**18**	**45**	**33**
NL	**45**	**24**	**18**	**36**	**48**
AT	**41**	**28**	**33**	**33**	**44**
PL	**35**	**24**	**17**	**36**	**48**
PT	**45**	**30**	**36**	**47**	**24**
RO	**39**	**30**	**21**	**35**	**20**
SI	**33**	**21**	**33**	**20**	**27**
SK	**38**	**29**	**32**	**33**	**29**
FI	**41**	**12**	**26**	**30**	**51**
SE	**36**	**26**	**25**	**35**	**33**
UK	**35**	**27**	**32**	**39**	**34**

Q9 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quels seraient les moyens les plus efficaces, selon vous, pour réduire les problèmes liés à l'air ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q9 In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective ways of tackling air-related problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

%	Garantir une meilleure application de la législation existante sur la qualité de l'air Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	Adopter une législation plus stricte sur la qualité de l'air Introducing stricter air quality legislation	Augmenter les impôts sur les activités entraînant une pollution de l'air Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT)	NSP/SR DK/NA
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	18	19	17	2	1	2
BE	18	22	19	2	0	2
BG	13	20	14	2	5	6
CZ	19	21	19	2	1	2
DK	15	14	15	2	1	4
DE	17	18	18	2	1	3
EE	13	12	13	2	1	13
IE	22	16	17	3	1	1
EL	17	22	15	1	1	1
ES	16	22	22	3	0	2
FR	22	21	20	3	0	2
IT	16	21	13	1	1	1
CY	10	24	14	1	2	6
LV	17	18	13	1	1	2
LT	11	13	14	4	2	4
LU	20	22	26	2	1	2
HU	14	18	9	2	1	2
MT	20	17	14	3	1	7
NL	20	24	25	3	0	1
AT	14	17	16	3	2	1
PL	19	12	9	2	1	2
PT	27	24	22	2	0	2
RO	21	29	15	2	1	4
SI	12	17	20	4	1	2
SK	22	31	21	1	1	1
FI	16	16	14	2	1	3
SE	22	14	19	3	1	4
UK	17	17	18	1	1	4

Q10.1 Pensez-vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez en faveur d'une bonne qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les ménages

Q10.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Households

	En font trop Doing too much	Font ce qu'il faut Doing the right amount	N'en font pas assez Not doing enough	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**2**	**33**	**61**	**4**
BE	**2**	**34**	**61**	**3**
BG	**3**	**24**	**69**	**4**
CZ	**4**	**43**	**49**	**4**
DK	**2**	**32**	**61**	**5**
DE	**2**	**42**	**52**	**4**
EE	**1**	**43**	**40**	**16**
IE	**1**	**25**	**71**	**3**
EL	**2**	**23**	**73**	**2**
ES	**1**	**25**	**70**	**4**
FR	**2**	**28**	**68**	**2**
IT	**1**	**39**	**55**	**5**
CY	**3**	**27**	**67**	**3**
LV	**1**	**40**	**53**	**6**
LT	**1**	**27**	**64**	**8**
LU	**6**	**30**	**62**	**2**
HU	**1**	**32**	**62**	**5**
MT	**2**	**37**	**53**	**8**
NL	**1**	**31**	**65**	**3**
AT	**4**	**39**	**54**	**3**
PL	**1**	**32**	**61**	**6**
PT	**4**	**25**	**68**	**3**
RO	**2**	**32**	**61**	**5**
SI	**2**	**39**	**53**	**6**
SK	**4**	**58**	**34**	**4**
FI	**0**	**41**	**57**	**2**
SE	**2**	**38**	**56**	**4**
UK	**1**	**28**	**68**	**3**

Q10.2 Pensez-vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez en faveur d'une bonne qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les exploitants agricoles

Q10.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Farmers

	En font trop Doing too much	Font ce qu'il faut Doing the right amount	N'en font pas assez Not doing enough	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**3**	**37**	**50**	**10**
BE	**4**	**41**	**50**	**5**
BG	**3**	**27**	**61**	**9**
CZ	**7**	**54**	**27**	**12**
DK	**3**	**41**	**49**	**7**
DE	**2**	**42**	**44**	**12**
EE	**2**	**49**	**28**	**21**
IE	**2**	**27**	**62**	**9**
EL	**3**	**14**	**78**	**5**
ES	**3**	**36**	**51**	**10**
FR	**3**	**28**	**65**	**4**
IT	**2**	**31**	**52**	**15**
CY	**3**	**19**	**68**	**10**
LV	**2**	**45**	**46**	**7**
LT	**2**	**30**	**54**	**14**
LU	**4**	**38**	**52**	**6**
HU	**1**	**40**	**50**	**9**
MT	**3**	**33**	**46**	**18**
NL	**3**	**51**	**40**	**6**
AT	**4**	**52**	**35**	**9**
PL	**2**	**32**	**57**	**9**
PT	**4**	**27**	**60**	**9**
RO	**3**	**28**	**61**	**8**
SI	**3**	**32**	**59**	**6**
SK	**5**	**58**	**29**	**8**
FI	**1**	**48**	**45**	**6**
SE	**3**	**42**	**42**	**13**
UK	**1**	**46**	**37**	**16**

Q10.3 Pensez-vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez en faveur d'une bonne qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les producteurs d'énergie

Q10.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Energy producers

	En font trop Doing too much	Font ce qu'il faut Doing the right amount	N'en font pas assez Not doing enough	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**2**	**27**	**64**	**7**
BE	**4**	**25**	**67**	**4**
BG	**4**	**17**	**69**	**10**
CZ	**7**	**43**	**43**	**7**
DK	**3**	**44**	**40**	**13**
DE	**3**	**30**	**61**	**6**
EE	**1**	**41**	**38**	**20**
IE	**1**	**29**	**62**	**8**
EL	**3**	**15**	**75**	**7**
ES	**1**	**12**	**81**	**6**
FR	**3**	**27**	**66**	**4**
IT	**1**	**20**	**70**	**9**
CY	**4**	**24**	**63**	**9**
LV	**3**	**36**	**53**	**8**
LT	**3**	**20**	**65**	**12**
LU	**8**	**29**	**59**	**4**
HU	**1**	**30**	**59**	**10**
MT	**3**	**25**	**63**	**9**
NL	**1**	**36**	**59**	**4**
AT	**4**	**45**	**45**	**6**
PL	**2**	**33**	**55**	**10**
PT	**6**	**24**	**63**	**7**
RO	**5**	**22**	**65**	**8**
SI	**1**	**28**	**63**	**8**
SK	**5**	**57**	**29**	**9**
FI	**0**	**41**	**52**	**7**
SE	**1**	**34**	**57**	**8**
UK	**2**	**26**	**66**	**6**

Q10.4 Pensez-vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez en faveur d'une bonne qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les fabricants d'automobiles

Q10.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Car manufacturers

	En font trop Doing too much	Font ce qu'il faut Doing the right amount	N'en font pas assez Not doing enough	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**4**	**38**	**53**	**5**
BE	**7**	**41**	**48**	**4**
BG	**9**	**31**	**51**	**9**
CZ	**14**	**51**	**30**	**5**
DK	**5**	**42**	**43**	**10**
DE	**3**	**38**	**57**	**2**
EE	**2**	**34**	**24**	**40**
IE	**2**	**47**	**47**	**4**
EL	**9**	**34**	**50**	**7**
ES	**3**	**36**	**56**	**5**
FR	**4**	**32**	**62**	**2**
IT	**2**	**29**	**64**	**5**
CY	**12**	**29**	**45**	**14**
LV	**3**	**41**	**46**	**10**
LT	**7**	**38**	**45**	**10**
LU	**9**	**33**	**54**	**4**
HU	**2**	**43**	**48**	**7**
MT	**5**	**20**	**21**	**54**
NL	**3**	**50**	**44**	**3**
AT	**5**	**40**	**51**	**4**
PL	**6**	**46**	**41**	**7**
PT	**7**	**35**	**51**	**7**
RO	**9**	**28**	**57**	**6**
SI	**2**	**40**	**53**	**5**
SK	**12**	**60**	**24**	**4**
FI	**2**	**56**	**35**	**7**
SE	**4**	**38**	**53**	**5**
UK	**3**	**41**	**51**	**5**

Q10.5 Pensez-vous que les secteurs ou groupes suivants en font actuellement trop, font ce qu'il faut ou n'en font pas assez en faveur d'une bonne qualité de l'air en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les pouvoirs publics

Q10.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Public authorities

	En font trop Doing too much	Font ce qu'il faut Doing the right amount	N'en font pas assez Not doing enough	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**2**	**22**	**72**	**4**
BE	**3**	**24**	**69**	**4**
BG	**1**	**11**	**83**	**5**
CZ	**2**	**30**	**61**	**7**
DK	**5**	**35**	**55**	**5**
DE	**3**	**38**	**52**	**7**
EE	**1**	**25**	**52**	**22**
IE	**1**	**18**	**77**	**4**
EL	**0**	**7**	**91**	**2**
ES	**0**	**10**	**87**	**3**
FR	**3**	**21**	**73**	**3**
IT	**0**	**11**	**86**	**3**
CY	**3**	**19**	**73**	**5**
LV	**2**	**19**	**75**	**4**
LT	**2**	**8**	**85**	**5**
LU	**5**	**33**	**60**	**2**
HU	**1**	**26**	**65**	**8**
MT	**3**	**31**	**59**	**7**
NL	**3**	**28**	**66**	**3**
AT	**4**	**34**	**58**	**4**
PL	**1**	**20**	**75**	**4**
PT	**2**	**16**	**78**	**4**
RO	**1**	**11**	**86**	**2**
SI	**1**	**20**	**73**	**6**
SK	**3**	**34**	**58**	**5**
FI	**3**	**49**	**43**	**5**
SE	**2**	**32**	**57**	**9**
UK	**2**	**26**	**68**	**4**

Q11 Etes-vous d'accord avec le « Principe du pollueur-payeur » ?

Q11 Do you agree with the "Polluters Pays Principle"?

	Oui, dans tous les cas Yes, in all cases	Oui, mais à condition qu'il soit assorti de mesures pour compenser les éventuels effets négatifs sur l'industrie et l'emploi Yes, but with measures to offset possible negative effects for industry and employment	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Oui' Total 'Yes'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**37**	**48**	**11**	**4**	**85**
BE	**37**	**49**	**11**	**3**	**86**
BG	**59**	**29**	**10**	**2**	**88**
CZ	**37**	**55**	**6**	**2**	**92**
DK	**37**	**48**	**11**	**4**	**85**
DE	**45**	**43**	**9**	**3**	**88**
EE	**36**	**50**	**9**	**5**	**86**
IE	**41**	**42**	**13**	**4**	**83**
EL	**46**	**40**	**12**	**2**	**86**
ES	**33**	**52**	**12**	**3**	**85**
FR	**29**	**56**	**12**	**3**	**85**
IT	**52**	**37**	**8**	**3**	**89**
CY	**47**	**40**	**11**	**2**	**87**
LV	**35**	**55**	**8**	**2**	**90**
LT	**45**	**34**	**14**	**7**	**79**
LU	**32**	**48**	**17**	**3**	**80**
HU	**48**	**42**	**8**	**2**	**90**
MT	**63**	**29**	**4**	**4**	**92**
NL	**30**	**62**	**7**	**1**	**92**
AT	**43**	**46**	**8**	**3**	**89**
PL	**29**	**49**	**17**	**5**	**78**
PT	**28**	**56**	**14**	**2**	**84**
RO	**32**	**50**	**13**	**5**	**82**
SI	**77**	**14**	**7**	**2**	**91**
SK	**40**	**52**	**7**	**1**	**92**
FI	**28**	**61**	**7**	**4**	**89**
SE	**36**	**48**	**10**	**6**	**84**
UK	**27**	**51**	**14**	**8**	**78**

Q12 Selon vous, à quel niveau les problèmes posés par la pollution atmosphérique peuvent-ils être traités de manière optimale ?

Q12 In your opinion, how can air pollution challenges be best addressed?

	Au niveau local At local level	Au niveau national At national level	Au niveau européen At European level	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**24**	**23**	**49**	**2**	**2**
BE	**14**	**14**	**68**	**3**	**1**
BG	**28**	**31**	**37**	**3**	**1**
CZ	**33**	**27**	**36**	**2**	**2**
DK	**13**	**29**	**51**	**5**	**2**
DE	**15**	**23**	**58**	**2**	**2**
EE	**25**	**41**	**27**	**2**	**5**
IE	**34**	**29**	**33**	**4**	**0**
EL	**16**	**22**	**57**	**3**	**2**
ES	**25**	**19**	**50**	**4**	**2**
FR	**16**	**17**	**63**	**4**	**0**
IT	**28**	**18**	**49**	**2**	**3**
CY	**29**	**21**	**47**	**0**	**3**
LV	**29**	**18**	**50**	**2**	**1**
LT	**27**	**20**	**48**	**2**	**3**
LU	**9**	**13**	**73**	**3**	**2**
HU	**33**	**24**	**40**	**2**	**1**
MT	**27**	**29**	**38**	**1**	**5**
NL	**17**	**19**	**62**	**1**	**1**
AT	**20**	**20**	**54**	**4**	**2**
PL	**44**	**22**	**29**	**1**	**4**
PT	**34**	**16**	**47**	**1**	**2**
RO	**35**	**23**	**39**	**1**	**2**
SI	**45**	**22**	**27**	**4**	**2**
SK	**28**	**18**	**50**	**1**	**3**
FI	**20**	**35**	**40**	**3**	**2**
SE	**14**	**30**	**52**	**2**	**2**
UK	**23**	**35**	**38**	**3**	**1**

Q13 Pensez-vous que l'UE devrait proposer des mesures supplémentaires pour répondre aux problèmes liés à la qualité de l'air en Europe ?

Q13 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?

	Oui, mais vous souhaiteriez pouvoir exprimer votre avis sur ces mesures Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	Oui, mais vous ne souhaitez pas exprimer votre avis sur ces mesures Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	Non, les mesures existantes sont suffisantes No, current measures are enough	Non, cela ne relève pas des compétences de l'UE No, this is not EU competence
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**47**	**32**	**6**	**10**
BE	**41**	**41**	**6**	**8**
BG	**48**	**32**	**8**	**6**
CZ	**37**	**29**	**9**	**21**
DK	**47**	**33**	**6**	**8**
DE	**59**	**24**	**4**	**9**
EE	**38**	**32**	**11**	**6**
IE	**51**	**23**	**9**	**13**
EL	**53**	**27**	**7**	**8**
ES	**44**	**38**	**5**	**8**
FR	**48**	**31**	**5**	**11**
IT	**45**	**33**	**7**	**9**
CY	**45**	**30**	**6**	**8**
LV	**25**	**53**	**6**	**10**
LT	**39**	**36**	**7**	**11**
LU	**46**	**35**	**8**	**8**
HU	**44**	**30**	**7**	**13**
MT	**49**	**34**	**4**	**5**
NL	**49**	**29**	**7**	**11**
AT	**60**	**20**	**6**	**11**
PL	**51**	**31**	**6**	**7**
PT	**41**	**45**	**5**	**5**
RO	**44**	**30**	**6**	**12**
SI	**42**	**32**	**12**	**9**
SK	**37**	**44**	**7**	**8**
FI	**30**	**42**	**12**	**11**
SE	**42**	**42**	**4**	**6**
UK	**38**	**37**	**4**	**16**

Q13 Pensez-vous que l'UE devrait proposer des mesures supplémentaires pour répondre aux problèmes liés à la qualité de l'air en Europe ?

Q13 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?

	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Oui' Total 'Yes'	Total 'Non' Total 'No'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	5	79	16
BE	4	82	14
BG	6	80	14
CZ	4	66	30
DK	6	80	14
DE	4	83	13
EE	13	70	17
IE	4	74	22
EL	5	80	15
ES	5	82	13
FR	5	79	16
IT	6	78	16
CY	11	75	14
LV	6	78	16
LT	7	75	18
LU	3	81	16
HU	6	74	20
MT	8	83	9
NL	4	78	18
AT	3	80	17
PL	5	82	13
PT	4	86	10
RO	8	74	18
SI	5	74	21
SK	4	81	15
FI	5	72	23
SE	6	84	10
UK	5	75	20

Q14 L'UE procède actuellement à l'analyse de la politique relative à la qualité de l'air dans le but de publier une nouvelle Stratégie – la Stratégie thématique sur la pollution de l'air – d'ici à la fin 2013. Le saviez-vous ?

Q14 The EU is analysing the current EU air quality policy with a view to publish a new Strategy – a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution – before the end of 2013. Are you aware of this?

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**10**	**90**	**0**
BE	**15**	**84**	**1**
BG	**13**	**86**	**1**
CZ	**9**	**90**	**1**
DK	**9**	**91**	**0**
DE	**9**	**91**	**0**
EE	**8**	**90**	**2**
IE	**7**	**93**	**0**
EL	**8**	**92**	**0**
ES	**7**	**93**	**0**
FR	**5**	**95**	**0**
IT	**9**	**90**	**1**
CY	**11**	**88**	**1**
LV	**9**	**91**	**0**
LT	**13**	**86**	**1**
LU	**14**	**86**	**0**
HU	**8**	**91**	**1**
MT	**16**	**83**	**1**
NL	**12**	**88**	**0**
AT	**8**	**91**	**1**
PL	**21**	**79**	**0**
PT	**11**	**88**	**1**
RO	**10**	**89**	**1**
SI	**18**	**81**	**1**
SK	**12**	**87**	**1**
FI	**15**	**85**	**0**
SE	**8**	**91**	**1**
UK	**7**	**93**	**0**

Q15 Quels devraient être, selon vous, les principales priorités abordées par cette nouvelle stratégie ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q15 What do you think should be the main priorities of this new strategy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

%	La pollution de l'air provenant de la production énergétique Air pollution from energy production	La pollution de l'air provenant de l'agriculture Air pollution from agriculture	La pollution de l'air provenant de l'industrie Air pollution from industry	La pollution de l'air provenant des transports Air pollution from transport	La pollution de l'air provenant des ménages Air pollution from households
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**21**	**15**	**62**	**52**	**14**
BE	**21**	**18**	**63**	**51**	**14**
BG	**14**	**11**	**47**	**46**	**12**
CZ	**25**	**10**	**65**	**57**	**17**
DK	**19**	**23**	**47**	**49**	**20**
DE	**21**	**16**	**62**	**57**	**13**
EE	**29**	**12**	**53**	**46**	**5**
IE	**16**	**26**	**48**	**41**	**19**
EL	**28**	**20**	**69**	**34**	**11**
ES	**26**	**13**	**71**	**54**	**14**
FR	**18**	**26**	**69**	**56**	**17**
IT	**17**	**10**	**63**	**50**	**11**
CY	**25**	**11**	**50**	**41**	**13**
LV	**19**	**13**	**62**	**57**	**11**
LT	**16**	**13**	**45**	**37**	**9**
LU	**24**	**21**	**60**	**56**	**25**
HU	**19**	**12**	**58**	**46**	**17**
MT	**33**	**11**	**48**	**59**	**12**
NL	**23**	**19**	**63**	**40**	**14**
AT	**18**	**12**	**56**	**58**	**20**
PL	**25**	**12**	**59**	**44**	**14**
PT	**21**	**16**	**69**	**61**	**12**
RO	**15**	**12**	**54**	**50**	**10**
SI	**13**	**17**	**50**	**45**	**8**
SK	**21**	**17**	**63**	**55**	**13**
FI	**23**	**18**	**58**	**42**	**8**
SE	**21**	**17**	**51**	**56**	**7**
UK	**23**	**11**	**58**	**53**	**19**

Q15 Quels devraient être, selon vous, les principales priorités abordées par cette nouvelle stratégie ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q15 What do you think should be the main priorities of this new strategy? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	La pollution de l'air provenant d'autres pays/régions Air pollution from other countries/regions	Les avantages socioéconomiques liés à une meilleure qualité de l'air Socio-economic benefits related to improved air quality	L'évolution des modes de vie pour réduire les émissions (comme de nouveaux régimes alimentaires et de nouvelles habitudes en matière de transport) Life-style changes (such as changed diets and transportation habits) to reduce emissions	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Aucune (NE PAS LIRE) None (DO NOT READ OUT)	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**20**	**11**	**30**	**1**	**1**	**3**
BE	**21**	**15**	**30**	**1**	**0**	**3**
BG	**9**	**9**	**25**	**3**	**1**	**5**
CZ	**14**	**15**	**29**	**1**	**1**	**3**
DK	**26**	**8**	**22**	**1**	**0**	**5**
DE	**32**	**8**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**3**
EE	**13**	**5**	**26**	**1**	**0**	**18**
IE	**15**	**14**	**30**	**1**	**1**	**2**
EL	**15**	**14**	**30**	**1**	**1**	**2**
ES	**11**	**11**	**37**	**2**	**0**	**3**
FR	**20**	**10**	**33**	**0**	**1**	**2**
IT	**8**	**15**	**34**	**1**	**0**	**3**
CY	**7**	**12**	**34**	**1**	**1**	**9**
LV	**16**	**11**	**25**	**0**	**1**	**4**
LT	**10**	**8**	**27**	**3**	**1**	**6**
LU	**16**	**14**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**2**
HU	**12**	**13**	**30**	**2**	**0**	**3**
MT	**8**	**12**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**10**
NL	**31**	**18**	**36**	**1**	**0**	**3**
AT	**27**	**9**	**31**	**1**	**1**	**4**
PL	**14**	**12**	**22**	**1**	**0**	**4**
PT	**20**	**17**	**33**	**1**	**0**	**2**
RO	**14**	**10**	**30**	**1**	**0**	**6**
SI	**10**	**7**	**30**	**2**	**1**	**5**
SK	**17**	**15**	**27**	**1**	**1**	**2**
FI	**37**	**7**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**4**
SE	**34**	**6**	**26**	**1**	**0**	**5**
UK	**26**	**10**	**28**	**1**	**1**	**3**

Q16 Avez-vous entendu parler des normes de l'UE en matière de qualité de l'air ?

Q16 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?

%	Oui Yes Flash EB 360	Non No Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360
EU 27	**25**	**74**	**1**
BE	**28**	**71**	**1**
BG	**25**	**74**	**1**
CZ	**28**	**71**	**1**
DK	**27**	**72**	**1**
DE	**28**	**71**	**1**
EE	**26**	**73**	**1**
IE	**28**	**72**	**0**
EL	**11**	**89**	**0**
ES	**18**	**82**	**0**
FR	**22**	**78**	**0**
IT	**23**	**75**	**2**
CY	**17**	**82**	**1**
LV	**23**	**77**	**0**
LT	**29**	**70**	**1**
LU	**22**	**78**	**0**
HU	**21**	**79**	**0**
MT	**33**	**66**	**1**
NL	**28**	**72**	**0**
AT	**43**	**57**	**0**
PL	**28**	**71**	**1**
PT	**30**	**70**	**0**
RO	**30**	**69**	**1**
SI	**35**	**64**	**1**
SK	**19**	**80**	**1**
FI	**38**	**61**	**1**
SE	**14**	**85**	**1**
UK	**24**	**76**	**0**

Q17 Pensez-vous que les normes existantes de l'UE en matière de qualité de l'air sont adaptées ou non ?

Q17 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ?

	Oui, elles sont adaptées et n'ont pas besoin d'être modifiées Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	Non, elles devraient être renforcées No, they should be strengthened	Non, elles devraient être assouplies No, they should be weakened	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Non' Total 'No'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**24**	**58**	**4**	**14**	**62**
BE	**25**	**62**	**3**	**10**	**65**
BG	**37**	**42**	**6**	**15**	**48**
CZ	**34**	**42**	**5**	**19**	**47**
DK	**17**	**59**	**3**	**21**	**62**
DE	**28**	**50**	**1**	**21**	**51**
EE	**38**	**27**	**1**	**34**	**28**
IE	**32**	**50**	**0**	**18**	**50**
EL	**22**	**68**	**4**	**6**	**72**
ES	**23**	**64**	**4**	**9**	**68**
FR	**15**	**74**	**3**	**8**	**77**
IT	**17**	**69**	**5**	**9**	**74**
CY	**33**	**53**	**5**	**9**	**58**
LV	**36**	**44**	**5**	**15**	**49**
LT	**29**	**45**	**5**	**21**	**50**
LU	**28**	**61**	**2**	**9**	**63**
HU	**30**	**57**	**1**	**12**	**58**
MT	**33**	**40**	**3**	**24**	**43**
NL	**27**	**55**	**3**	**15**	**58**
AT	**31**	**37**	**16**	**16**	**53**
PL	**30**	**49**	**8**	**13**	**57**
PT	**32**	**52**	**4**	**12**	**56**
RO	**28**	**51**	**3**	**18**	**54**
SI	**32**	**48**	**3**	**17**	**51**
SK	**31**	**55**	**2**	**12**	**57**
FI	**37**	**47**	**2**	**14**	**49**
SE	**17**	**62**	**2**	**19**	**64**
UK	**19**	**64**	**2**	**15**	**66**

Q18 Avez-vous entendu parler de la directive sur les plafonds d'émission nationaux ?

Q18 Have you heard of National Emission Ceilings directive?

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**25**	**74**	**1**
BE	**19**	**81**	**0**
BG	**26**	**73**	**1**
CZ	**25**	**74**	**1**
DK	**11**	**88**	**1**
DE	**34**	**64**	**2**
EE	**20**	**79**	**1**
IE	**22**	**77**	**1**
EL	**33**	**67**	**0**
ES	**20**	**80**	**0**
FR	**17**	**83**	**0**
IT	**18**	**81**	**1**
CY	**32**	**67**	**1**
LV	**21**	**78**	**1**
LT	**28**	**71**	**1**
LU	**24**	**75**	**1**
HU	**38**	**61**	**1**
MT	**23**	**75**	**2**
NL	**32**	**68**	**0**
AT	**42**	**57**	**1**
PL	**41**	**58**	**1**
PT	**33**	**66**	**1**
RO	**22**	**77**	**1**
SI	**42**	**57**	**1**
SK	**35**	**64**	**1**
FI	**46**	**52**	**2**
SE	**49**	**49**	**2**
UK	**13**	**86**	**1**

Q19 Pensez-vous que les plafonds d'émission nationaux existants sont adaptés ou non ?

Q19 Do you believe that the existing national emission ceilings are adequate or not?

	Oui, ils sont adaptés et n'ont pas besoin d'être modifiés Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	Non, ils devraient être renforcés No, they should be strengthened	Non, ils devraient être assouplis No, they should be weakened	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Non' Total 'No'
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**24**	**51**	**9**	**16**	**60**
BE	**23**	**62**	**2**	**13**	**64**
BG	**30**	**35**	**15**	**20**	**50**
CZ	**28**	**51**	**4**	**17**	**55**
DK	**27**	**61**	**1**	**11**	**62**
DE	**26**	**54**	**2**	**18**	**56**
EE	**39**	**24**	**7**	**30**	**31**
IE	**29**	**46**	**3**	**22**	**49**
EL	**20**	**61**	**5**	**14**	**66**
ES	**18**	**64**	**8**	**10**	**72**
FR	**16**	**69**	**5**	**10**	**74**
IT	**18**	**40**	**23**	**19**	**63**
CY	**23**	**52**	**7**	**18**	**59**
LV	**42**	**31**	**6**	**21**	**37**
LT	**22**	**59**	**4**	**15**	**63**
LU	**34**	**48**	**12**	**6**	**60**
HU	**28**	**53**	**2**	**17**	**55**
MT	**21**	**55**	**6**	**18**	**61**
NL	**31**	**50**	**3**	**16**	**53**
AT	**36**	**25**	**23**	**16**	**48**
PL	**23**	**49**	**13**	**15**	**62**
PT	**28**	**39**	**9**	**24**	**48**
RO	**23**	**54**	**4**	**19**	**58**
SI	**38**	**41**	**3**	**18**	**44**
SK	**25**	**31**	**23**	**21**	**54**
FI	**38**	**46**	**5**	**11**	**51**
SE	**20**	**32**	**26**	**22**	**58**
UK	**21**	**60**	**3**	**16**	**63**

Q20 Souffrez-vous de problèmes respiratoires ?

Q20 Do you suffer from any respiratory problems?

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
%	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**17**	**83**	**0**
BE	**17**	**83**	**0**
BG	**21**	**79**	**0**
CZ	**17**	**83**	**0**
DK	**12**	**88**	**0**
DE	**15**	**85**	**0**
EE	**18**	**81**	**1**
IE	**15**	**85**	**0**
EL	**13**	**87**	**0**
ES	**19**	**81**	**0**
FR	**17**	**83**	**0**
IT	**20**	**80**	**0**
CY	**17**	**83**	**0**
LV	**15**	**85**	**0**
LT	**22**	**78**	**0**
LU	**18**	**82**	**0**
HU	**21**	**79**	**0**
MT	**29**	**71**	**0**
NL	**13**	**87**	**0**
AT	**15**	**85**	**0**
PL	**18**	**82**	**0**
PT	**22**	**78**	**0**
RO	**15**	**85**	**0**
SI	**15**	**85**	**0**
SK	**21**	**79**	**0**
FI	**20**	**80**	**0**
SE	**15**	**84**	**1**
UK	**18**	**82**	**0**

Q21 En pensant aux 30 prochaines années, selon vous, parmi les solutions énergétiques suivantes, quelles sont celles auxquelles on devrait accorder la priorité à l'heure actuelle en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q21 Thinking about the next 30 years, which of the following energy options do you think should be prioritised now in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

%	Efficacité énergétique Energy efficiency	Sources d'énergie renouvelables Renewable energy sources	Energie nucléaire Nuclear energy	Le captage et stockage du carbone (CSC) Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS)
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	**28**	**70**	**18**	**12**
BE	**24**	**69**	**21**	**14**
BG	**29**	**45**	**28**	**10**
CZ	**31**	**52**	**44**	**13**
DK	**27**	**81**	**11**	**7**
DE	**33**	**81**	**8**	**9**
EE	**25**	**58**	**14**	**5**
IE	**31**	**75**	**14**	**14**
EL	**24**	**71**	**8**	**13**
ES	**27**	**81**	**16**	**10**
FR	**24**	**74**	**26**	**15**
IT	**21**	**77**	**11**	**7**
CY	**18**	**70**	**4**	**11**
LV	**26**	**57**	**10**	**13**
LT	**25**	**53**	**15**	**7**
LU	**40**	**70**	**17**	**15**
HU	**21**	**74**	**12**	**13**
MT	**40**	**52**	**8**	**12**
NL	**29**	**60**	**22**	**19**
AT	**38**	**81**	**4**	**7**
PL	**21**	**59**	**27**	**10**
PT	**31**	**82**	**10**	**13**
RO	**21**	**49**	**16**	**21**
SI	**21**	**72**	**13**	**7**
SK	**44**	**57**	**27**	**22**
FI	**31**	**71**	**23**	**15**
SE	**32**	**67**	**33**	**5**
UK	**39**	**62**	**24**	**16**

Q21 En pensant aux 30 prochaines années, selon vous, parmi les solutions énergétiques suivantes, quelles sont celles auxquelles on devrait accorder la priorité à l'heure actuelle en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Q21 Thinking about the next 30 years, which of the following energy options do you think should be prioritised now in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

%	Les combustibles fossiles conventionnels Conventional fossil fuels	Combustibles fossiles non conventionnels, comme le gaz de schiste Unconventional fossil fuels, such as shale gas	Autre (SPONTANE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Aucune (SPONTANE) None (DO NOT READ OUT)	NSP/SR DK/NA
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	8	9	1	1	5
BE	10	8	2	1	6
BG	5	8	1	0	10
CZ	7	9	1	5	0
DK	5	7	1	0	5
DE	9	7	0	0	4
EE	7	6	3	0	20
IE	7	6	1	0	3
EL	15	7	1	1	4
ES	6	7	3	1	4
FR	9	8	1	1	3
IT	4	3	1	1	7
CY	11	10	1	0	11
LV	19	11	1	1	7
LT	10	10	3	1	7
LU	11	11	0	1	4
HU	12	6	1	0	4
MT	10	8	2	0	16
NL	9	11	3	1	7
AT	7	7	3	1	3
PL	4	32	1	0	2
PT	10	9	1	1	4
RO	10	9	2	0	10
SI	4	4	2	1	5
SK	7	5	1	0	4
FI	5	3	2	0	4
SE	3	3	2	0	8
UK	9	9	1	0	6

Q22 Si un projet d'extraction de gaz de schiste devait se dérouler dans votre voisinage, pensez-vous que vous seriez… ?

Q22 If a shale gas project were to be located in your neighborhood, do you think that you would be…

%	Très inquiet(e) Very concerned	Plutôt inquiet(e) Fairly concerned	Plutôt pas inquiet(e) Not very concerned	Pas du tout inquiet(e) Not at all concerned	NSP/SR DK/NA	Total 'Inquiet(e)' Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Pas inquiet(e)' Total 'Not concerned'
	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360	Flash EB 360
EU 27	40	34	13	7	6	74	20
BE	28	39	17	11	5	67	28
BG	50	28	10	8	4	78	18
CZ	45	28	14	6	7	73	20
DK	30	34	20	10	6	64	30
DE	50	32	11	3	4	82	14
EE	32	31	17	4	16	63	21
IE	51	30	12	6	1	81	18
EL	37	35	12	9	7	72	21
ES	28	38	16	8	10	66	24
FR	54	35	6	3	2	89	9
IT	41	37	8	3	11	78	11
CY	46	30	9	4	11	76	13
LV	36	30	21	9	4	66	30
LT	33	38	12	10	7	71	22
LU	46	35	8	7	4	81	15
HU	16	36	18	14	16	52	32
MT	46	25	10	3	16	71	13
NL	32	39	18	8	3	71	26
AT	52	28	11	4	5	80	15
PL	16	30	29	20	5	46	49
PT	34	43	12	4	7	77	16
RO	42	31	14	7	6	73	21
SI	37	32	15	7	9	69	22
SK	41	35	10	8	6	76	18
FI	30	41	17	6	6	71	23
SE	35	33	22	5	5	68	27
UK	42	35	13	7	3	77	20

Q23 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante : des approches harmonisées et cohérentes devraient être développées dans l'UE pour gérer l'extraction des combustibles fossiles non conventionnels, tels que les gaz de schiste.

Q23 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Harmonised and consistent approaches should be developed in the EU to manage unconventional fossil fuels extraction, such as shale gas.

%	Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree Flash EB 360	Plutôt d'accord Tend to agree Flash EB 360	Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to disagree Flash EB 360	Pas du tout d'accord Totally disagree Flash EB 360	NSP/SR DK/NA Flash EB 360	Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree' Flash EB 360	Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree' Flash EB 360
EU 27	28	33	13	17	9	61	30
BE	33	39	11	9	8	72	20
BG	19	38	13	23	7	57	36
CZ	22	31	19	19	9	53	38
DK	34	34	11	9	12	68	20
DE	41	26	13	13	7	67	26
EE	34	27	5	5	29	61	10
IE	42	29	9	13	7	71	22
EL	28	31	11	14	16	59	25
ES	27	34	13	14	12	61	27
FR	18	34	12	32	4	52	44
IT	21	30	15	17	17	51	32
CY	35	24	7	10	24	59	17
LV	24	37	19	13	7	61	32
LT	30	43	8	9	10	73	17
LU	21	42	13	18	6	63	31
HU	25	38	11	7	19	63	18
MT	22	29	12	12	25	51	24
NL	37	40	10	8	5	77	18
AT	12	21	27	34	6	33	61
PL	31	37	16	12	4	68	28
PT	33	38	8	13	8	71	21
RO	24	26	11	29	10	50	40
SI	34	33	10	9	14	67	19
SK	20	30	27	15	8	50	42
FI	25	46	11	8	10	71	19
SE	18	27	19	23	13	45	42
UK	27	40	12	11	10	67	23