Special Eurobarometer 527
Report

Fairness perceptions of the green transition

Fieldwork: May-June 2022

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission,

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)

Survey coordinated by the European Commission,

Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

Project title	Special Eurobarometer 527 Fairness perceptions of the green transition Report
Language version	EN
Catalogue number	KE-05-22-274-EN-N
ISBN	978-92-76-56527-7 10.2767/651172

https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer

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INTRODUCTION

The European Green Deal[1], launched in 2019, sets out the EU strategy to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 and transform the Union into a sustainable, fairer, and more prosperous society that respects the planetary boundaries. Fairness and solidarity are an integral part of the Green Deal, which underlines that no person and no place should be left behind in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights[2]. To encourage action, the European Climate Law, in force since July 2021, sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and a binding intermediate target of a net domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030. Member States are also notably putting in place measures to achieve their climate targets through their national energy and climate plans (NECPs) for the period 2021-30.

Delivering the European Green Deal is a key priority of the European Commission. The Commission adopted a series of policy proposals to deliver on the European Green Deal, notably the so-called 'Fit for 55' package[3]. The package of legislative proposals will make the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation policies fit to deliver on the EU climate targets. Together with the pressing need to tackle climate change, with weather extremes becoming more common and intensive, the new geopolitical situation accompanied by high-energy prices and higher cost of living clearly strengthens the importance of a rapid green transition. On 18 May 2022, the European Commission presented REPowerEU[4], the EU's plan to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels through the accelerated roll-out of renewable energy, energy savings and the diversification of energy supplies. Employment, skills and social policies, for instance to tackle labour shortages in green sectors, and providing support to vulnerable households is even more important in such an accelerated scenario.

Overall, the green transition offers many great opportunities, and – with the right accompanying policies in place – a chance to 1) reduce emissions and improve the environment; 2) create quality jobs in the transition; and 3) improve welfare and well-being overall[5]. However, the green transition will not be inclusive by default, and accompanying policies are necessary to ensure a fair and just transition. Our policies need to ensure that nobody and no place is left behind and that the benefits and costs of this transformation are shared fairly across society. Ensuring a fair green transition is essential to safeguard social acceptance of climate change policies and public support for the reforms and investments needed to achieve the EU's climate and environmental objectives.

"Without immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, limiting global warming to 1.5°C is beyond reach", scientists warn in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report of April 2022[6]. The report calls for urgent behavioural changes (sustainable mobility, energy efficient building ...), which can result in an estimated 40-70% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and suggests that these changes can improve people's health and wellbeing. At the same time, there is growing evidence that tackling climate change requires addressing the large inequalities in carbon emissions[7].

EU Member States unanimously committed on 16 June 2022 to a joint policy framework – a Council Recommendation - for ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality[8]. Building on ongoing policy action, this Recommendation provides policy guidance to Member States on how to address the employment, skills and social aspects of the transition in a comprehensive and coherent manner. A broad range of EU funds can support a fair green transition, notably the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the Just Transition Mechanism, the European Social Fund Plus and the proposal for a Social Climate Fund.

The current survey was designed to assess EU citizens' attitudes towards and expectations around the green transition and the impact it will have on their lives. It covers notably the following areas:

- Perceptions of climate change and the fairness of the green transition;
- Views on the shared responsibility of citizens and various stakeholders in tackling climate change and enabling the green transition;
- Expectations of job opportunities and skills in the green transition;
- Perceptions of the current energy situation, energy consumption, including willingness to reduce energy use and motivations to do so;
- Energy efficient housing;
- Sustainable transport, including the quality, availability and affordability of public transport and measures that would encourage adopting more sustainable transport options;
- Access to and satisfaction with local green spaces;
- Support for various policies to support a fair green transition.

1 https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en
2https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/economy-works-people/jobs-growth-and-investment/european-pillar-social-rights_en
3 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_3541
4 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_3131
5 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021SC0452&qid=1643714268435
6 https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_SPM.pdf
7 https://wir2022.wid.world/chapter-6/
8 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_21_6823

Methodology used for the survey

This report presents the full results of the Special Eurobarometer survey n° 527 (EB97.4) on fairness perceptions of the green transition, which was carried out between 30 May and 28 June 2022 in the 27 EU Member States. 26,395 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). However, in order to run fieldwork during the COVID pandemic, it was necessary to change the methodology in some countries (total or partial online interviews in some countries). A technical note on the methodology of the Eurobarometer surveys, as well as the way the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals. In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation[9] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE			non-euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have given up their time to take part in this survey.

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

[9] 2016/679

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A large majority of EU citizens responding to this Eurobarometer agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind. Some Europeans, especially those with a lower disposable income, think that governments, local authorities and businesses are not doing enough to ensure this.

- Almost nine in ten respondents (88%) agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind.
- Less than half (46%) agree that by 2050, sustainable energy products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people.
- Half (50%) agree that the EU is doing enough to ensure a fair green transition, and 50% say this about their regional, city or local public authorities. 47% think their national government is doing enough, while 43% say this about private companies and businesses.
- People with financial difficulties, or among the 1st quintile of the income distribution, are more likely to think that each level of government is not doing enough.

Overall, there is optimism that policies that fight climate change will create more quality jobs, but those with a lower disposable income are less optimistic. A bit more than half feel they have skills to contribute to the green transition, while only one third feel that their job is contributing to the green transition.

- Almost six in ten respondents (57%) agree that policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove.
- Over six in ten (61%) agree that policies to tackle climate change will create quality jobs.
- More than half (54%) agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition.
- The higher disposable income respondents have, the more likely they are to feel that they have skills to contribute: 65% in the 5th quintile consider that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, compared to 43% in the 1st quintile. This tendency is also reflected in the other statements on job opportunities.[10]
- More than half (55%) agree that being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to them personally.
- Yet, only one-third (34%) agree that their job contributes to advancing the green transition.

The majority of Europeans are frightened by climate change and feel a personal responsibility to act.

- Seven in ten respondents (70%) agree that climate change is something that frightens them, with women (74%) being more likely to be frightened than men (66%).
- More than three quarters (77%) of respondents feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change.
- Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents think they should personally do more than they currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackle climate change, regardless of what others do.
- Only a third of respondents (27%) think they do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in their country take no action either. Similarly, few think their country does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action either (25%).

Current energy prices and transport costs are a serious problem for the vast majority of Europeans.

- More than nine in ten (93%) respondents in the EU think the level of energy prices for people in their country is a serious problem. In fact, the majority (58%) thinks that it is a “very serious problem”.
- Eight in ten (79%) say the current cost of their household’s energy needs is a problem. In addition, 4 out 5 (80%) say the current cost of fuel for their transport needs is a problem.
- Respondents with the most disposable income (68%) are the least likely to say the current cost of their household energy needs are a serious problem, particularly compared to those with the least disposable income (84%).
- Respondents in Southern European countries and some Eastern European countries are more likely to say that the current cost of their household energy needs is a problem when compared to Northern and Western European countries. A similar pattern applies to the current cost of fuel for transport needs.

About half of Europeans say they could use less energy and most are not ready to pay more for their energy. Respondents say that wealthier people should particularly make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption.

- Over half (53%) are confident that they could use less energy than they do now.
- Respondents with fewer financial difficulties are more likely to be confident that they could use less energy.
- Four in ten (37%) are confident that a large number in their country is ready to limit their energy use to limit climate change.
- More than six in ten (62%) say that they would reduce their energy use mainly for economic reasons, while 36% would do so mainly for environmental reasons. Respondents with the most disposable income are the (47%) most likely to reduce energy use for environmental reasons. Respondents with the least disposable income are the (68%) most likely to reduce energy use for economic reasons.
- The majority (64%) of respondents are unwilling to pay higher energy prices to help speed up the green transition: 46% are unwilling because they cannot afford to pay more, while 18% are unwilling but could afford it.
- The majority of respondents (87%) think that wealthier people, in particular, should make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption.

[10] The higher the quintile, the more disposable income a respondent has.

- Most respondents rate their energy consumption as lower than that of other people in their country (70%). Only 28% acknowledge their consumption is high compared to other people in their country.

More than a third of Europeans have already made energy efficiency improvements to their home in the last five years. Cost is the main barrier to improving home energy efficiency, especially for vulnerable categories.

- Four in ten respondents (40%) believe their home needs an energy-efficient renovation.
- In the last five years, 35% of respondents have taken one or more measures to make their home more energy efficient (e.g. thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system).
- In the last five years, 10% of respondents have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make their house more sustainable or energy efficient.
- Cost is the main barrier to improving home energy efficiency. 43% of respondents say that making their home more energy efficient is too expensive and they cannot afford it, while 21% mentioned that it is too expensive but that they could afford it.
- Unemployed respondents, those having difficulties paying bills, or single households with children are more likely to identify cost as a barrier to improving their home energy efficiency.
- Some respondents (16%) also report difficulties in finding qualified people to do the work or difficulties in finding the necessary materials and equipment on the market (15%).

Almost half (48%) of Europeans are using sustainable mobility solutions as their main mode of transport, which is higher than in 2019.

- On a typical day, the most common forms of transport are a car (47%), walking (21%), public transport (16%) and cycling or scooter (8%).
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to say that their main mode is a car, and the less likely they are to say it is walking. For example, 31% in the 1st income quintile mention walking, compared to 10% in the 5th quintile.
- Six in ten (60%) respondents rate the quality of public transport in their area as good, (55%) say availability is good, and 54% say that affordability is good. These figures are much lower in rural areas.
- More frequent public transport (36%), more affordable public transport (29%), faster public transport (23%), new or better designed public transport routes (21%) or more and safer bicycle lanes (20%) are the most mentioned features that would help respondents choose more sustainable modes of transport, especially in rural areas.

Most respondents live within a ten-minute walk of a good quality green space. The satisfaction with the nearest green space is to some extent lower in urban areas.

- Half (50%) of all respondents live five minutes or less away from a green space by walking, while 26% say they live between six and ten minutes away.
- The differences in access vary strongly based on the financial situation. For example, more than half (55%) of those who rarely or never have trouble paying bills live within a five-minute walk of green space, compared to around four in ten (42%) who have trouble paying bills at least some of the time.
- A large majority of respondents (85%) say that they are satisfied with the quality of the green space nearest to their home. In big cities, 83% of respondents are satisfied with the quality of the nearest green space compared to 93% of those living on a farm or in the countryside.

There is widespread support for policies designed to make the green transition fair for all, including subsidies to support energy efficient renovations, investment in public transport and rules and incentives for private companies.

- More than six in ten Europeans (62%) are in favour of allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change.
- Over seven in ten (71%) are in favour of taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households.
- Almost nine in ten (89%) are in favour of subsidising people to help making their homes more energy efficient, especially those with a lower disposable income and the most vulnerable households.
- Similarly, 89% are in favour of increasing their country's investments in public transport infrastructure.
- A large majority (87%) are in favour of encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed.

I. A FAIR GREEN TRANSITION IS ESSENTIAL AND ASSOCIATED WITH OPPORTUNITIES

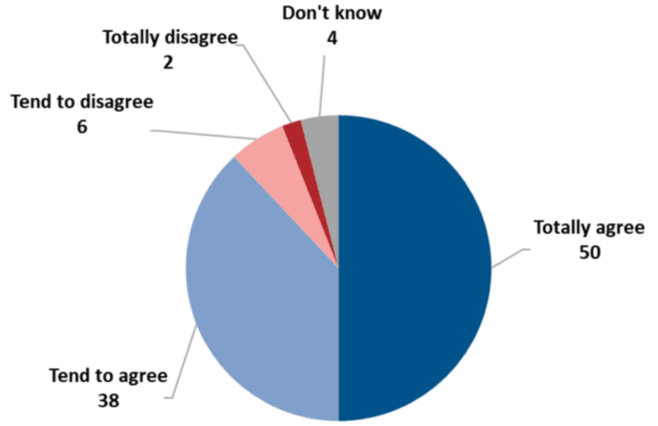
1. The need for a fair green transition

The majority of respondents agree that no one should be left behind in the green transition, but a minority is confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, services and products will be affordable for everyone.

Almost nine in ten respondents (88%) agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind, with half (50%) saying they "totally agree".[11] Fewer than one in ten (8%) disagree with this statement, with just 2% saying they "totally disagree".

More than seven in ten respondents in each Member State agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind, with proportions ranging from 97% in Cyprus and 95% in Luxembourg and Malta to 72% in Romania, 78% in Bulgaria and 80% in Estonia.

QA1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
The green transition should not leave anyone behind
(% - EU27)



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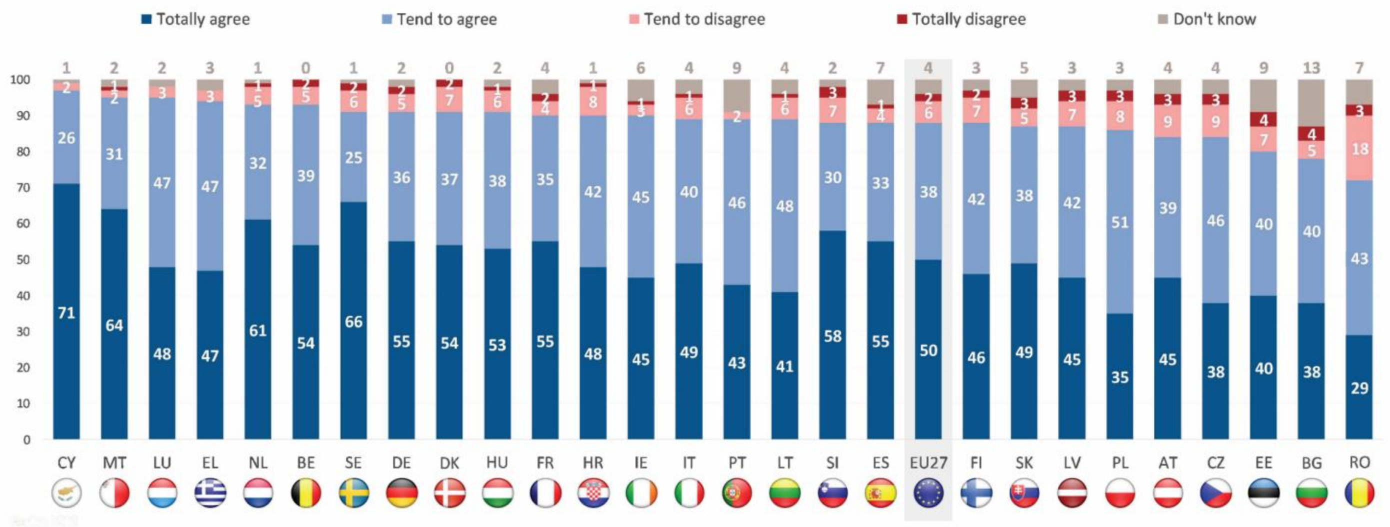
QA1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% - The green transition should not leave anyone behind)



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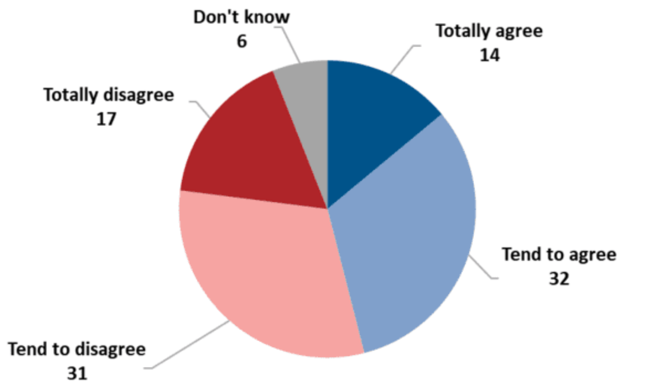
11 QA1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The green transition should not leave anyone behind

Confidence that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people, is less widespread, with 46% saying they agree, including 14% who totally agree.[12] Almost as many (48%) disagree, with 17% saying they "totally disagree". Just over one in twenty (6%) say they don't know.

In seven countries, including Italy (71%), Romania (61%) and Croatia (60%), the majority agrees that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone. In contrast, only 30% in France, 31% in Czechia and 32% in Slovenia agree.

QA1.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people (% - EU27)



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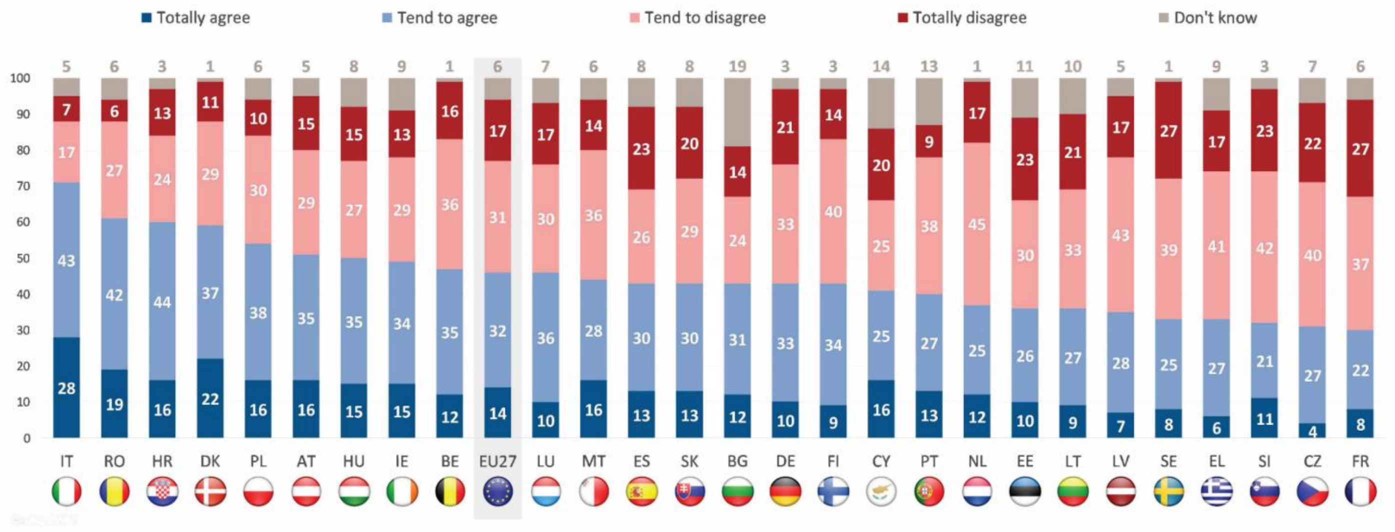
QA1.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% - You are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people)



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[12] QA1.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including poorer people

The **socio-demographic analysis** at “EU level” illustrates a range of differences. Respondents who are young, experience few difficulties paying bills, living in big cities, or with a positive view of the EU are more likely to be confident that by 2050 sustainable energy products and services will be affordable for everyone.

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be confident that by 2050 sustainable energy products and services will be affordable for everyone. For instance, 52% of 15-24 years old are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable, compared to 43% of those aged 55+.
- The higher the level of education of respondents is, the higher the agreement that the green transition should not leave anyone behind. For example, 92% of respondents with a university degree agree that the green transition should not leave anyone behind, compared to 74% with an education level below secondary.
- The fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are confident that by 2050 sustainable energy products and services will be affordable for everyone. For example, 46% with the least financial difficulties agree that by 2050, sustainable energy options will be affordable for everyone, compared to 34% of those who experience the most difficulties.
- Respondents in big cities (49%) are more likely than any other group to be confident that by 2050, sustainable energy options will be affordable for everyone.
- Finally, respondents with a positive view of the EU (52%) are more likely to be confident that by 2050 sustainable energy products and services will be affordable for everyone than those with a negative view (34%).

QA1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% - **Total Agree**)

	The green transition should not leave anyone behind	By 2050 sustainable energy, products, services will be affordable for everyone
EU27	88	46
Gender		
Man	88	47
Woman	89	45
Age		
15-24	89	52
25-39	90	49
40-54	90	46
55 +	87	43
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	86	34
From time to time	86	50
Almost never/ Never	90	46
Image of the EU		
Total 'Positive'	93	52
Neutral	87	44
Total 'Negative'	82	34
Total disposable income - quintile		
1st quintile	86	40
2nd quintile	89	42
3rd quintile	90	46
4th quintile	91	49
5th quintile	91	47
Employment status		
Employed on an open ended contract	91	48
Employed on a short-term contract	88	45
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	86	63
Self-employed without employees	89	43
Self-employed with employees	88	48
Unemployed	90	41
Retired	86	42
Looking after home, inactive	83	44
Student	91	55
Other	99	31
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)		
Below secondary	74	37
Secondary	89	48
Post secondary	91	42
University	92	45
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?		
A big city	91	49
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	88	41
A town or a small city	89	47
A country village	87	44
A farm or home in the countryside	89	45

Around half of respondents think that the EU, national governments and local authorities are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair

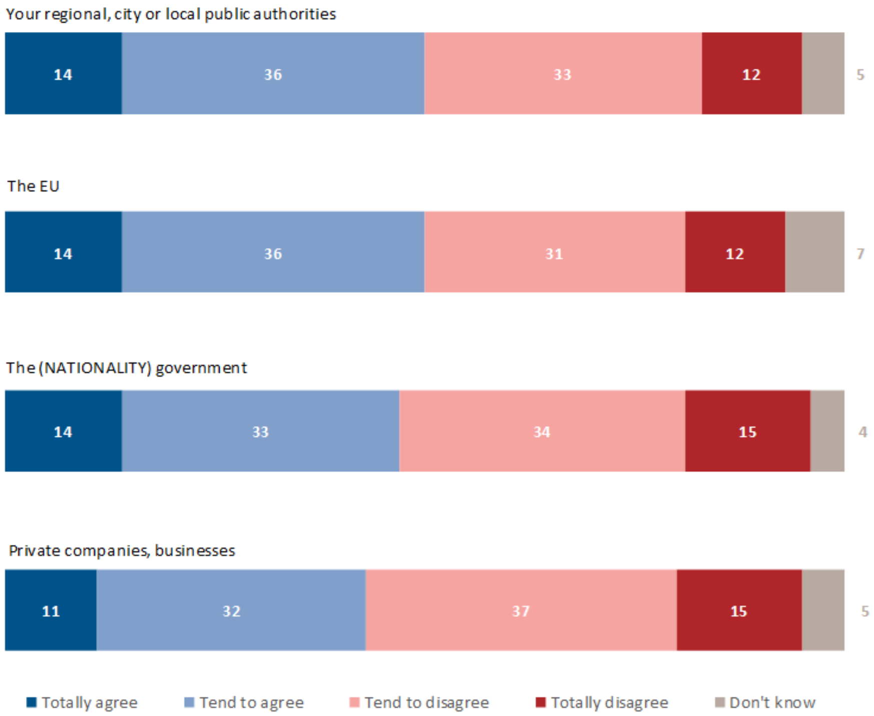
Half (50%) of all respondents agree that the EU is doing enough to ensure a fair green transition, with 14% saying they "totally agree".[13] On the other hand, 43% disagree, with 12% totally disagreeing. More than one in twenty (7%) say they don't know.

Half (50%) also agree that their regional, city, or local public authorities are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with 14% saying they "totally agree". More than four in ten (45%) disagree, with 12% saying they "totally disagree". One in twenty (5%) say they don't know.

Almost half (47%) of all respondents think that their national government is doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with 14% totally agreeing. A slight majority (49%), however, disagrees, with 15% saying that they "totally disagree" that their national government is doing enough.

Four in ten (43%) respondents agree that private companies and businesses are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with 11% saying they totally agree. The majority, however, disagrees (52%), with 15% saying that they "totally disagree". One in twenty (5%) say they don't know.

QA2. To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - EU)

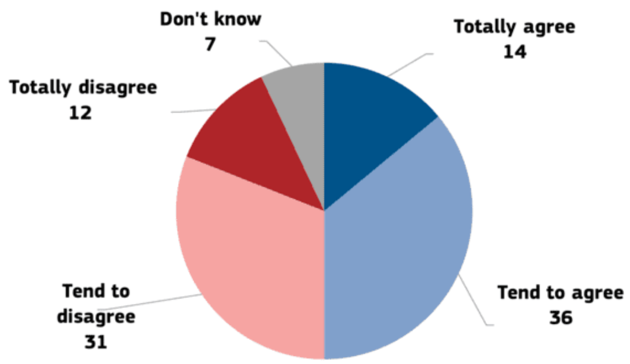


[13] QA2. To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair? 2.1 Private companies, businesses. 2.2 Your regional, city or local public authorities. 2.3 The (NATIONALITY) government. 2.4 The EU

In 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that the EU is doing enough to ensure a fair green transition, although proportions range from 78% in Malta, 69% in Cyprus and 68% in Poland to 45% in Bulgaria. In the remaining four countries, a minority agree, with 37% in France, 41% in Greece, and 42% in both Germany and Slovakia.

It is worth noting that more than one in five (21%) in Bulgaria are unable to answer.

QA2.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
The EU
(% - EU27)



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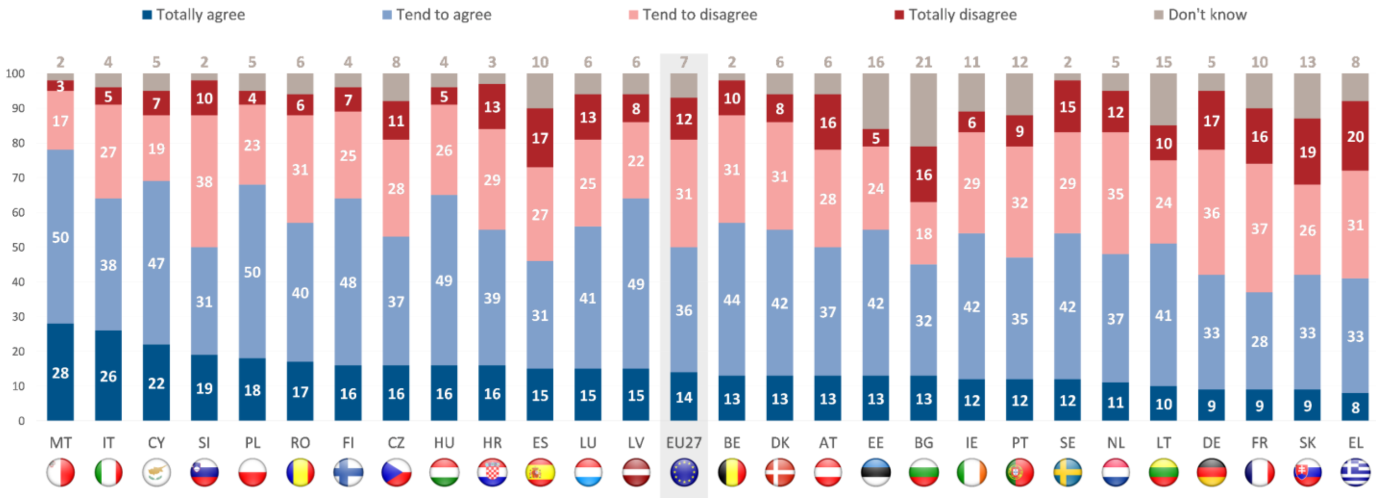
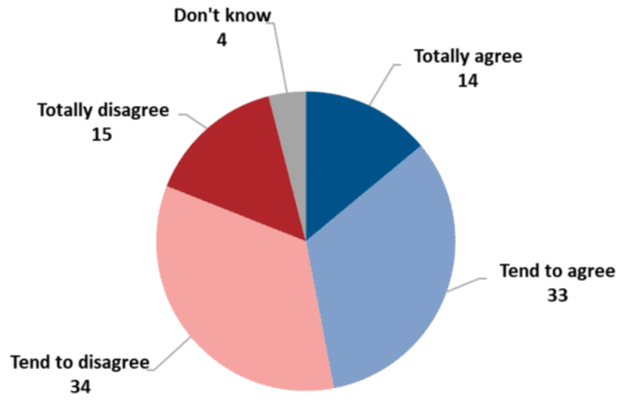
QA2.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - The EU)



In 14 countries, a majority of respondents agree that their national government is doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, with the highest levels of agreement in Finland (71%), Luxembourg (67%) and Malta (64%). In contrast, only 30% in Bulgaria, 31% in Greece and 33% in Slovakia agree that their government is doing enough.

There are also some clusters of countries that can be highlighted. For example, Nordic countries tend to have a high support for their national government. As such; at least six in ten respondents agree that their national government is doing enough in Finland (71%), Denmark (63%) and Sweden (60%).

QA2.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
The (NATIONALITY) government
(% - EU27)



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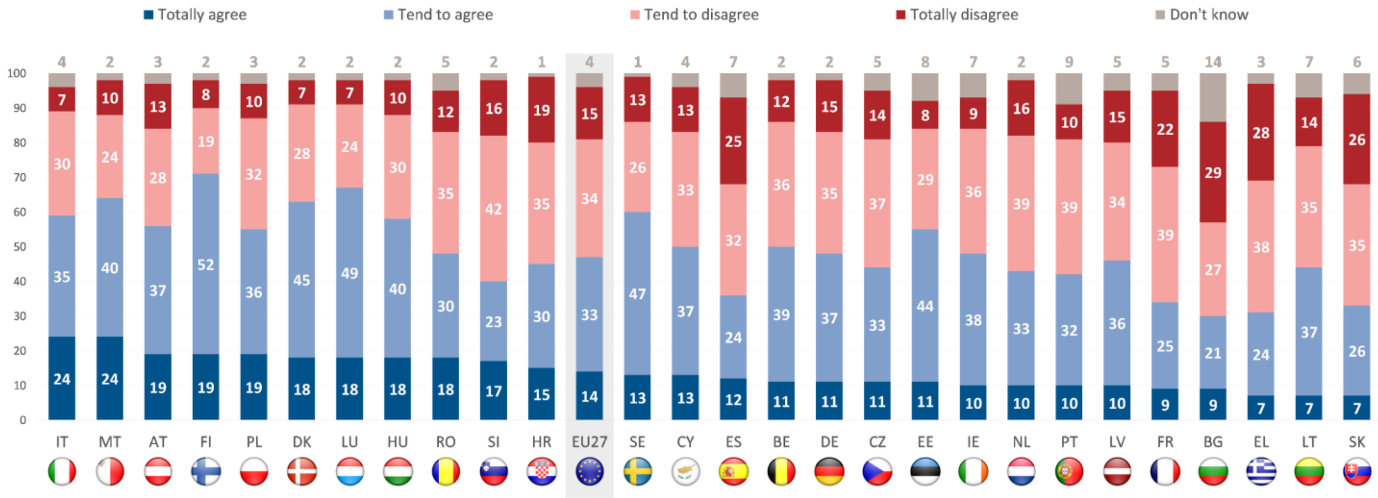
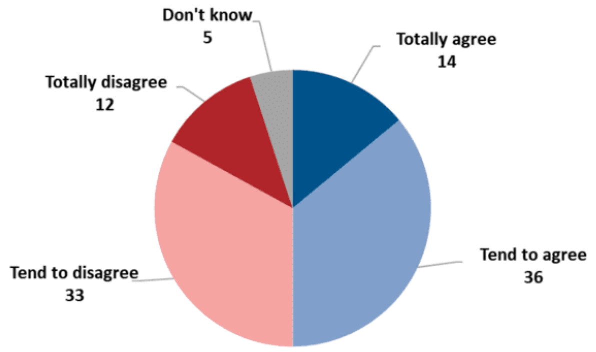
QA2.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - The (NATIONALITY) government)



There is also considerable variation between the EU Member States, in opinion, when it comes to regional, city or local public authorities. In 17 countries, a majority agrees that these authorities are doing enough to ensure the green transition is fair, although proportions vary from 68% in Finland, 64% in Luxembourg and 62% in Denmark to 48% in Ireland. At the other end of the scale, only 26% in Greece, 32% in Bulgaria and 40% in Lithuania and Spain agree.

Similar to the support for national governments, Nordic countries tend to have a high support rate for regional, city or local public authorities, with at least six in ten respondents saying they agree.

QA2.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
Your regional, city or local public authorities
(% - EU27)



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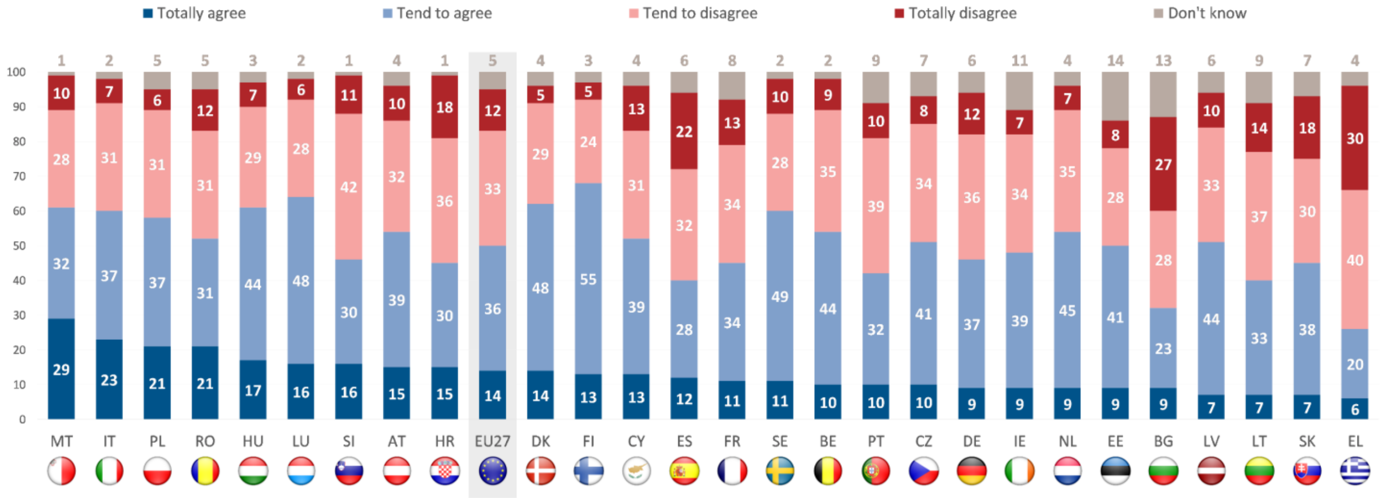
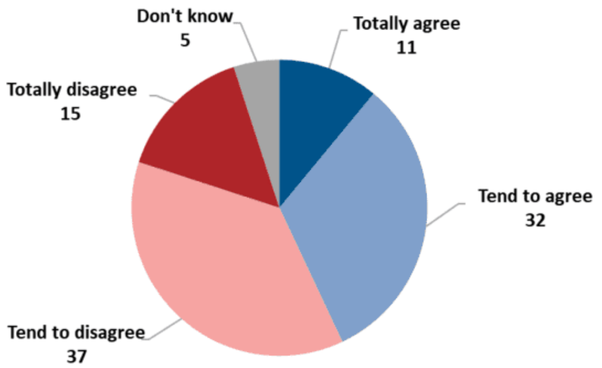
QA2.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - Your regional, city or local public authorities)



Agreement that private companies are doing enough varies considerably between countries. There are seven countries where the majority agrees, with the largest proportions seen in Italy (64%), Denmark, Hungary and Malta (54%) and Finland (53%). At the other end of the scale, only 25% in Bulgaria, 27% in Lithuania and Greece and 31% in France agree that private companies and businesses are doing enough.

It is worth noting that almost one in five (18%) in Bulgaria say that they "don't know".

QA2.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
Private companies, businesses
(% - EU27)



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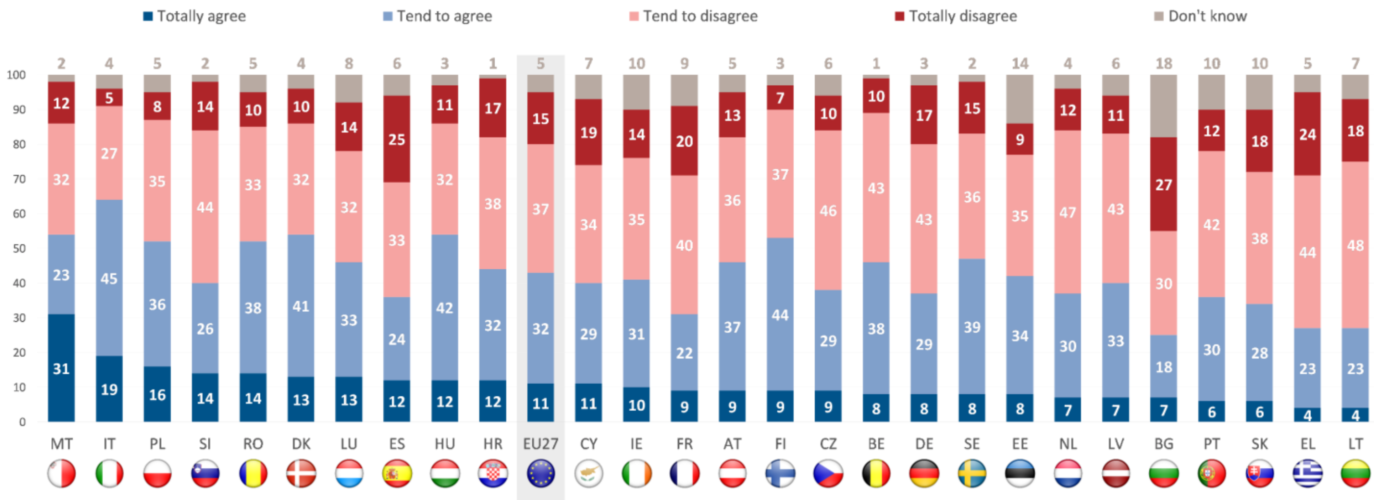
QA2.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - Private companies, businesses)



The **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** shows that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that the EU is doing enough to ensure a fair green transition: 55% of 15–24-year-olds think this way compared to 48% of those aged 55+. It also highlights the following:

- Respondents who experience the most financial difficulties are the least likely to agree that each of these actors is doing enough. For example, 38% of those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time think that their national government is doing enough, compared to 47% who experience fewer difficulties.
- In addition, respondents with disposable income in the 1st quintile are the least likely to agree that each of these actors is doing enough.
- Respondents living on farms or homes in the countryside are the most likely to agree that each of these actors is doing enough. For example, 56% of those living on farms or homes in the countryside think that their national government is doing enough, compared to 48% who live in big cities.
- Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think that each level of government is doing enough. For instance, 59% with a positive view of the EU think that it is doing enough, compared to 32% with a negative view.

QA2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the green transition is fair?
(% - **Total 'Agree'**)

	Your regional, city or local public authorities	The EU	The (NATIONALITY) government	Private companies, businesses
EU27	50	50	47	43
Gender				
Man	51	51	48	45
Woman	48	49	45	42
Age				
15-24	51	55	47	43
25-39	50	53	47	44
40-54	50	51	47	43
55 +	49	48	46	41
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	40	42	38	34
From time to time	49	50	47	45
Almost never/ Never	51	52	47	43
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	54	59	52	46
Neutral	49	47	45	42
Total 'Negative'	39	32	35	35
Total disposable income - quintile				
1st quintile	45	45	43	37
2nd quintile	53	50	49	43
3rd quintile	51	51	46	42
4th quintile	51	53	49	42
5th quintile	52	56	51	44
Employment status				
Employed on an open ended contract	51	53	48	45
Employed on a short-term contract	49	49	44	36
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	59	58	57	59
Self-employed without employees	43	47	42	42
Self-employed with employees	50	48	50	50
Unemployed	45	47	41	42
Retired	50	48	46	40
Looking after home, inactive	42	46	44	38
Student	52	56	47	43
Other	48	37	34	39
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)				
Below secondary	42	40	41	39
Secondary	51	52	48	44
Post secondary	49	46	43	41
University	49	52	46	40
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?				
A big city	51	54	48	44
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	46	44	43	37
A town or a small city	50	50	46	43
A country village	49	50	47	42
A farm or home in the countryside	55	55	56	52

2. Job opportunities and skills in the green transition

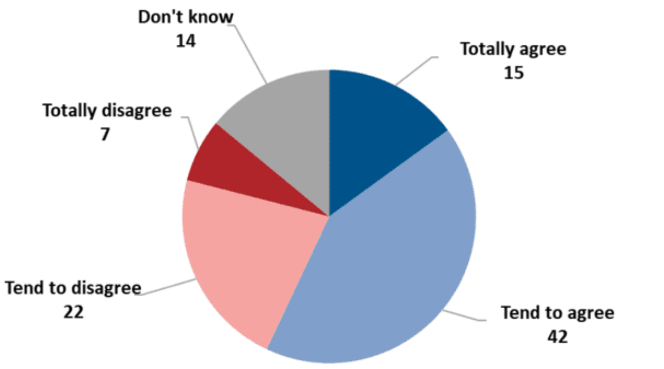
A majority of respondents think that policies to tackle climate change will create more jobs than they will remove, as well as more quality jobs.

Almost six in ten respondents (57%) agree that policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they remove, with 15% totally agreeing.[14] Almost three in ten (29%) disagree, with 7% saying they "totally disagree". More than one in ten (14%) say they don't know.

In 25 countries, a majority of respondents agree that policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they remove, although proportions vary from 73% in Malta, 72% in Sweden and 68% in Italy and Denmark to 38% in Estonia. In Latvia (35%) and Czechia (39%), only a minority agree.

It is worth noting more than one quarter in Bulgaria (29%), Portugal and Estonia (both 27%) say they don't know.

QA10.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove
(% - EU27)



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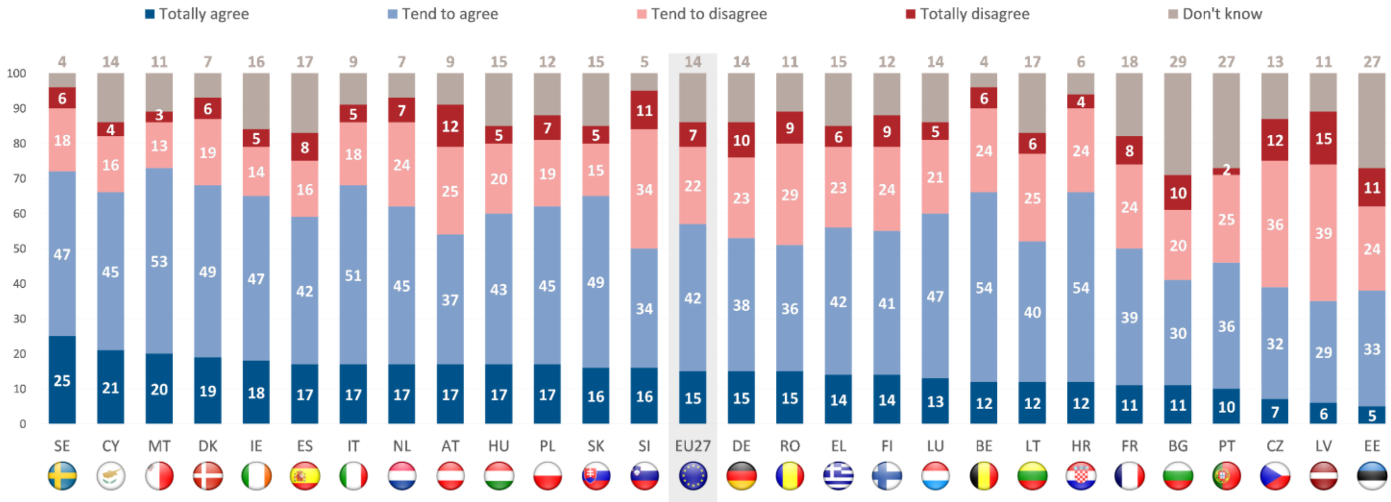
QA10.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove)



[14] QA10.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?

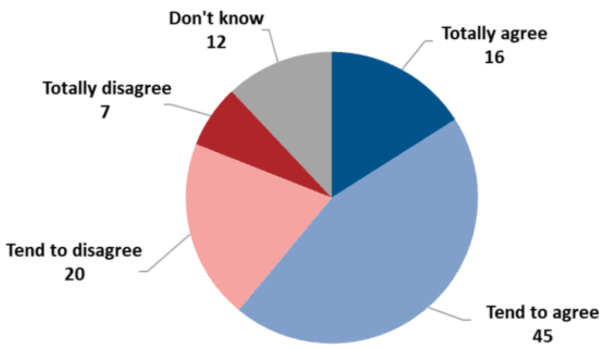
Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove

Over six in ten (61%) agree that policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs, with 16% saying they "totally agree".[15] On the other hand, more than one quarter (27%) disagree with this statement, with 7% totally disagreeing. Just over one in ten (12%) say that they don't know.

A majority of respondents in 25 countries agree that policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs, although proportions range from 80% in Malta, 77% in Cyprus and 75% in Sweden to 45% in Estonia. Czechia (43%) and Latvia (42%) are the only countries where a minority agree.

It is worth noting there are four countries where at least one in five say they don't know: Bulgaria (27%), Portugal (26%), Estonia (25%) and Lithuania (20%).

QA10.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment)
(% - EU27)



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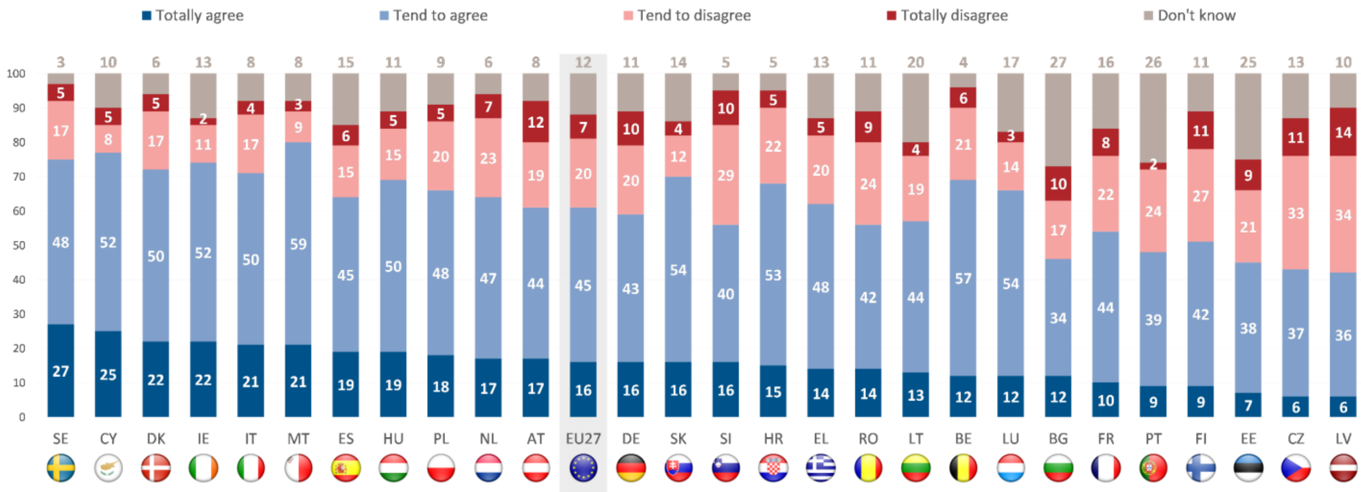
QA10.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment))



[15] QA10.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment).

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level shows no differences based on gender but does illustrate the following: respondents with high use of the internet, high levels of education, higher disposable income, or a positive image of the EU are more likely to agree with both statements.

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that policies tackling climate change will create good quality jobs or that the policies will create more new jobs than they remove. For instance, 66% of those aged 15-39 agree that policies will create good quality jobs, compared to 57% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents who have a high use of the Internet are more likely to agree with both statements. For example, 64% who use the Internet every day agree that policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs, compared to 51% who never use the Internet.
- Respondents with high levels of education are more likely to agree with both statements. As such, 64% with a university level of education agree that policies to fight climate change will create more jobs than they will remove, compared to 45% with a secondary level of education.
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to agree with each statement.
- The higher disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 62% in the 4^{th} and 5^{th} quintiles agree that policies will create more new jobs than they remove compared to 49% in the first quintile.
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 67% living in large towns think that policies will create good quality jobs, compared to 57% living in rural villages.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU (71%) are much more likely to agree that policies tackling climate change will create good quality jobs than those with a negative view (44%). Those with a positive image (66%) are also more likely to say that the policies will create more new jobs than they remove, compared to those with a negative view (39%).
- Respondents without occupation and unskilled manual workers are the least likely to agree with both statements. For example, 53% with no current occupation agree that policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs, compared to 72% working as self-employed professionals.

QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - **Total 'Agree'**)

	Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment)	Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove
EU27	61	57
Gender		
Man	63	58
Woman	60	56
Age		
15-24	66	63
25-39	66	61
40-54	62	58
55 +	57	53
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	49	46
From time to time	60	56
Almost never/ Never	64	59
Image of the EU		
Total 'Positive'	71	66
Neutral	57	54
Total 'Negative'	44	39
Total disposable income - quintile		
1st quintile	52	49
2nd quintile	59	53
3rd quintile	62	59
4th quintile	67	62
5th quintile	67	62
Employment status		
Employed on an open ended contract	65	61
Employed on a short-term contract	61	56
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	52	57
Self-employed without employees	65	59
Self-employed with employees	63	56
Unemployed	56	52
Retired	56	52
Looking after home, inactive	53	48

QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - **Total 'Agree'**)

	Policies to tackle climate change will create good quality jobs (in terms of earnings, job security and quality of the working environment)	Policies to fight climate change will create more new jobs than they will remove
EU27	61	57
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)		
Below secondary	44	45
Secondary	59	55
Post secondary	66	60
University	70	64
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?		
A big city	67	62
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	61	58
A town or a small city	61	56
A country village	56	53
A farm or home in the countryside	59	59
What is your current occupation?		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	53	49
Student	69	64
Unemployed or temporarily not working	56	53
Retired or unable to work through illness	55	52
Self-employed farmer	59	54
Self-employed fisherman	80	75
Self-employed professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant,	72	65
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	68	62
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	55	56
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant,	59	58
Employed position, general management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	71	71
Employed position, middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	70	64
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	68	63
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	62	61
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital,	62	57
Employed position, supervisor	67	64
Employed position, skilled manual worker	61	56
Other employed (unskilled) manual worker, servant	51	49

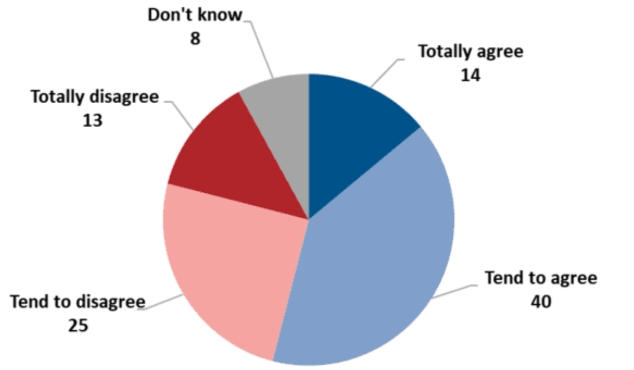
Being in a job that contributes to the green transition is important for the majority of respondents, but only around one third think that their current job contributes to it.

A majority (54%) of respondents agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, with 14% saying they "totally agree".[16] Almost four in ten (38%) disagree, with 13% totally disagreeing. Almost one in ten (8%) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents in 24 EU Member States agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, although proportions range from 85% in Sweden, 75% in Malta and 73% in Slovenia to 46% in France. In contrast, only a minority in Greece, Bulgaria (both 35%) and Romania (44%) agree.

The proportions who say they don't know are particularly high in Bulgaria (15%) and Ireland (13%).

QA10.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition
(% - EU27)



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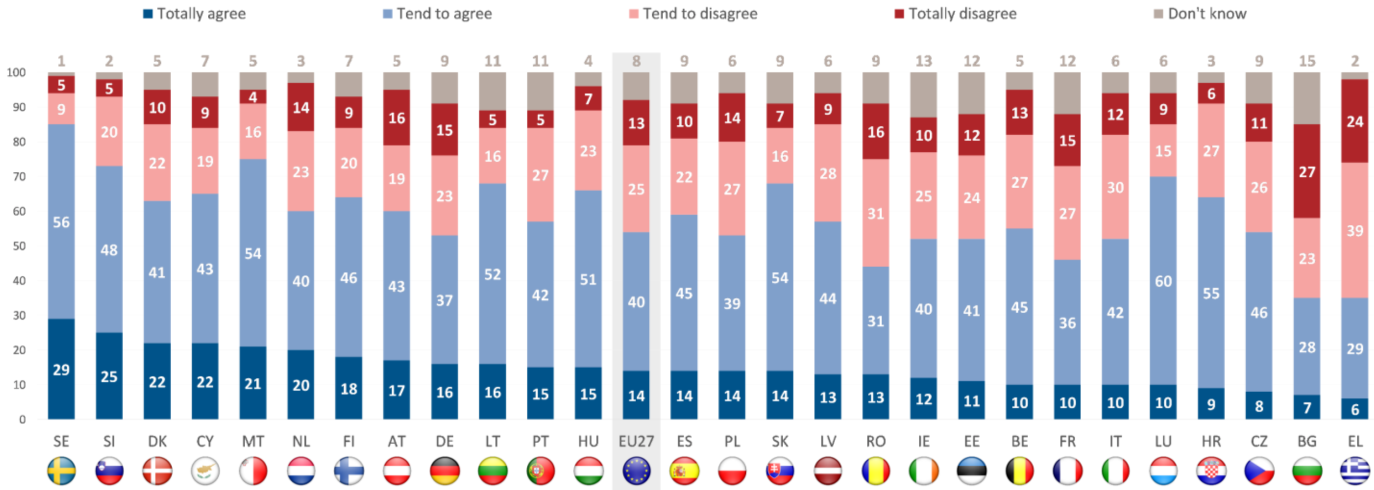
QA10.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition)



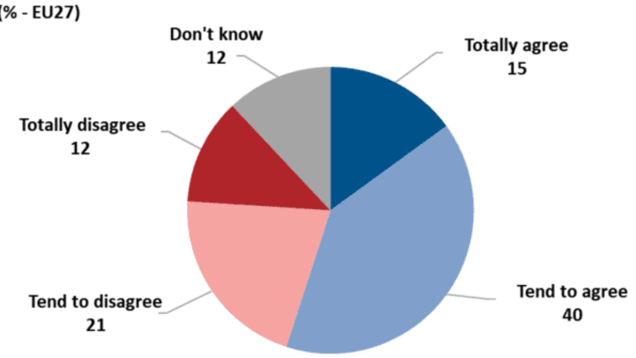
16 QA10.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition.

More than half (55%) agree that being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to them personally, with 15% saying they "totally agree".[17] One-third (33%) disagree, 12% "totally", while 12% say they don't know.

In 22 Member States, a majority of respondents agree that being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to them, with the highest proportions seen in Slovenia (83%), Cyprus (81%) and Malta (75%). Agreement is the minority opinion in Germany (40%), Bulgaria (41%), the Netherlands (43%) and Denmark (43%), while in Austria, opinion is divided (44% agree and 44% disagree).

More than one in five in Estonia (24%) and Lithuania (21%) say they don't know.

QA10.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally
(% - EU27)



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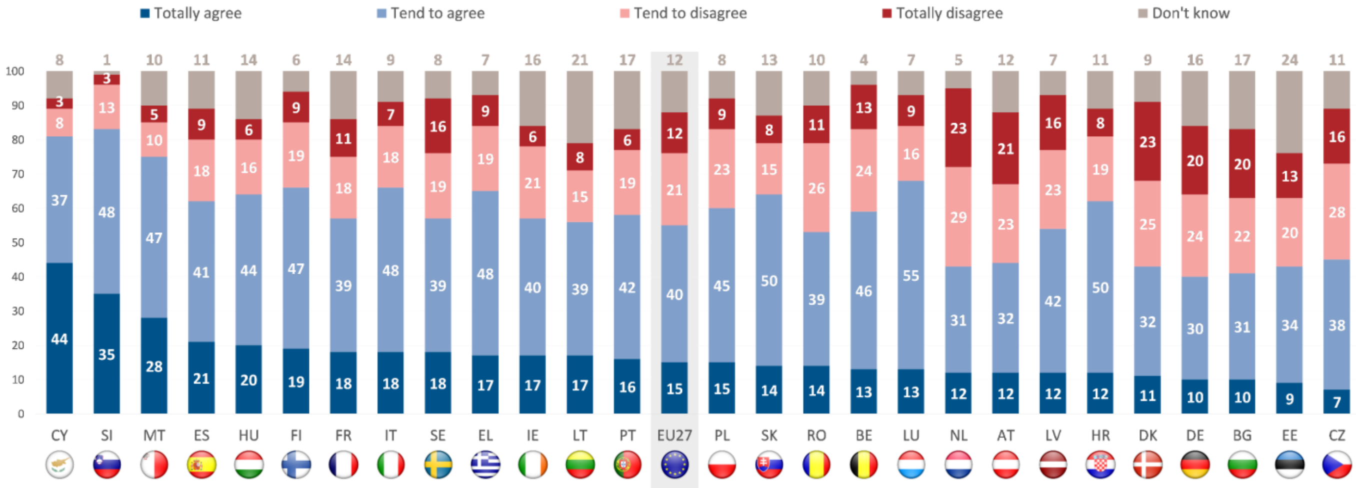
QA10.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally)



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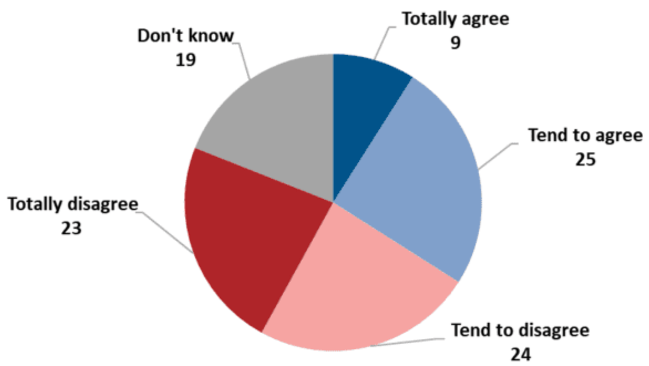
[17] QA10.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally.

Although (54%) the majority thinks that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, only a minority (34%) agree that their job is contributing to advancing the green transition, with 9% totally agreeing.[18] Almost half (47%) disagree, with 23% saying they "totally disagree". Almost one in five (19%) say they don't know.

The proportion of respondents who agree that their job is contributing to the green transition varies considerably across the Member States. At least half in Slovenia (63%), Slovakia (55%), Malta (54%) and Hungary (53%) agree, compared to 22% in France and Bulgaria and 23% in Greece.

It is worth noting more than three in ten in Lithuania (42%), France (32%) and Portugal (30%) say they don't know.

QA10.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition
(% - EU27)



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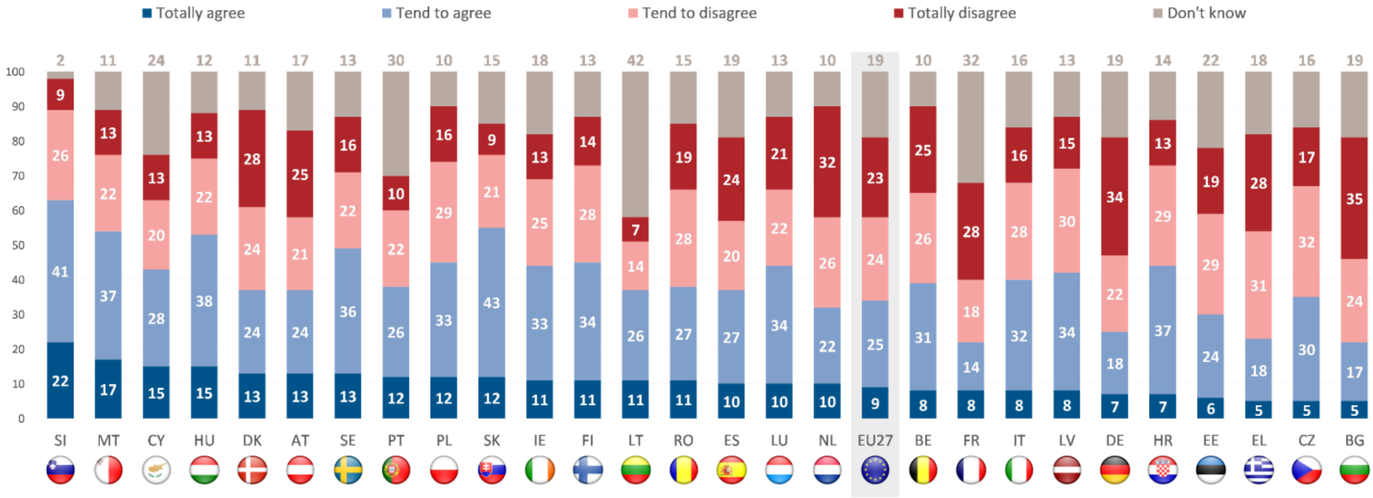
QA10.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition)



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[18] QA10.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition? Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition.

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level illustrates a range of differences: men, respondents with a high level of education, those who use the internet every day, and those who experience few financial difficulties are the most likely to agree that their current job or skills allow them to contribute to advancing the green transition.

- Men (56%) are more likely than women (51%) to agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition. Men (37%) are also more likely than women (31%) to say that their job contributes to advancing the green transition.
- Respondents aged 15-54 are more likely than older respondents to agree that being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to them or that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition. Those aged 25-54 are the most likely to agree that their job is contributing to advancing the green transition: more than four in ten agree, compared to 30% of 15-24-year-olds and 26% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents with a university level of education are the most likely to agree with the three statements compared to other groups. For example, 41% with a university level of education agree that their current job is contributing to advancing the green transition, compared to 18% with a level below secondary.
- Respondents who use the internet every day are more likely to agree with the three statements. For example, 59%, who use the Internet every day feel that being in a job that contributes to the green transition is important to them personally, compared to 43% who often/sometimes use the Internet and 38% who never use it.
- Respondents who are self-employed with employees (50%) are the most likely to agree that their job is advancing the green transition. Along with those employed on an open-ended contract, they are also the most likely to agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition (both 61%).
- Respondents who experience the most financial difficulties are the least likely to agree with each statement. Furthermore, the fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition.
- The higher disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 65% in the 5th quintile agree that their current skills allow them to contribute to the green transition, compared to 43% in the 1st quintile.
- Respondents living in large towns (61%) are more likely to agree that being in a job that advances the green transition is important to them than those living in smaller towns (55%) or rural villages (51%).
- For occupation, there are certain groups who are more likely to think that they have the current skills to contribute to the green transition. For example, self-employed fishermen (85%); employed professionals such as lawyers, doctors, accountants, or architects (64%); employees in high- (76%) or middle-management positions (67%) are more likely than other groups to think that they have the necessary skills to contribute to the green transition.

QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?
(% - **Total 'Agree'**)

	Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally	Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition	Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition
EU27	55	54	34
Gender			
Man	55	56	37
Woman	54	51	31
Age			
15-24	64	55	30
25-39	63	60	43
40-54	61	58	42
55 +	45	48	26
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	48	37	24
From time to time	56	48	35
Almost never/ Never	55	58	36
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	61	60	38
Neutral	52	51	33
Total 'Negative'	43	45	27
Total disposable income - quintile			
1st quintile	47	43	23
2nd quintile	52	51	31
3rd quintile	58	57	36
4th quintile	59	58	40
5th quintile	59	65	44
Employment status			
Employed on an open ended contract	61	61	46
Employed on a short-term contract	62	55	38
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	66	55	46
Self-employed without employees	64	60	42
Self-employed with employees	57	61	50
Unemployed	57	52	27
Retired	41	44	20
Looking after home, inactive	47	41	25

QA10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the green transition?

	Being in a job that contributes to advancing the green transition is important to you personally	Your current skills allow you to contribute to the green transition	Your job is contributing to advancing the green transition
EU27	55	54	34
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)			
Below secondary	37	33	18
Secondary	54	50	32
Post secondary	59	61	38
University	60	65	41
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?			
A big city	61	56	37
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	54	58	31
A town or a small city	55	52	33
A country village	51	52	33
A farm or home in the countryside	56	65	52
What is your current occupation?			
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	48	42	25
Unemployed or temporarily not working	57	53	26
Retired or unable to work through illness	40	44	18
Self-employed farmer	65	55	65
Self-employed fisherman	85	85	69
Self-employed professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	65	63	42
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	66	55	45
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	52	61	40
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	60	64	45
Employed position, general management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	64	76	56
Employed position, middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	59	67	46
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	64	61	44
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	60	53	43
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	59	60	39
Employed position, supervisor	62	62	47
Employed position, skilled manual worker	61	57	45
Other employed (unskilled) manual worker, servant	54	43	30

3. A shared responsibility to tackle climate change

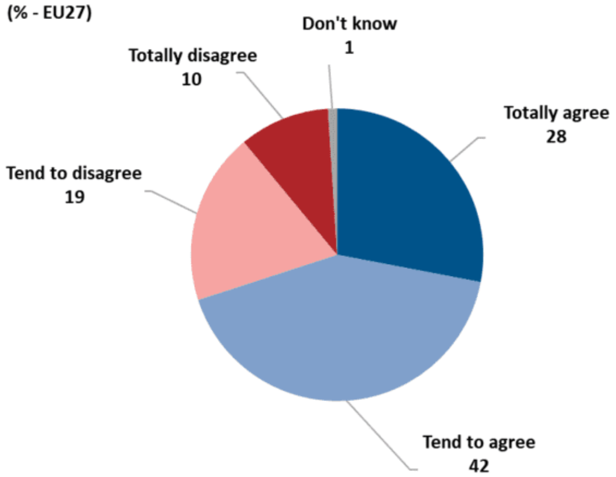
Almost three-quarters of respondents are frightened by climate change, and more than three-quarters feel a personal responsibility to act.

Seven in ten respondents agree that climate change is something that frightens them, with 28% saying they "totally agree" with this statement.[19] Almost three in ten (29%) disagree, with 10% saying they "totally disagree".

Although the majority of respondents in 24 European Union Member States agree that climate change frightens them, proportions vary from 89% in Portugal, 88% in Malta and 83% in Cyprus to 53% in Czechia. Southern European countries tend to show high levels of agreement: following Portugal and Malta; Cyprus (83%), Italy (82%) and Greece (80%) have the highest levels of agreement. In contrast, only 40% in Estonia and 49% in Finland also agree, while in the Netherlands, the opinion is divided (50% agree and 50% disagree).

In every Member State, at least one in ten "totally agree" with the statement that climate change frightens them.

QA1.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Climate change is something that frightens you
(% - EU27)



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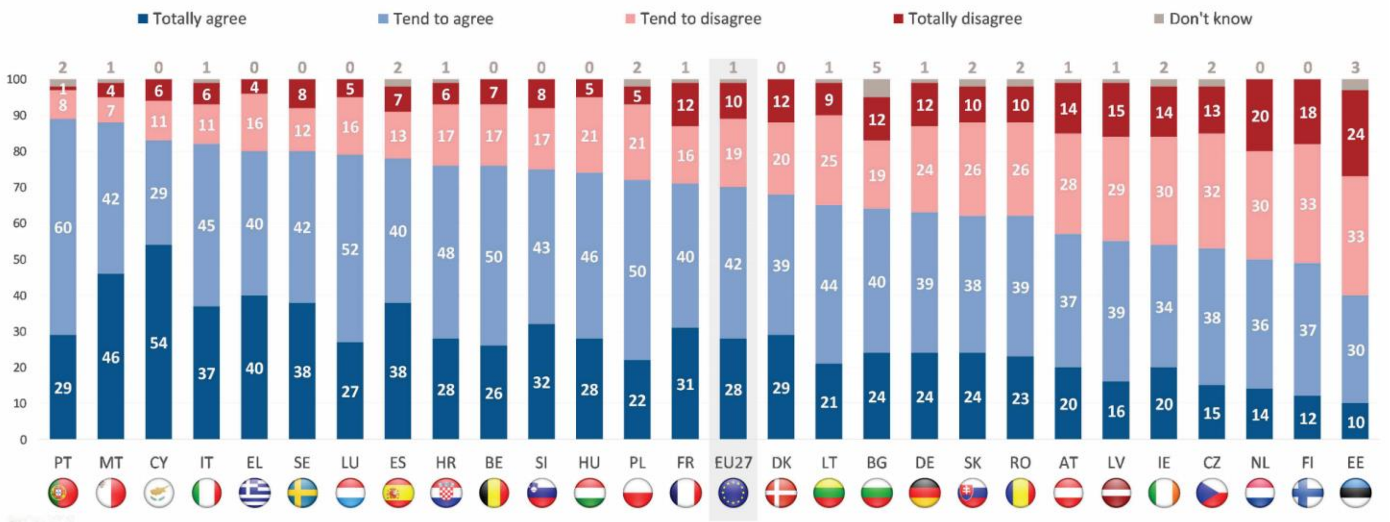
QA1.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% - Climate change is something that frightens you)

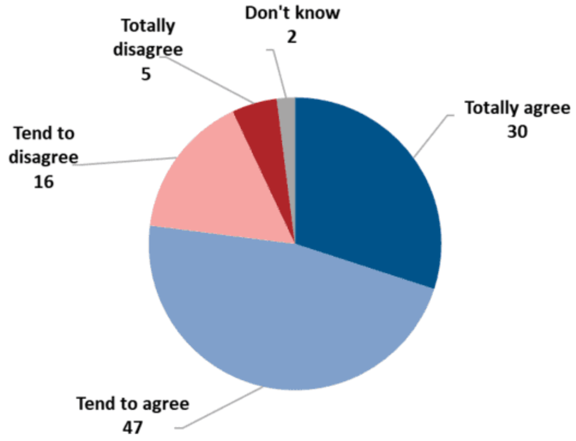


19 QA1.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Climate change is something that frightens you.

More than three quarters (77%) of respondents agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change, with 30% saying they "totally agree".[20] Only one in five (21%) disagrees with this statement, with 5% saying they "totally disagree".

The majority of respondents in each country agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change. Proportions range from 95% in Malta, 91% in Luxembourg and 88% in Cyprus and Sweden to 53% in Czechia, 54% in Estonia and 56% in Bulgaria.

QA1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
You feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change
(% - EU27)



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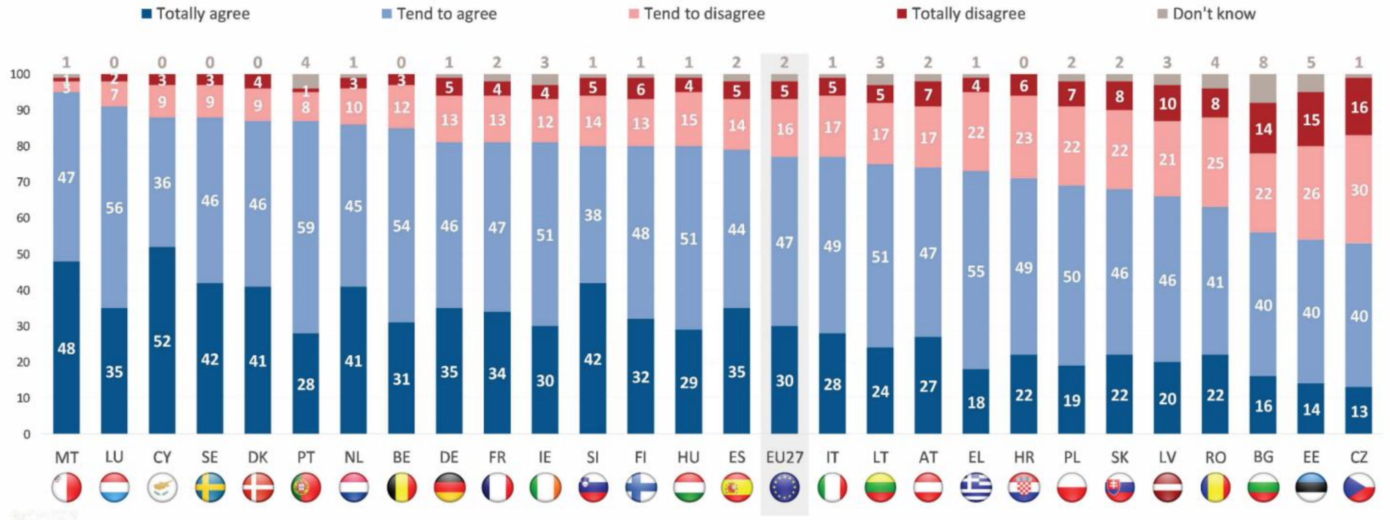
QA1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% - You feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change)



[20] QA1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? You feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change.

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level illustrates a range of differences, such as the fact that women and respondents with a high level of education are more likely to be afraid of climate change.

- Women (74%) are more likely than men (66%) to say climate change frightens them.
- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change. For instance, 80% of 15–29-year-olds agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act, compared to 74% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents with a high level of education are more likely to say that climate change frightens them. For example, 72% with a university level of education and 73% with a post-secondary level of education say that climate change frightens them, compared to 69% of respondents with a secondary or below secondary level of education.
- The fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act. For example, 80% with the least financial difficulties agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change, compared to 68% of those who experience the most difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act: 83% in the 5th quintile feel this way, compared to 71% in the first quintile.
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to agree that they feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change or that climate change is frightening to them. For instance, 73% living in large towns are frightened by climate change, compared to 66% living in rural villages.

QA1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% - **Total 'Agree'**)

	You feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change	Climate change is something that frightens you
EU27	77	70
Gender		
Man	76	66
Woman	79	74
Age		
15-24	80	71
25-39	80	71
40-54	79	72
55 +	74	69
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	68	74
From time to time	75	72
Almost never/ Never	80	69
Image of the EU		
Total 'Positive'	85	74
Neutral	75	70
Total 'Negative'	63	58
Total disposable income - quintile		
1st quintile	71	67
2nd quintile	75	71
3rd quintile	79	70
4th quintile	81	71
5th quintile	83	69
Employment status		
Employed on an open ended contract	81	72
Employed on a short-term contract	78	72
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	75	70
Self-employed without employees	80	70
Self-employed with employees	76	67
Unemployed	74	67
Retired	72	67
Looking after home, inactive	69	69
Student	83	73
Other	75	53
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)		
Below secondary	61	69
Secondary	75	69
Post secondary	83	73
University	85	72
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?		
A big city	81	73
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	77	70
A town or a small city	77	71
A country village	73	66
A farm or home in the countryside	81	60

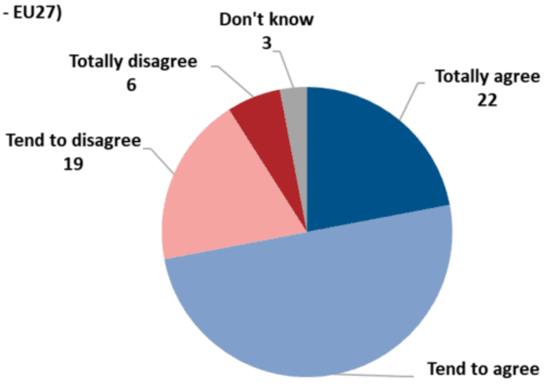
More than three-quarters of respondents agree that they should personally do more to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change.

More than seven in ten (72%) respondents think that they should personally do more than they currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy, for example), regardless of what others do, with 22% saying they strongly agree with this statement.[21] One quarter (25%) disagrees, with 6% saying they strongly disagree. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) say they don't know.

The majority in each country think that they should personally do more to contribute to the green transition and tackle climate change, although proportions range from 91% in Malta, 89% in Cyprus and 84% in Croatia to 56% in Estonia, 62% in Czechia and 63% in Bulgaria.

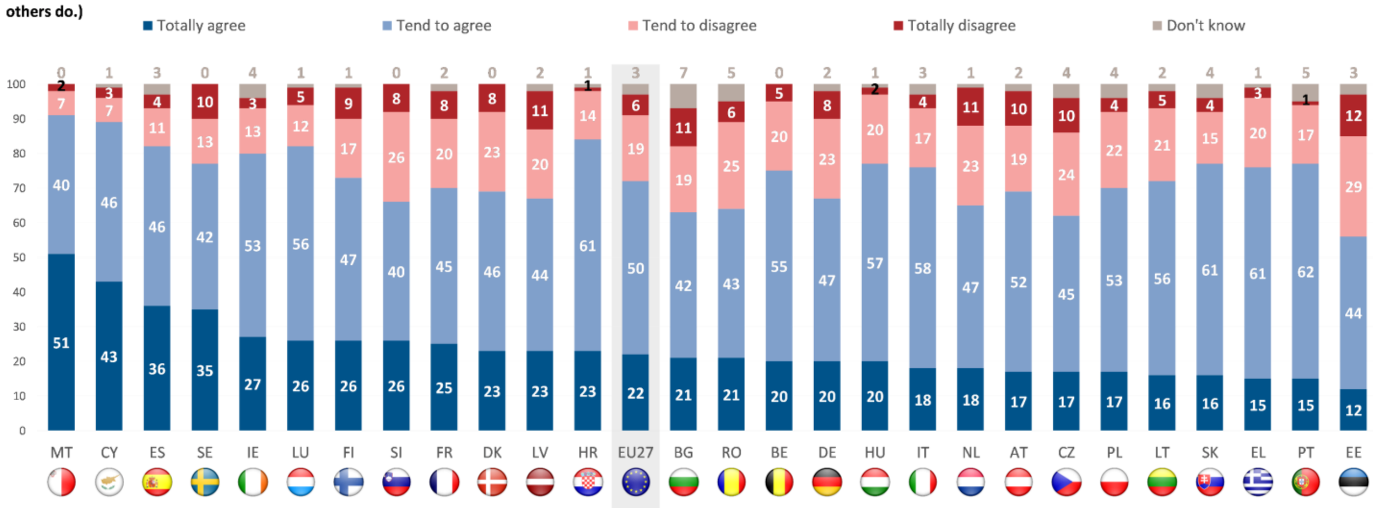
At least one-third in Malta (51%), Cyprus (43%), Spain (36% and Sweden (35%) say they "totally agree" that they should be doing more.

QA3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do.
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
(% - You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do.)



[21] QA3.To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change? 3.1 You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do. 3.2 You do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in (OUR COUNTRY) take no action either. 3.3 (OUR COUNTRY) does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action either.

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level highlights that, for example, among respondents, young people, those with a high level of education, those with fewer financial difficulties, and those living in large towns are more likely to agree with the statement that that they should personally do more to contribute to the green transition and tackle climate change regardless of what others do.

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that they should personally do more to contribute to the green transition and tackle climate change, with the largest difference seen between 15–54-year-olds and those aged 55+ (66%).

- Respondents with a post-secondary (78%) or university degree (76%) are more likely to agree that they should personally do more than what they currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackle climate change than respondents with a secondary (70%) or below secondary (59%) level of education.

- Respondents with fewer financial difficulties (73%) are more likely to agree than those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (65%).

- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to agree: 78% in the 4th and 5th quintiles agree compared to 65% in the 1st quintile.

- Employed (76%-78%) are more likely to agree than other employment groups, particularly retired persons (63%).

- Respondents living in large towns (76%) are more likely to agree than those in small or mid-sized towns (72%) or rural villages (68%).

- Respondents who have a positive view of the EU (79%) are more likely to agree than those with a negative view (57%).

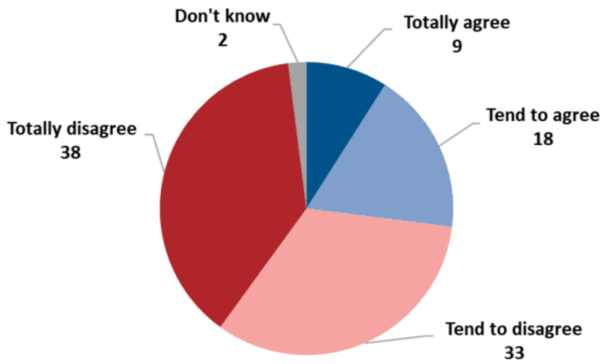
QA3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
You should personally do more than you currently do to contribute to the green transition and tackling climate change (by consuming less or saving energy for example), regardless of what others do.
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	22	50	19	6	72	25	3
Gender							
Man	21	50	20	7	71	27	2
Woman	23	50	19	5	73	24	3
Age							
15-24	30	51	12	4	81	16	3
25-39	25	51	18	5	76	23	1
40-54	23	51	18	6	74	24	2
55 +	18	48	23	8	66	31	3
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	20	45	21	10	65	31	4
From time to time	21	51	21	5	72	26	2
Almost never/ Never	23	50	19	6	73	25	2
Image of the EU							
Total 'Positive'	26	53	15	4	79	19	2
Neutral	20	49	22	6	69	28	3
Total 'Negative'	16	41	26	15	57	41	2
Total disposable income - quintile							
1st quintile	21	44	22	9	65	31	4
2nd quintile	20	48	23	7	68	30	2
3rd quintile	22	51	19	6	73	25	2
4th quintile	23	55	16	5	78	21	1
5th quintile	27	51	16	5	78	21	1
Employment status							
Employed on an open ended contract	23	53	18	5	76	23	1
Employed on a short-term contract	23	53	19	4	76	23	1
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	29	49	14	7	78	21	1
Self-employed without employees	24	48	19	7	72	26	2
Self-employed with employees	24	47	15	11	71	26	3
Unemployed	27	45	18	8	72	26	2
Retired	17	46	24	9	63	33	4
Looking after home, inactive	18	50	21	8	68	29	3
Student	31	51	11	4	82	15	3
Other	15	44	23	8	59	31	10
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)							
Below secondary	13	46	26	7	59	33	8
Secondary	20	50	21	6	70	27	3
Post secondary	28	50	14	7	78	21	1
University	27	49	16	7	76	23	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?							
A big city	26	50	16	6	76	22	2
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	24	49	19	7	73	26	1
A town or a small city	22	50	20	6	72	26	2
A country village	19	49	22	7	68	29	3
A farm or home in the countryside	22	51	13	12	73	25	2

About a quarter (27%) of respondents agree that they do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in their country do not take action either, with 9% saying they totally agree. However, the majority (71%) disagrees with this statement, with 38% totally disagreeing.

Romania (48% agree vs 47% disagree) is the only country where a majority agrees that they do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in their country take no action – in fact, 21% "totally agree" with this statement. In the remaining Member States, only a minority agree, although proportions range from 42% in Poland, 37% in Bulgaria and 35% in Austria to 11% in the Netherlands, 14% in Denmark and 16% in Sweden and Greece.

QA3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
You do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in (OUR COUNTRY) take no action either
(% - EU27)



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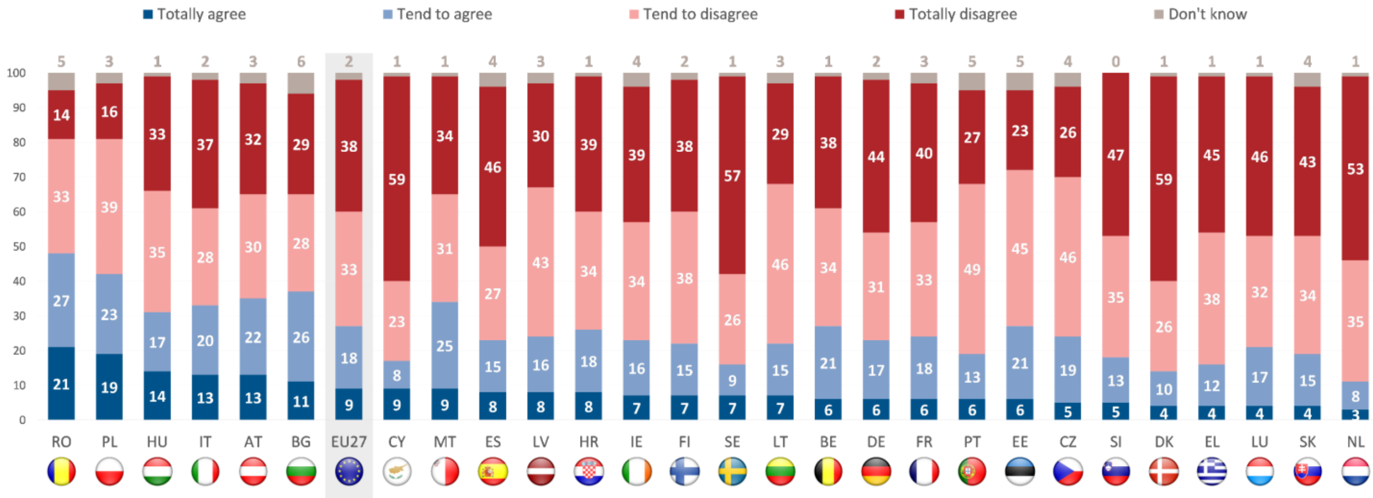
QA3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
(% - You do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in (OUR COUNTRY) take no action either)



The **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** illustrates several differences among respondents. For example, respondents with lower education levels, those experiencing difficulties paying their bills, those with lower disposable income, or those living in rural villages are more likely to agree that they should not take action personally to fight climate change if other people in their country take no action either.

- Respondents with a higher level of education, such as post-secondary (23%) or university (20%), are less likely to agree that they should not take action personally to fight climate change if other people in their country take no action either, than respondents with a lower level of education, either secondary (30%) or below secondary (35%).
- Those who experience difficulties paying bills from time to time or most often (31%) are more likely to agree than those who rarely or never have these difficulties (25%).
- The less disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to agree: 30% in the 1st quintile do so, compared to 21% in the 5th quintile.
- Respondents employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform (45%) are much more likely to agree than those in other occupation groups.
- The less urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to agree: 31% living in rural villages do so compared to 25% living in large towns.
- Those with a negative image of the EU are more likely to agree (36%) than those with a positive image (22%).

QA3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
You do not need to take action personally to fight climate change if other people in (OUR COUNTRY) take no action either
(% - EU)

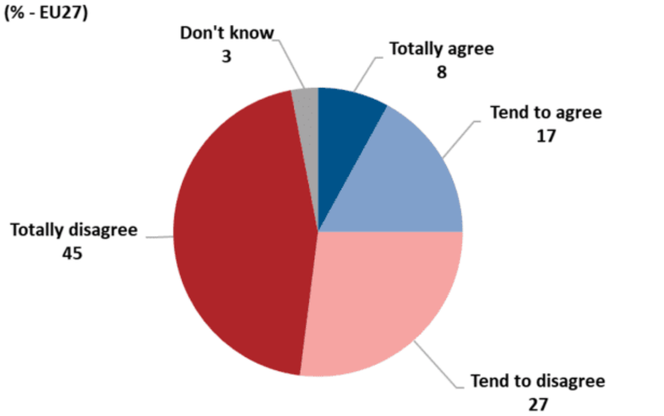
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	9	18	33	38	27	71	2
Gender							
Man	10	19	33	36	29	69	2
Woman	8	17	32	40	25	72	3
Age							
15-24	9	13	30	45	22	75	3
25-39	10	17	32	40	27	72	1
40-54	9	18	33	39	27	72	1
55 +	9	19	33	35	28	68	4
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	11	20	33	33	31	66	3
From time to time	11	20	34	32	31	66	3
Almost never/ Never	8	17	32	41	25	73	2
Image of the EU							
Total 'Positive'	7	15	32	44	22	76	2
Neutral	10	20	34	33	30	67	3
Total 'Negative'	14	22	32	30	36	62	2
Total disposable income - quintile							
1st quintile	10	20	32	35	30	67	3
2nd quintile	8	20	34	35	28	69	3
3rd quintile	9	18	34	37	27	71	2
4th quintile	9	15	33	42	24	75	1
5th quintile	7	14	32	46	21	78	1
Employment status							
Employed on an open ended contract	9	17	33	39	26	72	2
Employed on a short-term contract	7	20	31	40	27	71	2
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	18	27	25	29	45	54	1
Self-employed without employees	10	15	29	43	25	72	3
Self-employed with employees	14	17	32	35	31	67	2
Unemployed	12	18	30	38	30	68	2
Retired	10	20	33	33	30	66	4
Looking after home, inactive	8	18	39	31	26	70	4
Student	6	11	30	50	17	80	3
Other	5	12	31	46	17	77	6
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)							
Below secondary	7	28	31	26	35	57	8
Secondary	11	19	35	32	30	67	3
Post secondary	8	15	30	45	23	75	2
University	7	13	28	51	20	79	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?							
A big city	10	15	31	42	25	73	2
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	7	15	30	46	22	76	2
A town or a small city	9	18	33	38	27	71	2
A country village	10	21	35	31	31	66	3
A farm or home in the countryside	12	22	29	34	34	63	3

One-quarter of respondents (25%) agree that their country does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action either, with 8% totally agreeing. However, the majority (72%) disagrees, with almost half (45%) saying they "totally disagree" with this statement.

Only a minority in each country agrees that their country does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action, with proportions ranging from 42% in Romania, 41% in Poland and 35% in Austria to 13% in Greece, 15% in Denmark and 16% in Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia.

There are five countries where at least one in ten "totally agree" with this statement: Austria (17%), Poland (15%), Finland (13%), Romania (12%) and Bulgaria (10%).

QA3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
(OUR COUNTRY) does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action either.
(% - EU27)



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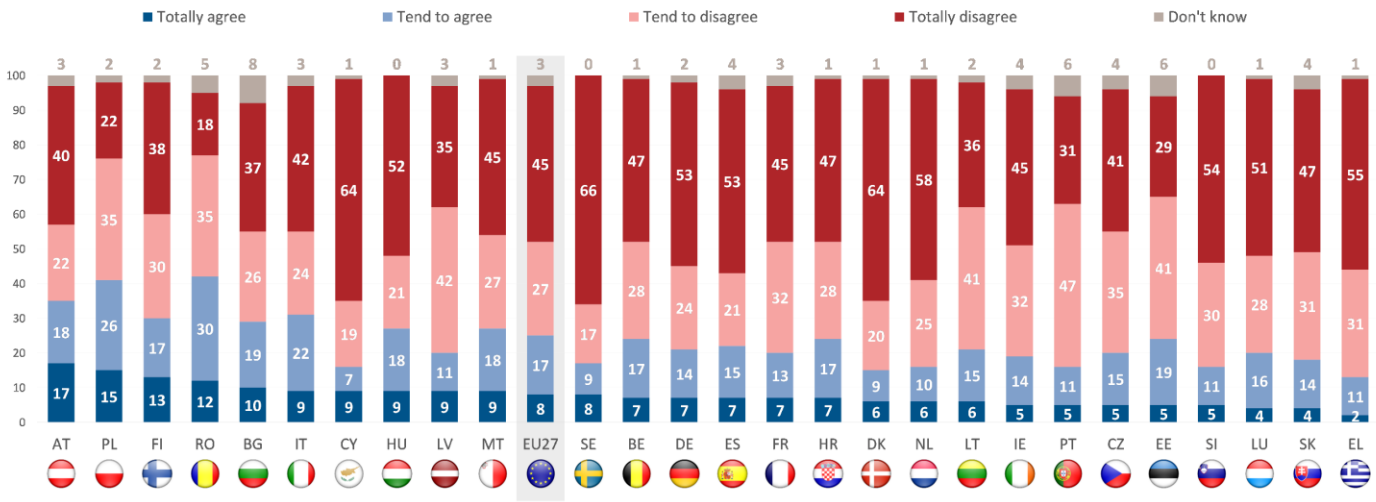
QA3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
(% - (OUR COUNTRY) does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action either.)



	AT	PL	FI	RO	BG	IT	CY	HU	LV	MT	EU27	SE	BE	DE	ES	FR	HR	DK	NL	LT	IE	PT	CZ	EE	SI	LU	SK	EL
Totally agree	17	15	13	12	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2
Tend to agree	18	26	17	30	19	22	7	18	11	18	17	9	17	14	15	13	17	9	10	15	14	11	15	19	11	16	14	11
Tend to disagree	22	35	30	35	26	24	19	21	42	27	27	17	28	24	21	32	28	20	25	41	32	47	35	41	30	28	31	31
Totally disagree	40	22	38	18	37	42	64	52	35	45	45	66	47	53	53	45	47	64	58	36	45	31	41	29	54	51	47	55
Don't know	3	2	2	5	8	3	1	0	3	1	3	0	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	4	6	4	6	0	1	4	1

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level highlights several differences among respondents. The most striking difference is between respondents with a positive and negative view of the EU. In addition, there are also differences based on education level, financial difficulties, employment and urbanization.

- Respondents with a lower level of education, either below secondary or secondary (both 27%) are more likely to agree that their country does not need to take action to fight climate change and environmental changes if other countries take no action, compared to those with a higher level of education, either post-secondary (23%) or university (19%).
- Those who experience difficulties paying bills from time to time (31%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to those who rarely or never have these difficulties (23%).
- Respondents employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform (45%) are much more likely to agree than those with other employment statuses.
- Respondents in urbanized areas, such as big cities (23%) or suburbs (21%), are less likely to agree than respondents living in rural areas, such as country villages (28%) or farms or homes in the countryside (33%).
- Respondents with a negative view of the EU are more likely (34%) to agree than those with a positive view (20%).

QA3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the green transition and the fight against climate change?
(OUR COUNTRY) does not need to take action to fight climate and environmental changes if other countries take no action either.
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	8	17	27	45	25	72	3
Gender							
Man	9	18	28	43	27	71	2
Woman	8	16	27	46	24	73	3
Age							
15-24	7	13	24	53	20	77	3
25-39	9	17	26	47	26	73	1
40-54	9	17	27	45	26	72	2
55 +	8	18	29	41	26	70	4
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	11	15	30	40	26	70	4
From time to time	10	21	28	38	31	66	3
Almost never/ Never	8	15	27	48	23	75	2
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	9	19	31	37	28	68	4
Small/ mid size town	8	17	28	44	25	72	3
Large town	8	15	24	51	23	75	2
Image of the EU							
Total 'Positive'	6	14	26	52	20	78	2
Neutral	9	19	30	39	28	69	3
Total 'Negative'	14	20	27	36	34	63	3
Total disposable income - quintile							
1st quintile	9	16	29	42	25	71	4
2nd quintile	8	19	29	42	27	71	2
3rd quintile	8	17	29	44	25	73	2
4th quintile	8	15	27	49	23	76	1
5th quintile	7	14	24	54	21	78	1
Employment status							
Employed on an open ended contract	8	18	27	46	26	73	1
Employed on a short-term contract	9	16	27	46	25	73	2
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	16	29	23	30	45	53	2
Self-employed without employees	9	13	24	51	22	75	3
Self-employed with employees	13	15	32	38	28	70	2
Unemployed	13	15	26	43	28	69	3
Retired	9	17	30	40	26	70	4
Looking after home, inactive	7	18	33	37	25	70	5
Student	5	12	23	57	17	80	3
Other	13	8	12	57	21	69	10
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)							
Below secondary	7	20	32	31	27	63	10
Secondary	9	18	30	40	27	70	3
Post secondary	8	15	24	51	23	75	2
University	6	13	22	58	19	80	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?							
A big city	8	15	24	51	23	75	2
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	6	15	23	54	21	77	2
A town or a small city	8	17	28	44	25	72	3
A country village	9	19	31	37	28	68	4
A farm or home in the countryside	10	23	26	39	33	65	2

II. REDUCING ENERGY USE IN A FAIR WAY

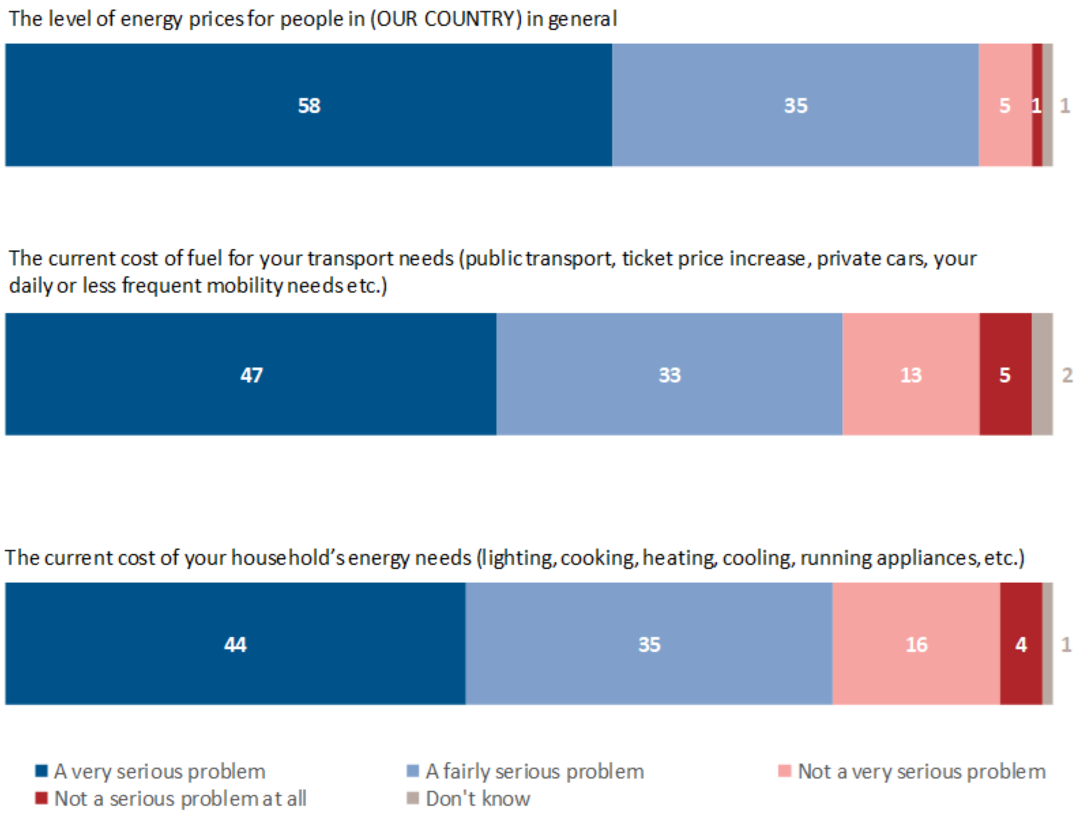
III.

Energy prices are a serious problem for most people. In some Member States, all respondents think this way.

More than nine in ten (93%) respondents in the EU think the level of energy prices for people in their country is a serious problem. In fact, the majority (58%) thinks this is a "very serious problem".[22]

Eight in ten (80%) say the current cost of fuel for their transport needs is a problem, and for 47%, it is a serious one. Almost as many (79%) say the current cost of their household's energy needs is a problem, with 44% describing it as a "very serious problem".

QA17. In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects?
(% - EU)

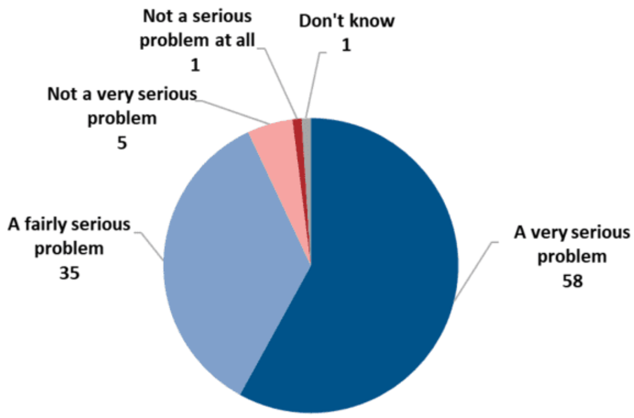


[22] QA17 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? 17.1 The level of energy prices for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in general. 17.2 The current cost of your household's energy needs (lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, running appliances, etc.). 17.3 The current cost of fuel for your transport needs (public transport, ticket price increase, private cars, your daily or less frequent mobility needs etc.).

At a national level, more than three-quarters of respondents in each Member State say that the level of energy prices in their country is a serious problem for people in general. All respondents in Greece (100%) think this way, as do 99% in Spain, Cyprus and Portugal and 98% in Ireland, compared to 76% in Malta, 82% in Sweden and 83% in Finland.

In 19 countries, at least half of all respondents think energy prices in their country are a "very serious problem", with the highest proportions seen in Greece (89%), Cyprus (83%) and Ireland (79%).

QA17.1 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? The level of energy prices for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (% - EU27)



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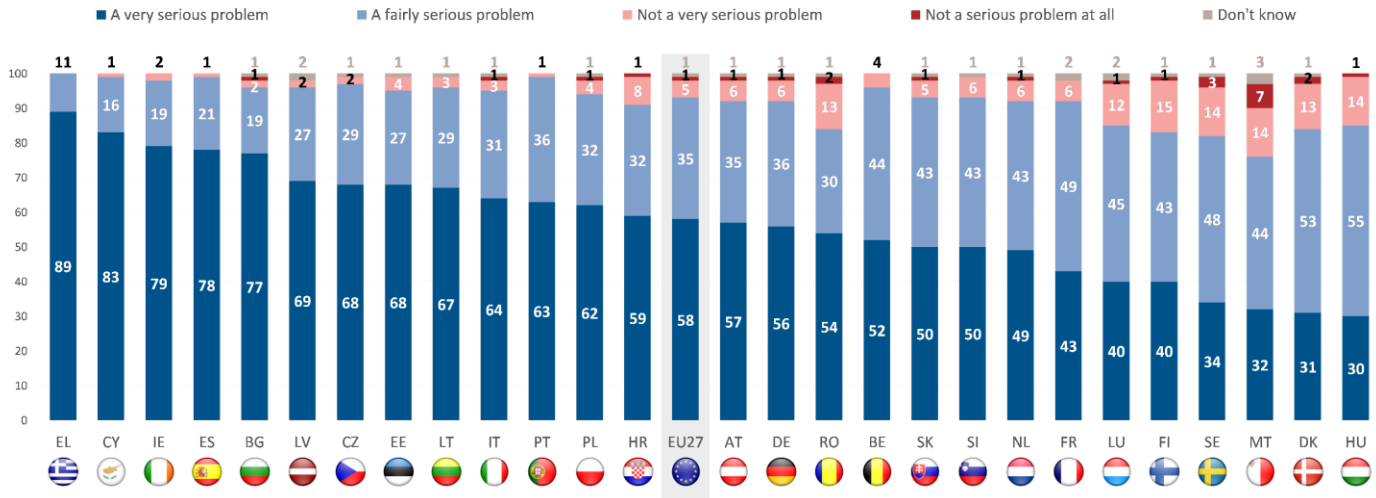
QA17.1 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? (% - The level of energy prices for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in general)

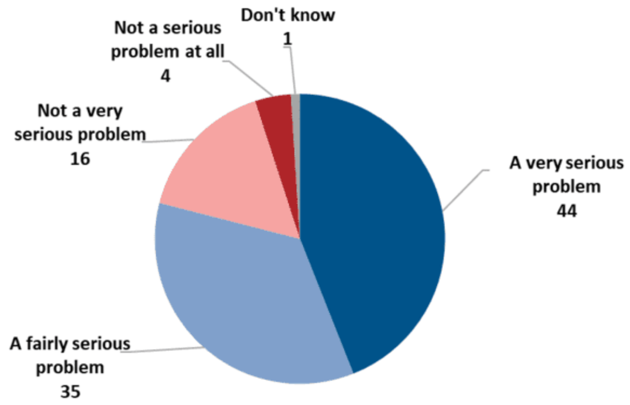


The proportion of respondents who say the current cost of their household's energy needs is a serious problem varies considerably, ranging from 99% of respondents in Greece, 96% in Cyprus and 94% in Spain and Italy to 36% in Sweden, 46% in the Netherlands and 51% in Denmark.

At least seven in ten in Greece (83%), Cyprus (76%), Spain (71%) and Ireland (70%) say the cost of their household's energy needs is a "very serious problem".

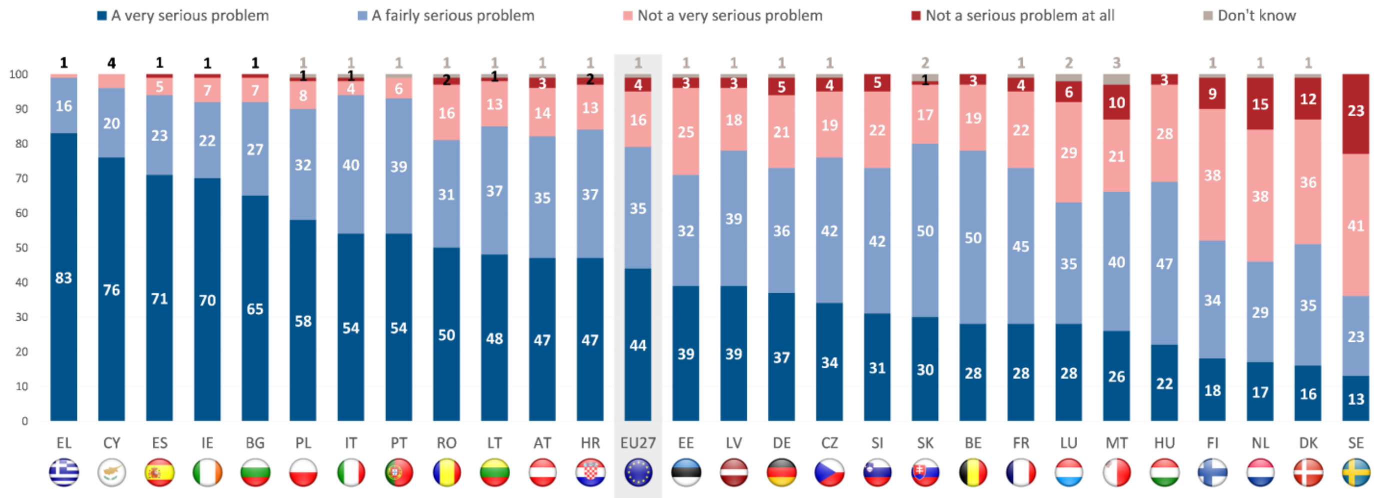
Respondents in Southern European countries and some Eastern European countries are more likely to say that the current cost of their household energy needs is a problem when compared to Northern and Western European countries. A similar pattern applies to the current cost of fuel for transport needs.

QA17.2 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? The current cost of your household's energy needs (lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, running appliances, etc.)
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

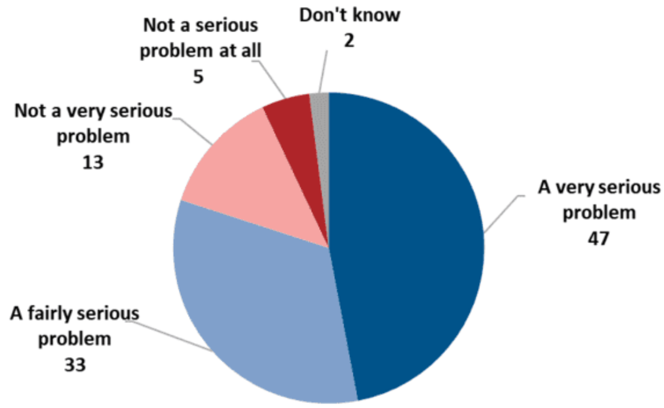
QA17.2 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects?
(% - The current cost of your household's energy needs (lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, running appliances, etc.))



In all but one country, the majority of respondents say the cost of fuel for their transport needs is a serious problem, and this view is most widespread in Greece, Cyprus (both 97%) and Portugal (95%). At the other end of the scale, 46% in Luxembourg, 54% in Sweden and 56% in Denmark think the same way.

More than eight in ten in Greece (82%) and Cyprus (81%) say the cost of fuel for their transport needs is a "very serious problem".

QA17.3 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects? The current cost of fuel for your transport needs (public transport, ticket price increase, private cars, your daily or less frequent mobility needs etc.) (% - EU27)



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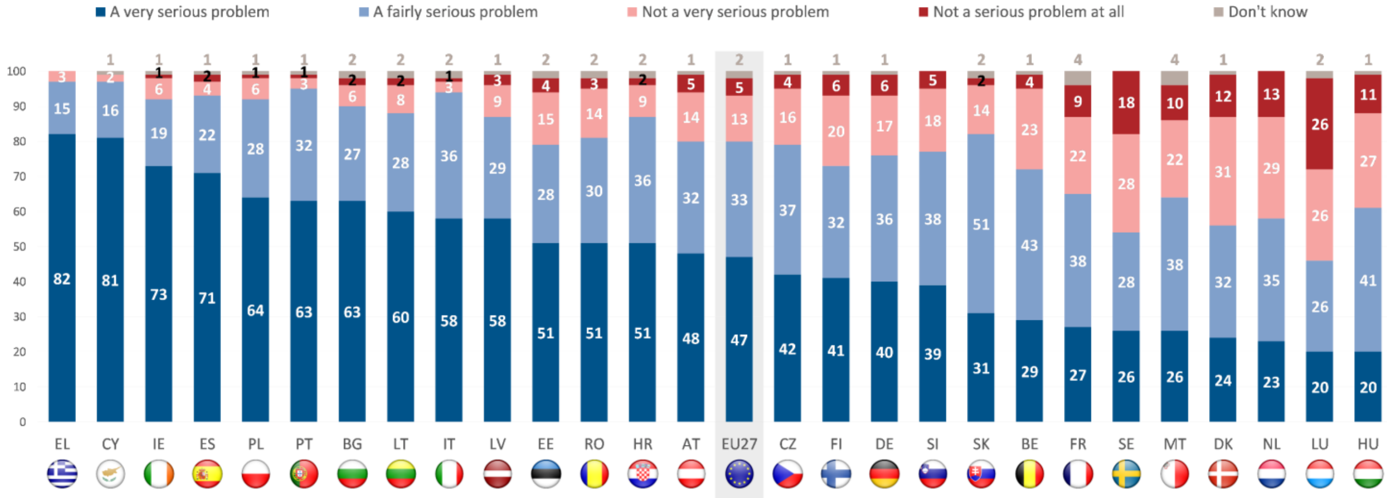
QA17.3 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects?
(% - The current cost of fuel for your transport needs (public transport, ticket price increase, private cars, your daily or less frequent mobility needs etc.))



The **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** highlights several differences among respondents, considering gender, age, education level, employment, financial difficulties, income, and also households and tenure. These differences are present in the three statements.

- Women (82%) are more likely than men (77%) to say the current cost of their household's energy needs is a serious problem.
- Those aged 25-54 are more likely than other age groups to say the current cost of fuel for their transport needs is a serious problem. For example, 85% of 25-34-year-olds say this, compared to 77% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents with a lower level of education are more likely to say that the current cost of fuel for their transport needs or the current cost of their household's energy needs is a serious problem. For example, 91% with a below secondary education level say their current household's energy needs are a serious problem, compared to 69% with a university level of education.
- House persons (89%) and the unemployed (87%) are more likely than other employment groups to say the current cost of the household's energy needs is a serious problem.
- The more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to say the cost of their household's energy needs is a serious problem. In addition, those who experience difficulties paying bills from time to time (87%) or most of the time (88%) are more likely to say the current fuel costs for their transport needs are a serious problem compared to those who rarely have difficulties (77%).
- Respondents with the most disposable income (68%) are the least likely to say the current costs of their household energy needs are a serious problem, particularly compared to those with the least disposable income (84%).
- Respondents who are owners with an outstanding mortgage (75%) are less likely than any other group to say that the current costs of their household's energy needs are a serious problem.
- Households with children (84%) are more likely than any other group to say that the current cost of fuel for their transport needs is a serious problem.

QA17 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects?
(% - **Total 'Serious'**)

	The level of energy prices for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in general	The current cost of fuel for your transport needs (public transport, ticket price increase, private cars, your daily or less frequent mobility needs etc.)	The current cost of your household's energy needs (lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, running appliances, etc.)
EU27	93	80	79
Gender			
Man	92	80	77
Woman	94	81	82
Age			
15-24	89	77	77
25-39	93	85	80
40-54	93	83	82
55 +	94	77	79
Household situation			
Single Household without children	92	77	79
Single Household with children	94	81	83
Multiple Household without children	93	81	79
Household with children	94	84	81
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	95	88	93
From time to time	93	87	88
Almost never/ Never	93	77	74
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	93	79	77
Neutral	93	82	81
Total 'Negative'	94	83	84
Total disposable income - quintile			
1st quintile	92	78	84
2nd quintile	95	82	81
3rd quintile	94	83	81
4th quintile	92	80	75
5th quintile	92	73	68
Employment status			
Employed on an open ended contract	94	84	79
Employed on a short-term contract	91	82	80
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	84	86	82
Self-employed without employees	92	82	80
Self-employed with employees	88	81	78
Unemployed	95	83	87
Retired	94	73	78
Looking after home, inactive	95	88	89
Student	89	77	78
Other	97	76	80

QA17 In your opinion, how serious a problem is each of the following aspects?
(% - **Total 'Serious'**)

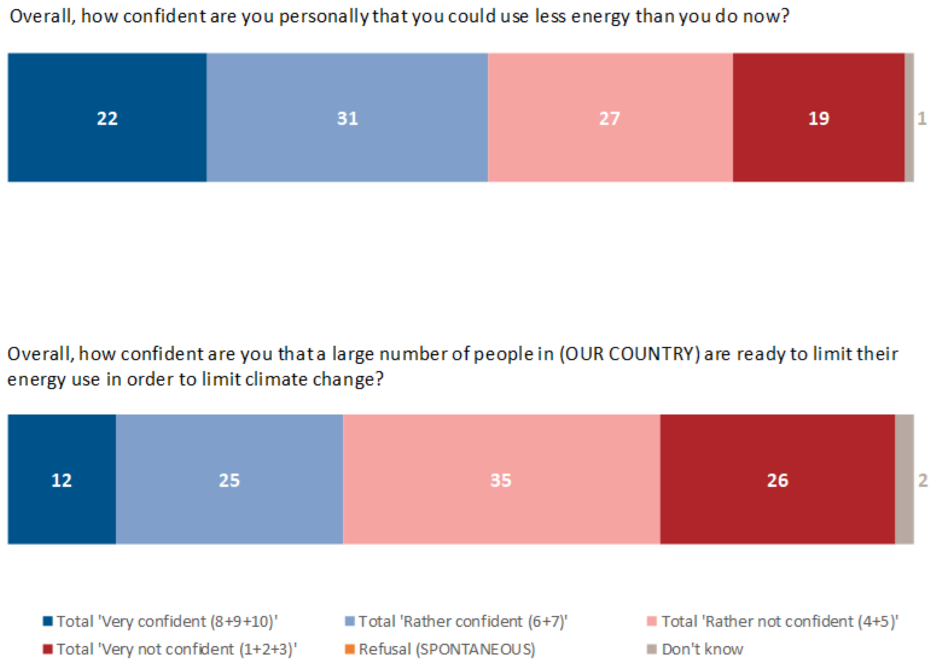
	The level of energy prices for people in (OUR COUNTRY) in general	The current cost of fuel for your transport needs (public transport, ticket price increase, private cars, your daily or less frequent mobility needs etc.)	The current cost of your household's energy needs (lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, running appliances, etc.)
EU27	93	80	79
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)			
Below secondary	95	83	91
Secondary	93	83	83
Post secondary	94	81	78
University	91	71	69
Which of the following applies to the place where you live?			
Owned by you, your household, without outstanding mortgage	93	81	82
Owned by you, your household, with outstanding mortgage	93	79	75
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at market price	92	79	79
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at reduced price	91	78	80
Your accommodation is provided free, rent free	90	84	82
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?			
A big city	93	78	79
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	93	78	75
A town or a small city	93	80	81
A country village	92	81	80
A farm or home in the countryside	94	86	81

The majority of respondents are confident they could reduce their energy consumption.

Over half (53%) are confident they could use less energy than they do now. More than one in five (22%) are 'very confident', while 31% are 'rather confident'. Almost half (46%) are not confident, with 27% 'rather not confident' and 19% 'not very confident'.[23]

In contrast, only a minority (37%) is confident that a large number of people in their area are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change, with 12% 'very confident' and 25% 'rather confident'. The majority (61%) is not confident: 35% are 'rather not confident' and 26% are 'very not confident'.

QA5. How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something between these two positions.
(% - EU)



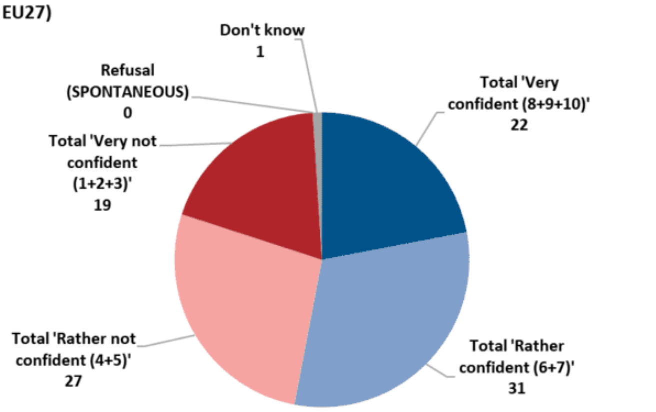
[23] QA5. How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions. 5.1 Overall, how confident are you personally that you could use less energy than you do now? 5.2 Overall, how confident are you that a large number of people in (OUR COUNTRY) are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change?

Across the EU as a whole, just over half (53%) have some level of confidence they could use less energy than they do now, and in 19 countries, the majority also has confidence they could do this. Proportions are highest in Italy (69%), Ireland (68%) and Cyprus (67%), and lowest in Romania (37%), Poland (40%) and Czechia (41%). It is worth noting that the three Nordic countries show a high level of respondents who are confident: at least three in ten respondents are 'very confident' they could personally reduce their energy use in Sweden (39%), Denmark (36%) and Finland (35%).

The highest proportions of respondents who are 'very confident' they could use less energy are seen in Sweden (39%), Cyprus (38%) and Ireland and Denmark (both 37%), while the lowest levels are seen in Romania (12%), Czechia (14%) and Poland (16%).

It is worth noting that more than three in ten in Romania and Estonia (both 33%) are 'very not confident' they could use less energy than they currently do.

QA5.1 How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
Overall, how confident are you personally that you could use less energy than you do now?
(% - EU27)



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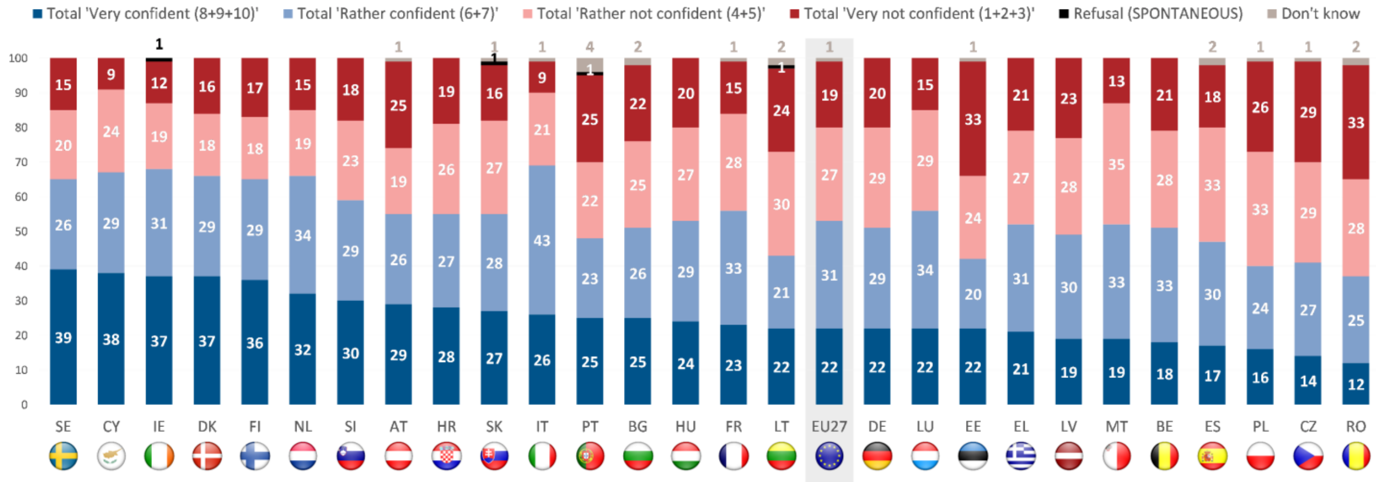
QA5.1 How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
(% - Overall, how confident are you personally that you could use less energy than you do now?)



The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level highlights the following differences: respondents who are more likely to say they feel confident they could reduce their energy use are young respondents, those with a higher level of education, fewer financial difficulties or those living in small/mid-sized or large towns.

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be confident they could personally use less energy, with 62% of 15–24-year-olds thinking this way compared to 50% of those aged 55+.
- Single households with children (21%) are the most likely to say they feel 'very not confident' they could reduce their energy use.
- Respondents with a lower level of education are more likely to say they are not confident that they could reduce their energy use. For example, respondents with a below secondary level of education (21%) are 'very not confident' they could reduce their energy use, compared to 14% with a university level of education.
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be confident they can reduce their energy use. For example, 55% with the least difficulties are confident they could use less energy, compared to 44% who experience the most difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more confident they are they could personally use less energy: 58% in the 4th and 5th quintile are confident, compared to 47% in the 1st quintile.
- Respondents who live in small/mid-sized (55%) or large (57%) towns are more likely to be confident they could reduce their energy use than those who live in rural villages (48%).

QA5.1 How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
Overall, how confident are you personally that you could use less energy than you do now?
(% - EU)

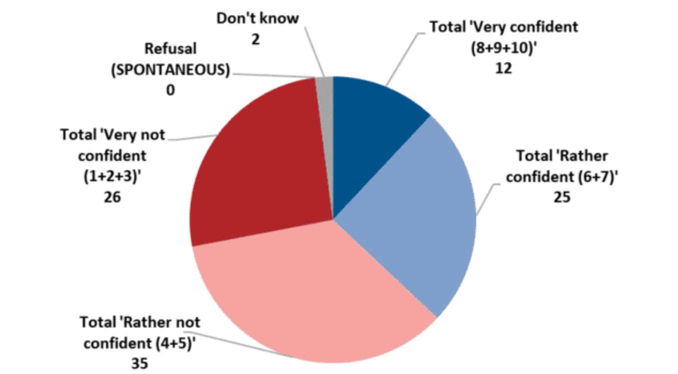
	Total 'Very not confident'	Total 'Rather not confider	Total 'Rather confident'	Total 'Very confident'	Don't know
EU27	19	27	31	22	1
Gender					
Man	19	26	31	23	1
Woman	19	27	31	22	1
Age					
15-24	12	25	35	27	1
25-39	17	26	34	23	0
40-54	19	28	31	21	1
55 +	21	28	28	22	1
Household situation					
Single Household without children	19	27	30	23	1
Single Household with children	21	30	27	21	1
Multiple Household without children	18	26	33	22	1
Household with children	18	27	32	22	1
Household composition					
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	23	27	26	23	1
4+	18	26	32	23	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	27	27	25	19	2
From time to time	20	28	31	20	1
Almost never/ Never	18	26	32	23	1
Total disposable income - quintile					
1st quintile	24	27	28	19	2
2nd quintile	19	28	31	21	1
3rd quintile	19	26	32	22	1
4th quintile	17	25	33	25	0
5th quintile	17	25	32	26	0
Employment status					
Employed on an open ended contract	16	28	33	23	0
Employed on a short-term contract	18	25	34	22	1
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	33	23	31	12	1
Self-employed without employees	19	23	31	26	1
Self-employed with employees	30	18	24	26	2
Unemployed	21	27	29	22	1
Retired	24	27	26	22	1
Looking after home, inactive	19	27	34	19	1
Student	9	24	36	29	2
Other	27	33	14	26	0
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)					
Below secondary	21	29	26	20	4
Secondary	20	27	31	21	1
Post secondary	18	27	29	25	0
University	14	25	34	27	0
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?					
A big city	16	26	32	25	1
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	19	25	30	26	0
A town or a small city	17	27	33	22	1
A country village	23	29	28	19	1
A farm or home in the countryside	21	23	30	25	0

Only a minority (37%) in the EU as a whole are confident that a large number in their country is ready to limit their energy use to limit climate change.

At a national level, Italy (56%) and Ireland (50%) are the only countries where at least half are confident to some degree, followed by 49% in Finland. At the other end of the scale, 12% in Czechia, 24% in Latvia and 25% in Malta are confident that a large number of people in their country are ready to reduce their energy usage.

Ireland (25%) and Cyprus (21%) are the only countries where at least one in five is 'very confident'. In contrast, 55% in Czechia are 'very not confident' large numbers of people in their country are ready to limit their energy use, and overall, at least one in five in 23 countries think this way.

QA5.2 How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
Overall, how confident are you that a large number of people in (OUR COUNTRY) are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change?
(% - EU27)



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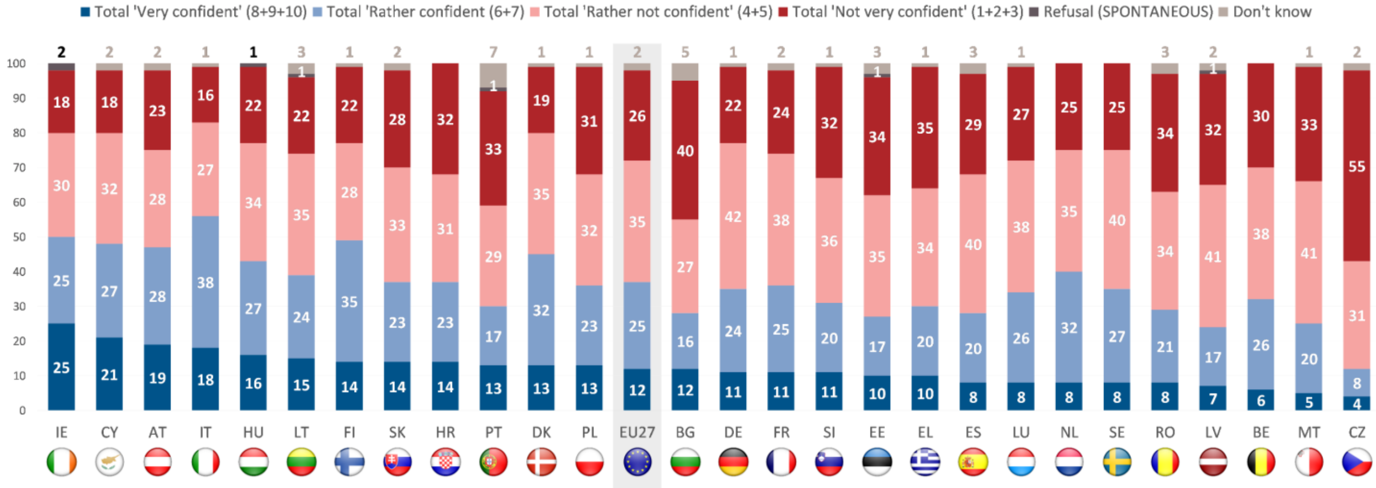
QA5.2 How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
(% - Overall, how confident are you that a large number of people in (OUR COUNTRY) are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change?)



The **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** illustrates a few differences. For example, there are important differences regarding financial difficulties, employment or household situation.

- Respondents aged 15-24 (41%) are the most likely to be confident large numbers in their country are ready to limit their energy use.
- The self-employed without employees and retired (both 38%) are the most likely to say they are confident large numbers of people in their country are ready to reduce their energy use, particularly compared to unemployed persons (30%).
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be confident that large numbers of people in their country are ready to reduce their energy use. For instance, 38% with the least difficulties are confident, compared to 31% who experience the most difficulties.
- Single households with children are less likely than other groups to feel confident that a large number of people in their country are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change. For example, single households with children (22%) say they are 'rather confident', compared to multiple households without children (26%).

QA5.2 How confident or not are you about these statements regarding the reduction of energy use? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all confident', and 10 means 'completely confident'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
Overall, how confident are you that a large number of people in (OUR COUNTRY) are ready to limit their energy use in order to limit climate change?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Very not confident'	Total 'Rather not confident'	Total 'Rather confident'	Total 'Very confident'	Don't know
EU27	26	35	25	12	2
Gender					
Man	26	35	26	12	1
Woman	24	37	25	12	2
Age					
15-24	22	35	28	13	2
25-39	28	35	26	10	1
40-54	27	34	26	12	1
55 +	26	36	24	12	2
Household situation					
Single Household without children	25	36	24	12	2
Single Household with children	26	39	22	11	1
Multiple Household without children	25	36	26	11	2
Household with children	27	34	26	12	1
Household composition					
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	25	38	22	12	3
4+	25	35	27	12	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	32	34	20	11	3
From time to time	27	36	25	11	1
Almost never/ Never	25	36	26	12	1
Image of the EU					
Total 'Positive'	23	35	28	13	1
Neutral	26	37	24	11	2
Total 'Negative'	37	32	20	10	1
Total disposable income - quintile					
1st quintile	25	38	23	12	2
2nd quintile	24	36	26	12	2
3rd quintile	25	37	27	10	1
4th quintile	27	34	27	12	0
5th quintile	28	36	25	11	0
Employment status					
Employed on an open ended contract	26	36	26	11	1
Employed on a short-term contract	27	36	27	9	1
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	36	28	27	7	2
Self-employed without employees	28	33	25	13	1
Self-employed with employees	31	34	22	11	2
Unemployed	32	36	21	9	1
Retired	24	35	25	13	3
Looking after home, inactive	23	37	23	14	3
Student	20	37	28	14	1
Other	30	36	19	13	2
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)					
Below secondary	22	38	19	12	8
Secondary	25	35	26	13	1
Post secondary	26	36	25	12	1
University	26	36	26	11	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?					
A big city	27	35	24	13	1
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	26	35	25	13	1
A town or a small city	24	36	27	11	2
A country village	27	35	24	12	2
A farm or home in the countryside	26	35	21	17	1

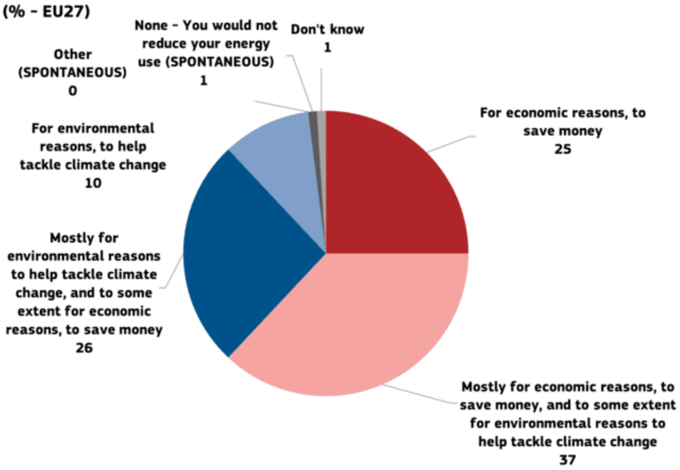
Economic reasons are the factor for reducing energy use among the respondents.

Saving money is the main motivator for reducing energy use, although environmental concerns play a role for many.[24] Overall more than six in ten (62%) say they would reduce their energy use mainly or only for economic reasons, while 36% would do so mainly or only for environmental reasons. Almost four in ten (37%) say they would reduce their energy use mostly for economic reasons, to save money, and to some extent for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change. Around one quarter (26%) would reduce their energy consumption mostly for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change and, to some extent for economic reasons, to save money. One quarter (25%) would reduce consumption just for economic reasons, to save money. One in ten (10%) would reduce energy use purely for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change.

There are three countries where respondents most often say they would reduce their energy consumption for **economic reasons only**: Bulgaria (47%), Latvia (40%) and Lithuania (37%). In contrast, 12% in Slovenia and 13% in Sweden and the Netherlands say the same.

In 18 countries, respondents are most likely to say they would reduce their energy use **mostly for economic reasons, to save money, and to some extent for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change**. This view is most widespread in Greece (50%), Portugal (47%) and Slovakia (44%). In contrast, 31% in Sweden and Ireland give this reason.

QA4 Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use: (% - EU27)



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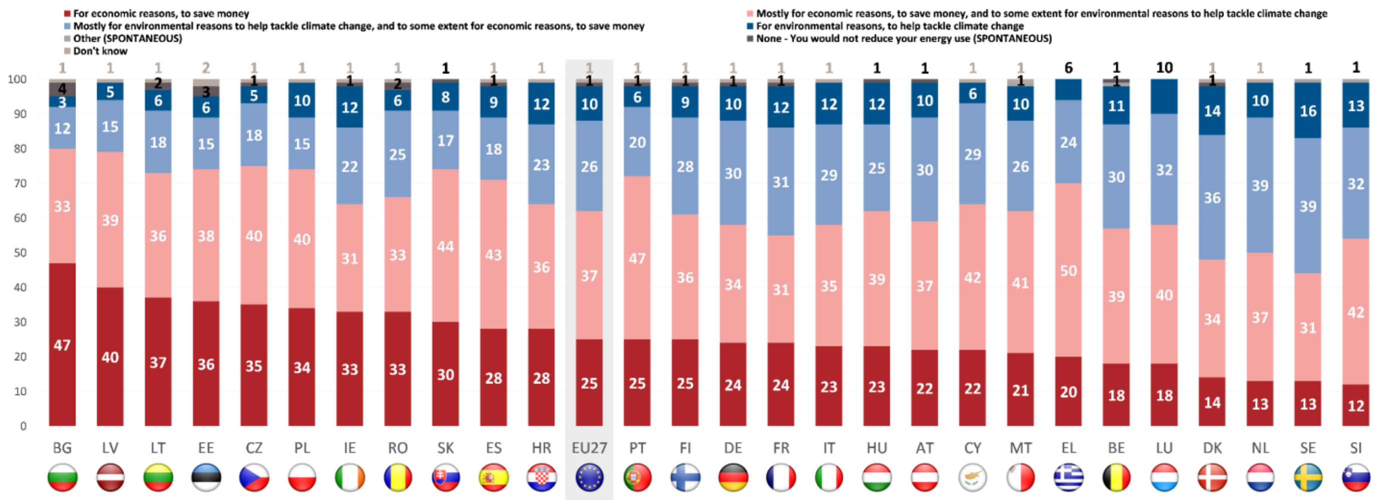
Sweden, the Netherlands (both 39%) and Denmark (36%) are the only countries where the most common answer is they would reduce consumption **mostly for environmental reasons and, to some extent, for economic reasons**. At the other end of the scale, 12% in Bulgaria and 15% in Estonia, Latvia and Poland give this reason.

In 15 countries, at least one in ten respondents say they would reduce their energy usage just for **environmental reasons**, with the highest levels seen in Sweden (16%), Denmark (14%) and Slovenia (13%).

Taking a broader overview shows that in 24 countries, economic reasons are the main or only consideration in reducing energy use,

QA4 Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use: (%)



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[24] QA4. Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use:

conversely, environmental reasons are most often the main or only consideration in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level highlights that younger respondents, those with a high level of education, those with fewer financial difficulties, and those with a positive view of the EU are the most likely to mention mainly or only environmental reasons for reducing energy consumption. In detail:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to mention environmental reasons as either the primary or the only reason. For example, 31% of those aged 15-24 would reduce consumption mostly for environmental reasons but to some extent for economic reasons, compared to 24% of those aged 55+. In addition, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention economic reasons only.
- The higher the level of education of respondents, the more likely they are to mention environmental reasons as either the primary or the only reasons, and the less likely they are to only mention economic reasons. For example, 36% of those with a university level of education say they would reduce their energy use for mostly environmental reasons, compared to 11% of those with an education level below secondary.
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to mention environmental reasons as either the primary or the only reason for reducing consumption, and the less likely they are to only mention economic reasons. For instance, 22% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills would reduce consumption for economic reasons only, compared to 40% who experience difficulties most of the time.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to mention environmental reasons as either the primary or the only reason for reducing consumption. For example, 47% in the 5th quintile mention mainly or only environmental reasons compared to 30% in the 1st quintile.
- Those with a positive view of the EU are much more likely to mention mostly environmental reasons (31%) and less likely to mention only economic reasons (20%) than those with a negative view (20% and 36%, respectively).

QA4 Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy use, which one corresponds best to your own situation? You would reduce your energy use: (% - EU)

	For economic reasons, to save money	Mostly for economic reasons, to save money, and to some extent for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change	Mostly for environmental reasons to help tackle climate change, and to some extent for economic reasons, to save money	For environmental reasons, to help tackle climate change	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None - You would not reduce your energy use (SPONTANEOUS)	Mainly for economic reasons	Mainly for environmental reasons	Don't know
EU27	25	37	26	10	0	1	62	36	1
Gender									
Man	26	36	26	10	0	1	62	36	1
Woman	25	37	27	9	0	1	62	36	1
Age									
15-24	18	34	31	15	0	1	52	46	1
25-39	22	39	29	9	0	1	61	38	0
40-54	24	39	26	10	0	1	63	36	0
55 +	30	34	24	10	0	1	64	34	1
Household situation									
Single Household without children	27	34	26	11	0	1	61	37	1
Single Household with children	27	39	25	8	0	0	66	33	1
Multiple Household without children	26	36	27	9	0	1	62	36	1
Household with children	23	40	26	10	0	1	63	36	0
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	40	36	16	6	0	1	76	22	1
From time to time	30	38	22	8	0	1	68	30	1
Almost never/ Never	22	36	29	11	0	1	58	40	1
Image of the EU									
Total 'Positive'	20	38	31	11	0	0	58	42	0
Neutral	28	36	24	10	0	1	64	34	1
Total 'Negative'	36	33	20	8	1	1	69	28	1
Total disposable income - quintile									
1st quintile	36	32	22	8	0	1	68	30	1
2nd quintile	27	39	24	8	0	1	66	32	1
3rd quintile	24	39	27	9	0	1	63	36	0
4th quintile	22	39	29	9	0	1	61	38	0
5th quintile	16	36	32	15	0	1	52	47	0
Employment status									
Employed on an open ended contract	23	40	28	9	0	0	63	37	0
Employed on a short-term contract	23	38	28	10	0	0	61	38	1
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	23	30	38	7	1	1	53	45	0
Self-employed without employees	19	39	29	11	0	1	58	40	1
Self-employed with employees	20	34	31	11	0	2	54	42	2
Unemployed	32	37	19	10	0	1	69	29	1
Retired	31	34	23	10	0	1	65	33	1
Looking after home, inactive	35	34	22	6	0	1	69	28	2
Student	17	32	33	16	0	1	49	49	1
Other	29	36	18	13	0	4	65	31	0
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)									
Below secondary	42	35	11	7	1	2	77	18	2
Secondary	29	37	24	9	0	1	66	33	0
Post secondary	19	38	30	12	0	1	57	42	0
University	15	35	36	13	0	1	50	49	0
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?									
A big city	23	37	29	10	0	1	60	39	0
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	20	39	29	10	0	1	59	39	1
A town or a small city	26	37	25	10	0	1	63	35	1
A country village	29	34	25	9	0	2	63	34	1
A farm or home in the countryside	30	36	25	8	0	0	66	33	1

The majority (64%) of respondents are unwilling to pay higher energy prices to help speed up the green transition.[25] Almost half (46%) are unwilling because they cannot afford to pay more, while 18% are unwilling but could afford it. Just over one-third (34%) would be willing to pay more: 21% would pay up to 10% more, 8% would pay up to 20% more, 3% up to 30% more, and 2% would pay increases of more than 30%.

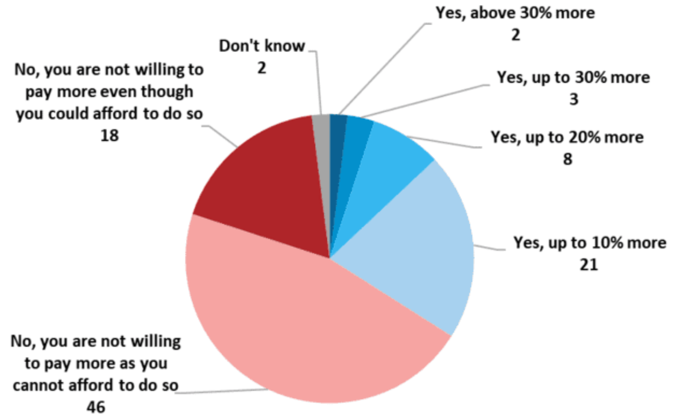
There are only four countries where a majority of respondents would be willing to pay higher energy prices to speed up the green transition: the Netherlands, Sweden (both 56%), Denmark (54%) and Malta (49% vs 47% no). In contrast, 14% in Bulgaria and Portugal and 23% in Poland would be willing to pay more.

In every country except Romania, more than one in ten respondents would be willing to pay **up to 10% more**, with the most support for this seen in Slovenia (31%), Denmark and Germany (both 30%).

In nine countries, at least one in ten would be willing to pay **up to 20% more**, and this is particularly the case in the Netherlands (18%), Sweden (17%) and Denmark (16%). Malta (10%) is the only country where at least one in ten would be willing to pay **up to 30% more** for energy to speed up the green transition, while those in Romania (5%) are the most likely to be willing to pay up **increases of 30% or more**.

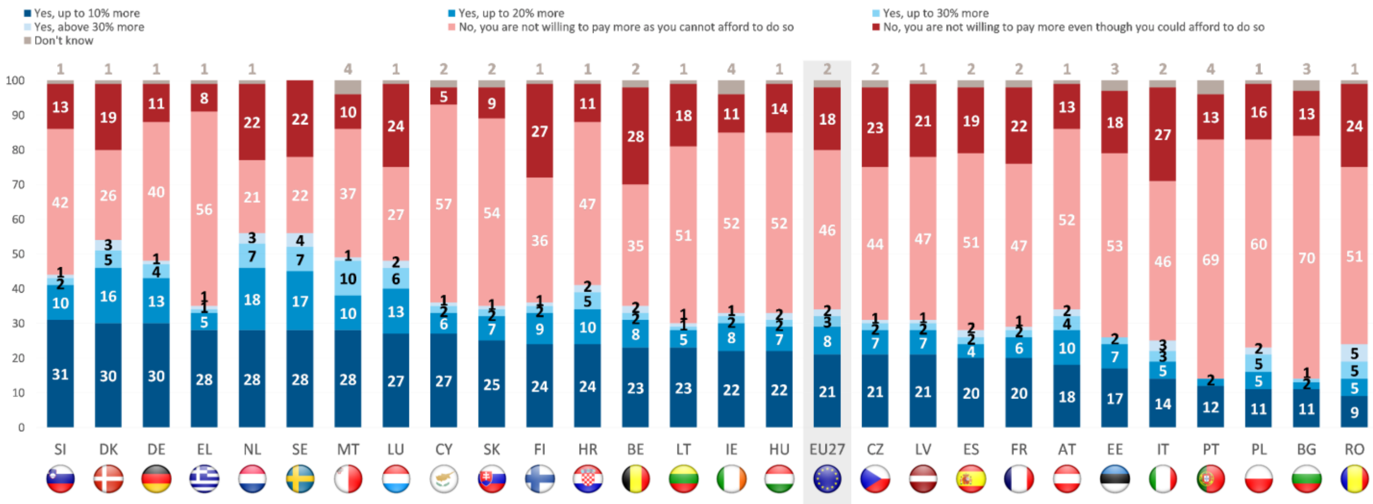
In every country except the Netherlands and Sweden, respondents are more likely to be unwilling to pay because they cannot afford it rather than being unwilling but able to pay more. The countries with the largest gap between those unwilling, because they cannot or can afford to pay more, are Bulgaria (70% unwilling and cannot afford it vs 13% unwilling but can afford it), Portugal (69% vs 13%) and Cyprus (57% and 5%).

QA18 Would you be willing to pay higher energy prices if that helps to speed up the green transition?
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA18 Would you be willing to pay higher energy prices if that helps to speed up the green transition?
(%)



25 QA18. Would you be willing to pay higher energy prices if that helps to speed up the green transition?

The **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** shows that only a minority in most groups are willing to pay higher energy prices to speed up the green transition, but there are some interesting differences, particularly regarding employment, urbanization, or view of the EU.

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be willing to pay more: 39% of 15-24-year-olds say they are, compared to 30% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents with a high level of education are much more likely to be willing to pay higher energy prices to speed up the green transition. For example, 29% of respondents with a university level say they are willing to pay higher energy prices, compared to 10% of those with an education level below secondary.
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be willing to pay more: 39% with the least difficulties are willing, compared to 15% of those with the most difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to be willing to pay more: 52% in the 5th quintile are willing, compared to 23% in the 1st quintile.
- The self-employed with employees (47%) are much more likely to be willing to pay more – particularly compared to house persons (17%).
- Respondents living in large towns (40%) are more likely to be willing to pay more than those in small/mid-sized towns (32%) or rural villages (27%).
- Those with a positive view of the EU (41%) are more likely to be willing to pay more than those with a negative view (20%).

QA18 Would you be willing to pay higher energy prices if that helps to speed up the green transition?
(% - EU)

	Yes, up to 10% more	Yes, up to 20% more	Yes, up to 30% more	Yes, above 30% more	No, you are not willing to pay more as you cannot afford to do so	No, you are not willing to pay more even though you could afford to do so	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	21	8	3	2	46	18	34	64	2
Gender									
Man	21	9	3	2	42	21	35	63	2
Woman	21	7	3	1	51	16	32	67	1
Age									
15-24	25	9	3	2	43	13	39	56	5
25-39	22	9	4	2	44	18	37	62	1
40-54	20	8	3	2	46	20	33	66	1
55 +	19	7	3	1	49	20	30	69	1
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	9	3	2	1	74	11	15	85	0
From time to time	16	4	3	2	59	15	25	74	1
Almost never/ Never	24	10	3	2	38	21	39	59	2
Image of the EU									
Total 'Positive'	26	10	4	1	40	17	41	57	2
Neutral	18	7	3	2	51	18	30	69	1
Total 'Negative'	12	4	2	2	53	26	20	79	1
Total disposable income - quintile									
1st quintile	15	5	2	1	64	12	23	76	1
2nd quintile	19	7	3	2	53	15	31	68	1
3rd quintile	23	8	2	2	45	19	35	64	1
4th quintile	25	11	5	2	35	21	43	56	1
5th quintile	28	15	6	3	25	22	52	47	1
Employment status									
Employed on an open ended contract	23	9	3	2	42	20	37	62	1
Employed on a short-term contract	18	10	5	1	52	13	34	65	1
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	8	11	7	10	48	15	36	63	1
Self-employed without employees	21	7	5	3	38	24	36	62	2
Self-employed with employees	27	7	6	7	23	28	47	51	2
Unemployed	15	4	1	2	64	14	22	78	0
Retired	19	7	3	1	50	19	30	69	1
Looking after home, inactive	11	4	1	1	65	16	17	81	2
Student	28	10	2	2	39	13	42	52	6
Other	14	0	6	1	63	16	21	79	0
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)									
Below secondary	10	2	1	0	69	15	13	84	3
Secondary	18	6	2	2	52	18	28	70	2
Post secondary	24	8	3	2	41	21	37	62	1
University	29	14	6	3	27	20	52	47	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?									
A big city	24	10	4	2	41	17	40	58	2
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	25	10	4	1	39	19	40	58	2
A town or a small city	20	7	3	2	47	19	32	66	2
A country village	16	6	2	2	54	19	26	73	1
A farm or home in the countryside	16	7	1	3	48	24	27	72	1

Half of the respondents think the richest 50% should increase their efforts to reduce energy use.

The majority of respondents in the EU think wealthier people, in particular, should make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption.[26] Half (50%) think the richest 50% should make more effort, while 25% think the wealthiest 20% should make more effort, and 12% think the richest 10% should make more effort. About one in ten (9%) thinks everyone should do more regardless of their wealth.

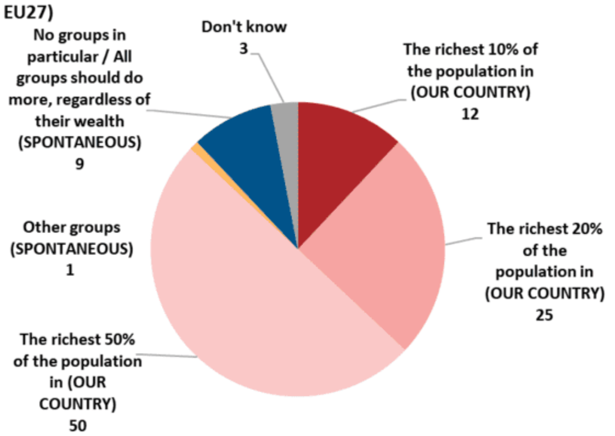
In 27 countries, respondents most often say the **richest 50%** of the population in their country should make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption, although proportions range from 62% in Cyprus, 61% in Spain and 60% in the Netherlands and Sweden to 29% in Estonia, 35% in Bulgaria and 41% in Portugal.

In Poland (41%), Romania (37%) and Austria (32%), respondents most often say the **richest 20%** should be doing more, and this option is also widely mentioned in Croatia (33%), Greece (32%), Slovakia (31%) and Bulgaria (30%). Overall, more than one in ten in each country think the richest 20% should be doing more.

In 19 countries, at least one in ten think the **richest 10%** should make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption, with the highest levels seen in Poland (23%), Austria (22%) and Romania (19%).

In 11 countries, at least one in ten respondents *spontaneously* say **everyone should be doing more** regardless of wealth, with the highest levels seen in Portugal (23%), Estonia (21%) and Lithuania (17%).

QA7 Which of the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY) do you believe should particularly make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption?
(% - EU27)



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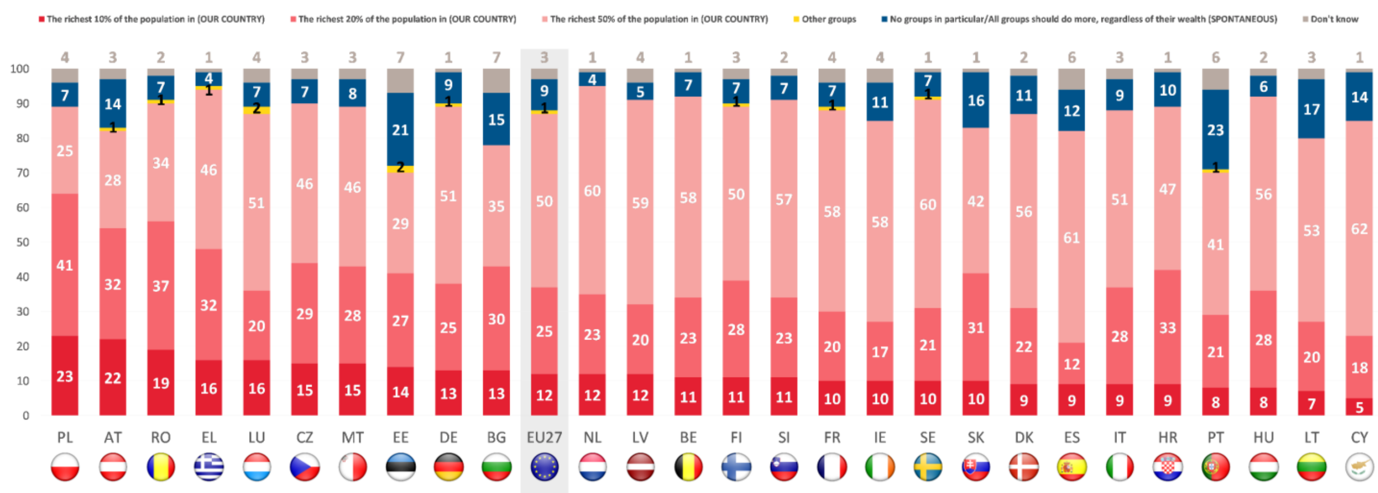
QA7 Which of the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY) do you believe should particularly make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption?
(%)



26 QA7. Which of the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY) do you believe should particularly make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption?

The **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** shows very little difference in opinion between groups. The most notable is that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that the richest 20% in their country should make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption: 30% of 15–24-year-olds think this way, compared to 22% of those aged 55 and older. In addition, respondents with a secondary level of education (27%) are the most likely to think that the richest 20% should make more efforts to reduce their energy, compared to 18% of those with a level below secondary or 21% of those with a post-secondary level. It is worth noting that there is very little difference in opinion in income groups, even though the question is tied to this sociodemographic differentiation.

QA7 Which of the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY) do you believe should particularly make more efforts to reduce their energy consumption?
(% - EU)

	The richest 10% of the population in (OUR COUNTRY)	The richest 20% of the population in (OUR COUNTRY)	The richest 50% of the population in (OUR COUNTRY)	Other groups	No groups in particular / All groups should do more, regardless of their wealth (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	12	25	50	1	9	3
Gender						
Man	13	26	49	0	9	3
Woman	12	25	51	0	9	3
Age						
15-24	12	30	48	0	7	3
25-39	13	29	48	0	8	2
40-54	11	25	52	1	9	2
55 +	13	22	50	1	10	4
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	14	23	53	0	7	3
From time to time	13	28	47	1	8	3
Almost never/ Never	12	24	51	0	10	3
Image of the EU						
Total 'Positive'	12	25	51	0	10	2
Neutral	11	26	50	0	9	4
Total 'Negative'	15	23	49	1	9	3
Total disposable income - quintile						
1st quintile	9	24	54	1	7	5
2nd quintile	13	25	52	1	7	2
3rd quintile	12	27	50	1	8	2
4th quintile	13	29	49	0	7	2
5th quintile	12	26	51	0	10	1
Employment status						
Employed on an open ended contract	13	27	49	0	9	2
Employed on a short-term contract	11	29	50	1	7	2
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	5	40	43	0	6	6
Self-employed without employees	11	25	51	0	11	2
Self-employed with employees	10	26	47	2	15	0
Unemployed	11	20	57	0	8	4
Retired	13	22	50	0	10	5
Looking after home, inactive	11	22	51	0	10	6
Student	10	32	47	0	8	3
Other	5	19	41	0	34	1
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)						
Below secondary	12	18	48	0	12	10
Secondary	12	27	49	0	9	3
Post secondary	12	21	54	1	10	2
University	13	24	52	0	10	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?						
A big city	12	27	48	0	10	3
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	12	23	50	0	12	3
A town or a small city	10	25	52	1	9	3
A country village	16	25	47	0	8	4
A farm or home in the countryside	14	22	54	0	7	3

Most respondents rate their energy consumption as lower than that of other people.

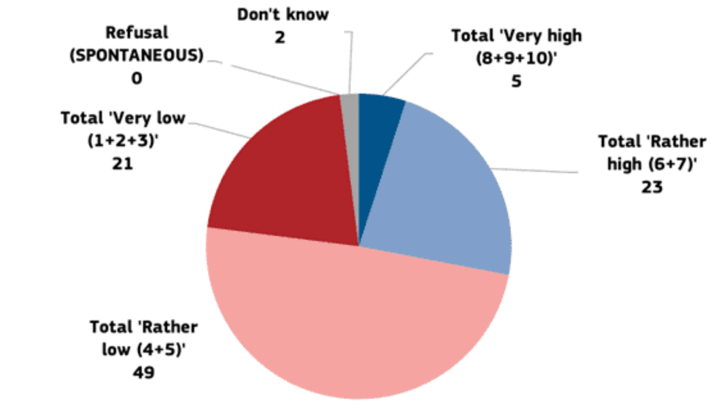
Most respondents rate their energy consumption as lower than other people in their country.[27] Almost half (49%) say it is 'rather low' in comparison, while 21% rate their consumption as 'very low' compared to others in their country. Almost one quarter (23%) say their consumption is rather high in comparison, and 5% say it is very high. Just 2% are unable to answer.

With the exception of Italy, respondents in every country most often describe their energy consumption as **'rather low'** compared to others in their country. Proportions range from 60% in Czechia, 57% in Germany and 55% in Spain to 40% in Austria and 41% in Slovenia and Romania.

Italy (42%) is the only country where a majority rates their energy consumption as **'rather high'** compared to others in their country, although 36% in Romania, 33% in Malta and 30% in Croatia also place themselves in this category. In contrast, 11% in Czechia, 14% in Estonia and 15% in Slovenia and Germany also place themselves in this category.

In 16 countries, at least one in five respondents rates their energy consumption as **'very low'** compared to others in their country, with respondents in Estonia (40%), Slovenia (39%) and Finland (33%) being the most likely to say this. At the other end of the scale, 9% in Italy, 13% in Poland and 14% in Malta and Romania also rate their usage as 'very low'.

QA6. Let's now talk about your energy consumption. How does your energy consumption compare with that of other people in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'among the lowest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)', and 10 means 'among the highest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
(% - EU27)



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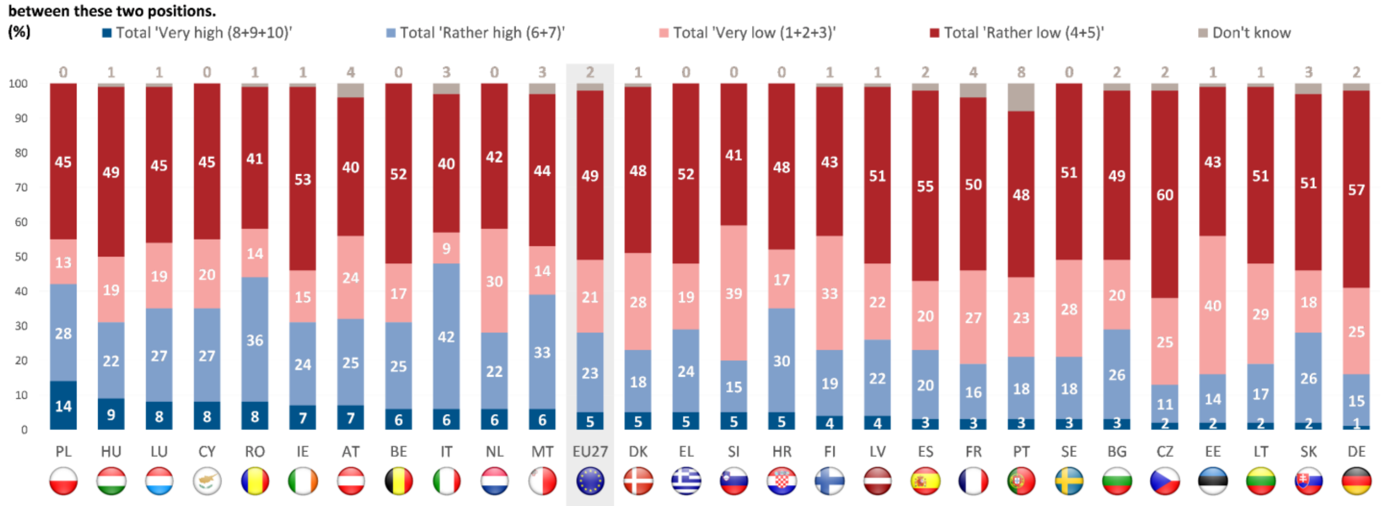
Poland (14%) is the only country where at least one in ten describe their energy consumption as **'very high'** compared to others in their country.

Taking a broader view of these results shows that Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania and Slovenia have the highest proportion of respondents who rate their energy consumption as lower than others in their country. Conversely, respondents in Italy, Romania, Poland and Malta are the most likely to rate their consumption as higher than others in their country.

QA6 Let's now talk about your energy consumption. How does your energy consumption compare with that of other people in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'among the lowest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)', and 10 means 'among the highest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)'. The remaining numbers indicate something between these two positions.
(%)



[27] QA6. Let's now talk about your energy consumption. How does your energy consumption compare with that of other people in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'among the lowest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)', and 10 means 'among the highest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.

Results from the **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** show that in each group, respondents are most likely to rate their usage as 'rather low' compared to others. However, it does reveal some interesting differences in those answering 'very low' or 'rather high':

- Respondents aged 55+ are the most likely to rate their consumption as 'very low' (27%) and the least likely to rate it as 'rather high' (18%) when compared to other age groups.
- Respondents with an education level below secondary 30%) are more likely than any other group to rate their consumption as 'very low'. For example, 30% of those with an education level below secondary say their energy use is 'very low', compared to 20% of those with a university level.
- Retired (28%) and unemployed persons (27%) are more likely than other employment groups to say their consumption is 'very low'. Respondents employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform (34%) are the most likely to say their consumption is 'rather high'.
- Respondents living in households with children are more likely to rate their consumption as 'rather high' (30%) and less likely to rate it as 'very low' (13%) compared to those living in households without children.
- Those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to rate their consumption as 'very low' (32%) and the least likely to rate it as 'rather high' (18%) than those who experience fewer financial difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely it is to say their energy use is 'rather high' and the less likely they are to say it is 'very low'.
- Homeowners (either with or without a mortgage) are more likely to say their consumption is 'rather high' and less likely to say it is 'very low' when compared to those who pay rent.

QA6 Let's now talk about your energy consumption. How does your energy consumption compare with that of other people in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'among the lowest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)', and 10 means 'among the highest compared with other people in (OUR COUNTRY)'. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions.
(% - EU)

	Total 'Very low (1+2+3)'	Total 'Rather low (4+5)'	Total 'Rather high (6+7)'	Total 'Very high (8+9+10)'	Don't know
EU27	21	49	23	5	2
Gender					
Man	20	49	24	5	2
Woman	22	49	22	5	2
Age					
15-24	16	51	24	6	3
25-39	16	50	27	5	2
40-54	18	49	27	5	1
55 +	27	49	18	4	2
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	32	45	18	3	2
From time to time	18	48	27	5	2
Almost never/ Never	21	51	22	4	2
Total disposable income - quintile					
1st quintile	33	47	15	2	3
2nd quintile	24	51	19	5	1
3rd quintile	20	53	22	4	1
4th quintile	14	52	29	4	1
5th quintile	15	48	29	7	1
Employment status					
Employed on an open ended contract	16	50	28	5	1
Employed on a short-term contract	23	52	19	4	2
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	14	42	34	9	1
Self-employed without employees	17	51	26	5	1
Self-employed with employees	13	46	31	10	0
Unemployed	27	51	18	3	1
Retired	28	48	16	5	3
Looking after home, inactive	23	45	22	6	4
Student	15	52	25	4	4
Other	24	41	21	4	10
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)					
Below secondary	30	43	16	4	7
Secondary	19	50	23	6	2
Post secondary	22	51	21	4	2
University	20	49	26	4	1
Which of the following applies to the place where you live?					
Owned by you, your household, without outstanding mortgage	19	49	26	4	2
Owned by you, your household, with outstanding mortgage	18	48	27	5	2
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at market price	24	52	18	4	2
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at reduced price	31	46	16	5	2
Your accommodation is provided free, rent free	17	47	24	11	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?					
A big city	22	48	24	5	1
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	25	50	19	4	2
A town or a small city	19	50	24	5	2
A country village	22	49	21	6	2
A farm or home in the countryside	25	39	27	9	0

III. FOCUS ON SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS ENABLING CITIZENS TO THRIVE IN THE GREEN TRANSITION

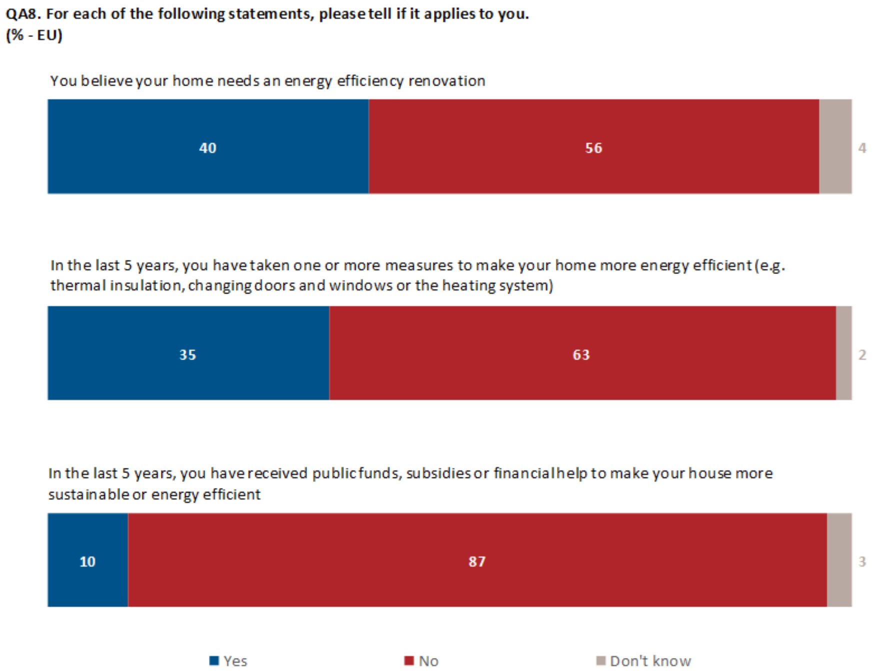
1. Energy-efficient housing

More than a third of respondents have taken measures to make their homes more energy efficient in the last five years. Over the same period, 1 in 10 received financial assistance to improve their home's energy efficiency.

Four in ten respondents (40%) believe their home needs an energy-efficient renovation.[28] More than half (56%) say it does not, and 4% say they don't know.

In the last five years, 35% of respondents have taken one or more measures to make their home more energy efficient (e.g., thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system), but most (63%) have not.

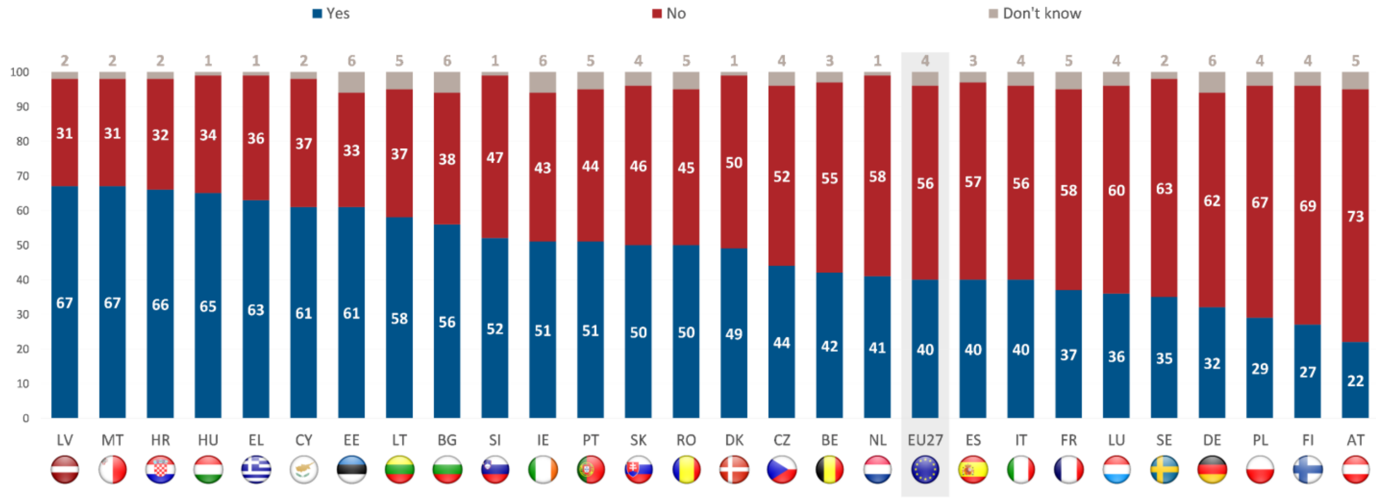
Over the same period, 10% of respondents have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make their house more sustainable or energy efficient. The large majority (87%), however, has not.



[28] QA8. For each of the following statements, please tell if it applies to you. 8.1 In the last 5 years, you have taken one or more measures to make your home more energy efficient (e.g., thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system) 8.2 In the last 5 years, you have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make their house more sustainable or energy efficient. 8.3 You believe your home needs an energy efficiency renovation

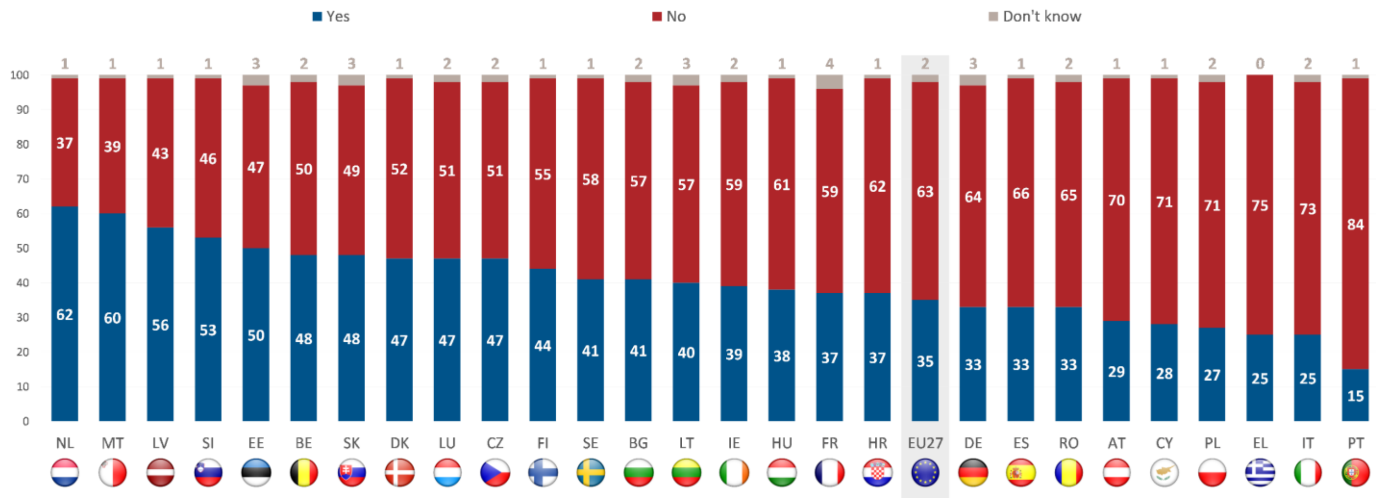
In 14 Member States, a majority of respondents believe their home needs an energy efficiency renovation, with this opinion most widespread in Latvia, Malta (both 67%) and Croatia (66%). In contrast, 22% in Austria, 27% in Finland and 29% in Poland think the same way.

QA8.3 For each of the following statements, please tell if it applies to you.
(% - You believe your home needs an energy efficiency renovation)



There is also considerable variation at a national level in the proportion who have taken one or more measures in the last five years to make their home more energy efficient, and there are only five countries where the majority has done this: the Netherlands (62%), Malta (60%), Latvia (56%), Slovenia (53%) and Estonia (50%). In contrast, no more than one quarter in Portugal (15%), Italy and Greece (both 25%) have taken such measures.

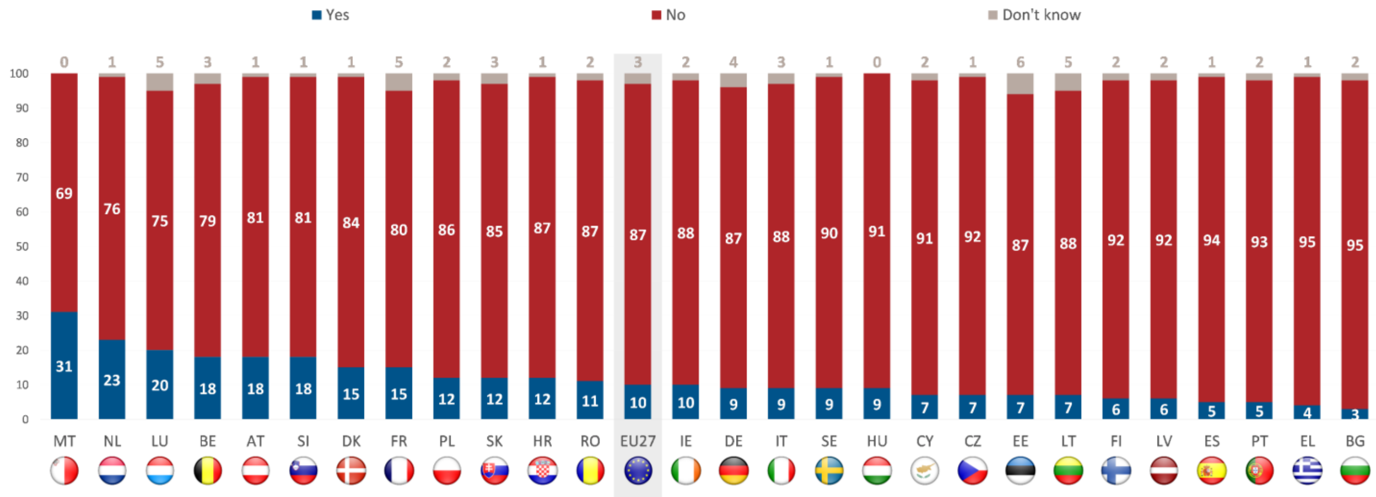
QA8.1 For each of the following statements, please tell if it applies to you.
(% - In the last 5 years, you have taken one or more measures to make your home more energy efficient (e.g. thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system))



There are only three countries where at least one in five respondents say that in the last five years they have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make their house more sustainable or energy-efficient: Malta (31%), the Netherlands (23%) and Luxembourg (20%). In contrast, 3% in Bulgaria, 4% in Greece and 5% in Spain and Portugal say they received this kind of financial assistance.

It is worth noting that there isn't a consistent relationship at a national level between receiving financial assistance and taking energy efficiency measures at home. For example, Malta and Portugal have some of the highest proportions of both making energy efficiency improvements at home and receiving financial assistance to make such changes. However, Estonia and Latvia have some of the highest proportions of respondents who have made energy efficiency improvements at home but some of the lowest levels of receiving financial assistance for such measures.

QA8.2 For each of the following statements, please tell if it applies to you.
(% - In the last 5 years, you have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make your house more sustainable or energy efficient)



The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level illustrates a range of differences, particularly in education level, financial difficulties, employment and tenure status. There are also interesting differences regarding urbanization in the last two statements.

- Respondents with a higher education level are more likely to have taken one or more measures in the last five years to make their home more energy efficient or have received funding for such measures. For example, 44% of those with a university level have taken measures to improve their home's energy efficiency, compared to 19% of those with an education level below secondary or 31% with a secondary level of education.
- The more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to agree that their home needs an energy efficiency renovation, but the less likely they are to have made such renovations or to have received financial assistance for such changes. For instance, more than half (52%) who have trouble paying bills most of the time say their home needs an energy efficiency renovation, compared to 36% who have the least difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to have taken one or more measures in the last five years to make their home more energy efficient or to have received funding for such measures. For instance, 51% in the 5th quintile have made their home more energy efficient, compared to 23% in the 1st quintile.
- Those living in rural villages are more likely than those in more urbanised areas to have taken one or more measures in the last five years to make their home more energy efficient (39%) or to have received funding for such measures (14%).
- Respondents who are employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform (47%) are more likely than those with other employment statuses to agree that their home needs an energy efficiency renovation, and this is particularly the case when compared to retired persons (36%) or those who are self-employed with employees (37%). The self-employed with employees are, however, the most likely to say they have taken at least one measure to make their home more energy efficient (48%).
- Respondents who live in a house they own with an outstanding mortgage are more likely to have taken energy efficiency measures (48%) or received funding to take such measures (18%) than those who own their home without a mortgage or those who rent.

QA8 For each of the following statements, please tell if it applies to you.
(% - **Yes**)

	You believe your home needs an energy efficiency renovation	In the last 5 years, you have taken one or more measures to make your home more energy efficient (e.g. thermal insulation, changing doors and windows or the heating system)	In the last 5 years, you have received public funds, subsidies or financial help to make your house more sustainable or energy efficient
EU27	40	35	10
Gender			
Man	40	37	11
Woman	40	33	10
Age			
15-24	36	27	7
25-39	43	35	12
40-54	42	37	12
55 +	38	35	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	22	6
From time to time	45	27	9
Almost never/ Never	36	39	11
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	40	39	14
Small/ mid size town	39	32	10
Large town	42	33	8
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	40	38	11
Neutral	40	31	10
Total 'Negative'	40	32	9
Total disposable income - quintile			
1st quintile	41	23	6
2nd quintile	45	31	10
3rd quintile	41	38	12
4th quintile	42	41	13
5th quintile	41	51	15
Employment status			
Employed on an open ended contract	41	37	11
Employed on a short-term contract	45	31	9
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	47	28	16
Self-employed without employees	40	43	15
Self-employed with employees	37	48	17
Unemployed	48	28	10
Retired	36	34	10
Looking after home, inactive	43	27	9
Student	36	25	6
Other	50	44	8
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)			
Below secondary	40	19	6
Secondary	40	31	9
Post secondary	38	43	13
University	39	44	13
Which of the following applies to the place where you live?			
Owned by you, your household, without outstanding mortgage	39	38	11
Owned by you, your household, with outstanding mortgage	39	48	18
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at market price	41	21	5
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at reduced price	45	21	7
Your accommodation is provided free, rent free	37	32	9
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?			
A big city	42	33	8
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	38	38	12
A town or a small city	39	32	10
A country village	40	38	14
A farm or home in the countryside	45	47	13

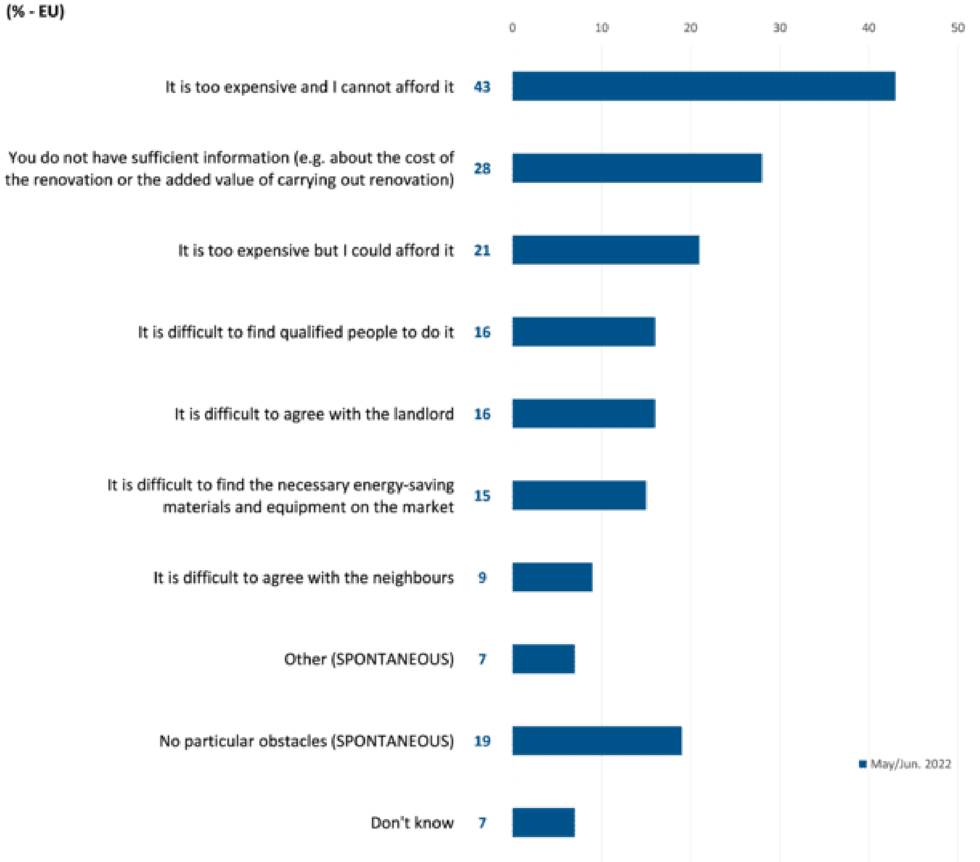
Cost is the main barrier to making energy efficiency work

Respondents were asked about the obstacles to making their home more energy efficient and could give a maximum of three answers.[29] Considering all their responses show that cost is the main barrier, with 43% saying making their home more energy efficient is too expensive, and they cannot afford it. The only other answers given by at least one in five respondents are that they do not have sufficient information (28%) or that it is too expensive, but they could afford it (21%).

More than one in ten say it is difficult to find qualified people to make these changes or that it is difficult to agree with the landlord (both 16%), while 15% say it is difficult to find the necessary energy-saving materials and equipment on the market. Almost one in ten (9%) say it is difficult to agree with the neighbours. Almost one in five (19%) say there are no particular obstacles to making their home more energy efficient, while more than one in twenty (7%) say they don't know.

Looking just at the first reason given by respondents shows the rank order of reasons is the same, with 31% saying it is too expensive and they can't afford it, 13% that they don't have sufficient information, and 12% that it is too expensive, but they could afford it.

QA9T Regardless of whether or not you have taken any measures, what are the main obstacles to making your home more energy efficient? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

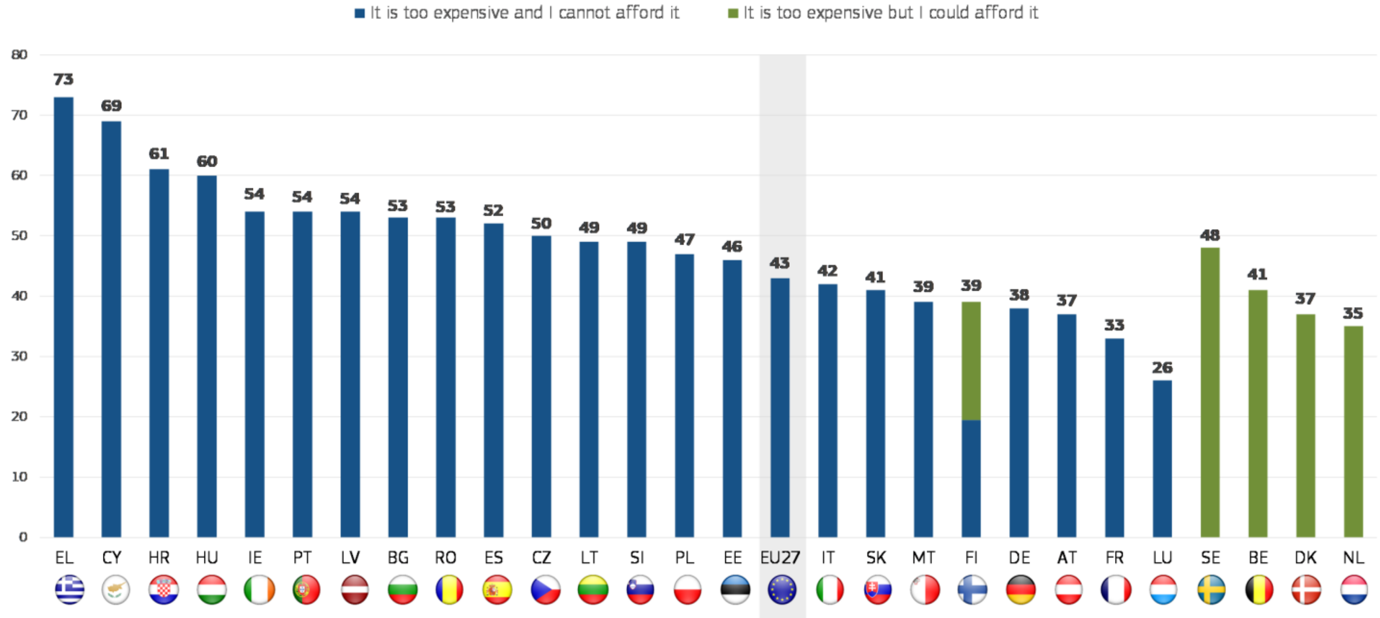


[29] QA9T. Regardless of whether or not you have taken any measures, what are the main obstacles to making your home more energy efficient? Firstly? And secondly?

In 22 countries, respondents most often say the main obstacle to making their home more energy efficient is that they could not afford the expense, with the highest proportions seen in Greece (73%), Cyprus (69%), Croatia (61%) and Hungary (60%) and the lowest in Luxembourg (26%).

In Sweden (48%), Belgium (41%), Denmark (37%) and the Netherlands (35%), respondents most often say these improvements are expensive, but they could afford them, while in Finland, opinion is evenly divided between these two options (both 39%).

QA9T Regardless of whether or not you have taken any measures, what are the main obstacles to making your home more energy efficient? Firstly? And secondly? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level illustrates several differences among respondents, especially regarding the affordability of making one's home more energy efficient. For example, there are striking differences in education levels, financial difficulties and household situations.

- The higher the level of education of respondents, the more likely they are to say it is too expensive, but they could afford it, and the less likely they are to say it is too expensive and they cannot afford it. For example, 32% of those with a university level of education say they cannot afford it, compared to 53% of those with an education level below secondary.
- Unemployed persons (57%) are the most likely to say it is too expensive and they cannot afford it, particularly compared to the self-employed with employees (26%). Respondents employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform are the most likely to say it is difficult to agree with the landlord (39%), and along with the self-employed without employees (24% and 23% respectively), they are also the most likely to say it is difficult to find qualified people to do the work.
- Respondents living in a single household with children are more likely than those living in other household types to say they cannot afford it (51%) or that it is difficult to agree with the landlord (25%).
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to say it is too expensive, but they can afford it or that it is difficult to find qualified people or the necessary materials and equipment, and the less likely they are to say they cannot afford it or that it is difficult to agree with the landlord. For example, 66% who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time say they cannot afford it, compared to 36% who rarely have this problem.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the less likely they are to say they cannot afford it or that it is difficult to agree with the landlord, and the more likely they are to give each of the other reasons. The exception is difficulty agreeing with neighbours, where there is no difference.
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to say it is difficult to agree with the landlord. In addition, those living in rural villages are more likely than those living in towns to say it is too expensive and they can (25%) or cannot afford it (48%).
- Homeowners (either with or without a mortgage) are more likely than renters to say they don't have sufficient information, it's too expensive, but they could afford it, or that it is difficult to find qualified people or the necessary materials and equipment.

QA9T Regardless of whether or not you have taken any measures, what are the main obstacles to making your home more energy efficient? Firstly? And secondly?
(% - EU)

	It is too expensive and I cannot afford it	It is too expensive but I could afford it	It is difficult to find qualified people to do it	It is difficult to find the necessary energy-saving materials and equipment on the market	You do not have sufficient information (e.g. about the cost of the renovation or the added value of carrying out renovation)	It is difficult to agree with the landlord	It is difficult to agree with the neighbours	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	No particular obstacles (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	43	21	16	15	28	16	9	7	19	7
Gender										
Man	41	22	17	16	28	16	10	7	20	6
Woman	45	20	16	14	29	16	9	8	18	8
Household situation										
Single Household without children	43	18	13	12	28	20	9	8	19	10
Single Household with children	51	16	14	11	23	25	9	8	16	9
Multiple Household without children	43	22	19	17	29	13	9	8	20	5
Household with children	42	24	18	18	30	12	11	6	19	4
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	66	14	11	9	25	22	10	8	17	8
From time to time	54	19	15	15	31	20	11	6	13	6
Almost never/ Never	36	22	18	16	28	14	9	8	22	7
Total disposable income - quintile										
1st quintile	53	17	11	10	24	27	8	10	16	10
2nd quintile	49	19	15	13	31	20	10	7	17	5
3rd quintile	46	22	17	16	30	16	10	7	18	4
4th quintile	40	24	19	20	32	13	10	6	17	4
5th quintile	30	26	24	22	35	9	9	5	20	3
Employment status										
Employed on an open ended contract	41	22	18	18	29	17	11	6	18	5
Employed on a short-term contract	49	20	17	15	31	23	9	7	14	4
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online	40	20	24	20	35	29	9	4	10	1
Self-employed without employees	39	22	23	18	31	14	9	7	19	4
Self-employed with employees	26	25	18	19	27	13	11	8	26	6
Unemployed	57	17	11	10	24	22	9	10	18	8
Retired	44	21	16	12	27	12	8	9	23	8
Looking after home, inactive	54	16	12	14	27	16	8	7	18	11
Student	38	18	11	14	30	19	8	7	17	15
Other	52	21	5	12	22	16	5	16	31	2
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)										
Below secondary	53	17	9	8	29	11	6	9	24	15
Secondary	47	20	16	16	28	17	9	6	17	7
Post secondary	39	21	14	14	29	16	10	9	23	7
University	32	23	20	17	31	14	10	8	22	4
Which of the following applies to the place where you live?										
Owned by you, your household, without outstanding mortgage	45	24	20	17	30	4	10	5	21	7
Owned by you, your household, with outstanding mortgage	40	25	20	20	33	4	11	6	21	4
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at market price	43	14	9	10	23	44	7	10	17	8
You, your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at reduced price	39	14	11	10	23	35	8	14	13	11
Your accommodation is provided free, rent free	51	22	20	18	32	12	12	7	12	5
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?										
A big city	41	19	15	14	30	22	13	8	18	6
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	42	19	20	17	29	12	7	8	21	7
A town or a small city	42	20	16	15	29	16	9	7	20	8
A country village	48	25	18	17	25	12	7	7	18	7
A farm or home in the countryside	50	30	20	23	35	9	1	7	13	4

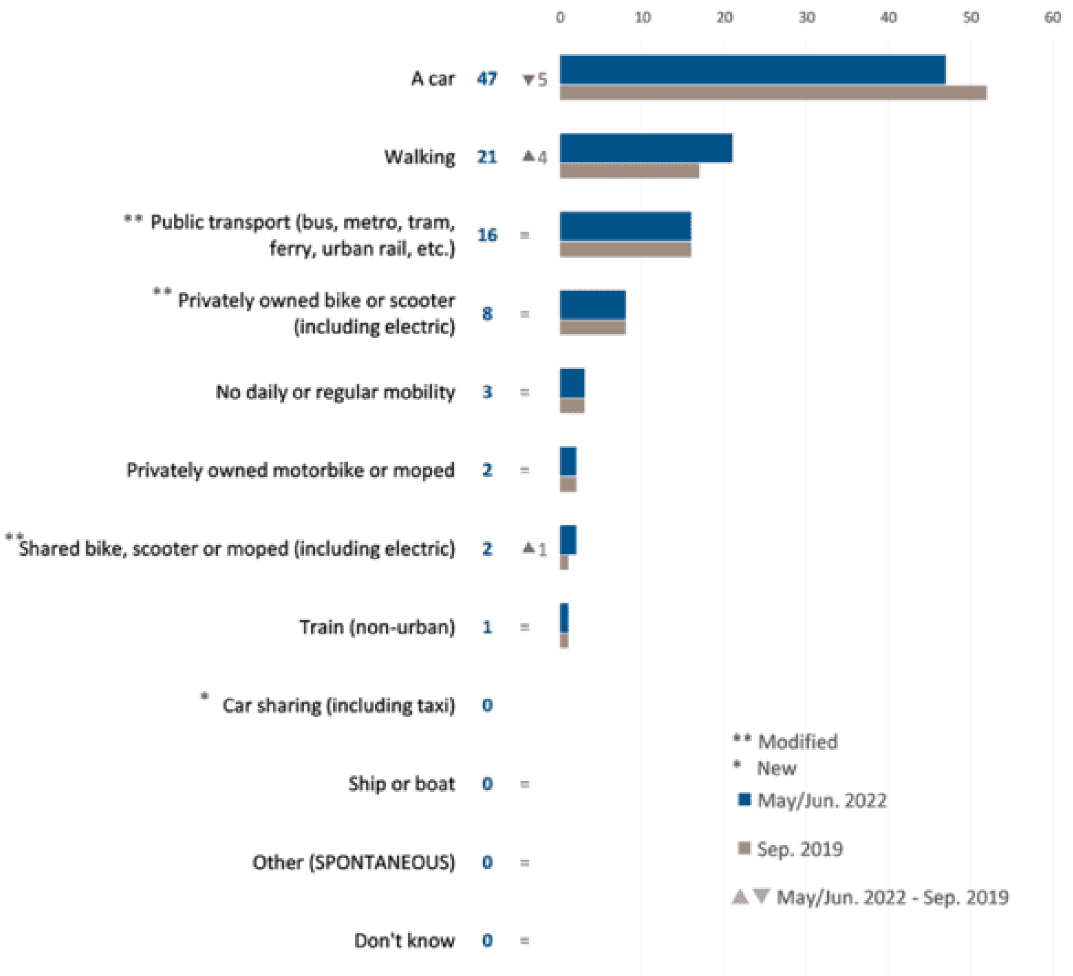
2. Sustainable mobility

A car is still the main mode of transport for a majority of respondents. Nearly half of the respondents use sustainable modes of transport.

On a typical day, a car is the main mode of transport for most respondents (47%).[30] Around one in five (21%) say walking is their main mode, while 16% say it is public transport. A privately owned bike or scooter is mentioned by 8%, while 2% say their main mode is a privately owned moped or motorbike and the same proportion use a shared bike, scooter or moped. Just 1% say a non-urban train is the main mode of daily transport.

There has been little change in the daily mode of transport since September 2019, with the most notable a slight increase in the proportion who mention walking (+4 percentage points) and a decrease in the proportion who mention a car (-5).

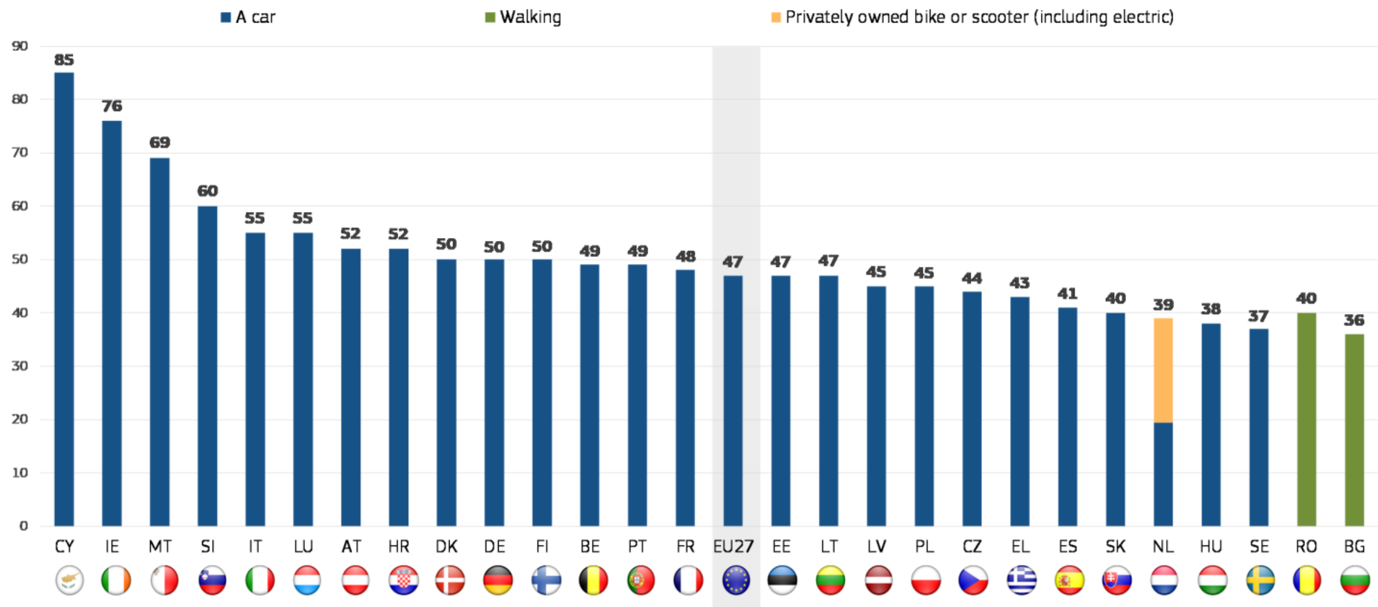
QA11 On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.
(% - EU)



30 QA11. On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.

In all but three Member States, a car is the most common mode of daily transport, with the highest proportions seen in Cyprus (85%), Ireland (76%) and Malta (69%). A car is least mentioned in Romania (26%), Bulgaria (35%) and Sweden (37%). In Romania (40%) and Bulgaria (36%), walking is the most mentioned mode of daily transport. In the Netherlands, the car and a private bike or scooter rank equal first (39% each).

QA11 On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.
(%- The most mentioned answer by country)



In ten countries, at least one in five say their main mode of daily transport is **public transport**, with the largest proportions in Hungary (25%), Luxembourg (24%) and Slovakia and Poland (both 22%). At the other end of the scale, 2% in Cyprus, 4% in the Netherlands and 7% in Ireland and Slovenia mention public transport. The Netherlands (39%) is the only country where at least one in five say a **private bike or scooter** is their main mode of daily transport, followed by 17% in Sweden and 16% in Belgium and Denmark. Just 1% in Portugal and Cyprus mention a private bike or scooter.

Italy (6%) and Greece (5%) are the only countries where at least one in twenty mentions a **privately owned moped or motorbike**, and Denmark (11%) is the only country where at least one in twenty mentions a **shared bike, scooter or moped**. Compared to September 2019, respondents in 20 countries are now less likely to say a **car** is their main mode of daily transport, with the largest declines seen in Slovenia (60%, -11), Luxembourg (55%, -10) and France (48%, -9) and Romania (26%, -9). Mentions of a car have increased in six countries, including Ireland (76%, +8), and there has been no change in Croatia.

In 23 countries, respondents are now more likely compared to September 2019, to say **walking** is their main mode of daily transport, and this is particularly the case in Romania (40%, +10), Lithuania (21%, +8), Slovenia (16%, +7) and the Netherlands (12%, +7). Mentions of walking have declined in three countries and have remained unchanged in Latvia.

The only other notable changes since 2019 are declines in the mention of **public transport** in Malta (13%, -8), Czechia (21%, -7), Lithuania (19%, -7), Croatia (12%, -6), Romania (18%, -5) and Ireland (7%, -5).

QA11 On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.
(%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
A car	May/June 2022	47	49	35	44	50	50	47	76	43	41	48	52	55	85	45	47	55	38	69	39	52	45	49	26	60	40	50	37
	Δ Sept 2019	▼5	▼5	▼1	▲4	▼8	▼8	▼4	▲8	▼2	▼1	▼9	=	▼2	▼4	▲3	▼1	▼10	▲2	▲4	▼3	▼5	▲2	▼5	▼9	▼11	▼5	▼7	▼3
Walking	May/June 2022	21	8	36	23	10	15	19	11	26	31	22	20	19	9	23	21	11	17	11	12	10	19	20	40	16	27	21	20
	Δ Sept 2019	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲1	▼4	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲4	=	▲8	▲4	▼2	▲2	▲7	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲10	▲7	▲2	▲5	▲2
Public transport (bus, metro, tram, ferry, urban rail, etc.)	May/June 2022	16	18	20	21	8	15	21	7	20	19	16	12	11	2	18	19	24	25	13	4	18	22	21	18	7	22	11	20
	Δ Sept 2019	=	▲1	▼3	▼7	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼5	▼2	=	=	▼6	=	▼1	▼5	▼7	▲3	▲4	▼8	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼5	=	▲3	=	▲3
Privately owned bike or scooter (including electric)	May/June 2022	8	16	2	6	15	16	4	2	0	2	5	7	4	1	7	5	4	11	0	39	10	3	1	3	5	6	13	17
	Δ Sept 2019	=	▲4	=	=	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼4
Shared bike, scooter or moped (including electric)	May/June 2022	2	2	0	1	11	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	0	1
	Δ Sept 2019	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲1
Privately owned motorbike or moped	May/June 2022	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	1	2	6	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Δ Sept 2019	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	=
Train (non-urban)	May/June 2022	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Δ Sept 2019	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1
Car sharing (including taxi)	May/June 2022	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0
Ship or boat	May/June 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Sept 2019	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
No daily or regular mobility	May/June 2022	3	3	4	3	4	2	5	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	4	5	1	3	2	2	3	5	5	6	4	1	3	2
	Δ Sept 2019	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	May/June 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Δ Sept 2019	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=
Don't know	May/June 2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Sept 2019	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=

Results from the **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** show several differences among respondents. For example, respondents who are more likely to use public transport or walk are women, young respondents, those with lower levels of education, or those with financial difficulties.

- Men (51%) are more likely than women (41%) to use a car as their main mode of daily transport, while women (25%) are more likely than men (16%) to say they walk. Furthermore, women (18%) are more likely to say they take public transport compared to men (13%).
- Respondents aged 25-54 are more likely than other age groups to use a car as their main mode of transport and are less likely to walk. Those aged 15-25 (35%) are more likely than older age groups to say public transport is their main mode, while those aged 55+ (29%) are more likely than other age groups to say walking is their main mode of daily transport.
- Respondents with high levels of education are more likely to use a car as their main mode of daily transport. For example, 53% of those with a post-secondary level use a car as their main mode of transport, compared to 26% of those with an education level below secondary.
- Respondents who are self-employed with employees are the most likely to use a car (67%), particularly compared to house persons (33%) and retired persons (34%). House persons (41%) are the most likely to say walking is their main mode of transport.
- Respondents who experience the most financial difficulties are more likely to mention walking (26%) or public transport (21%) and less likely to mention a car (36%) than those with fewer difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to say their main mode is a car, and the less likely they are to say it is walking. For example, 31% in the 1st quintile mention walking, compared to 10% in the 5th quintile.
- Perhaps not surprisingly, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to mention public transport (33%) and the least likely to mention a car (32%).
- Car owners are less likely to mention walking as a daily mode of transport compared to respondents who do not own a car.

QA11 On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.
(% - EU)

	A car	Car sharing (including taxi)	Privately owned motorbike or moped	Train (non-urban)	Ship or boat	Public transport (bus, metro, tram, ferry, urban rail, etc.)	Privately owned bike or scooter (including electric)	Shared bike, scooter or moped (including electric)	Walking	No daily or regular mobility	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	47	0	2	1	0	16	8	2	21	3	0	0
Gender												
Man	53	1	3	1	0	13	9	2	16	2	0	0
Woman	41	1	1	1	0	18	8	1	25	4	0	0
Age												
15-24	23	1	4	1	0	35	11	4	20	1	0	0
25-39	56	1	2	1	0	14	9	2	13	2	0	0
40-54	60	1	2	1	0	13	7	1	14	1	0	0
55 +	41	1	1	0	0	13	8	2	29	5	0	0
Household situation												
Single Household without children	33	1	2	1	0	23	9	2	25	4	0	0
Single Household with children	45	0	2	1	0	16	8	1	22	4	1	0
Multiple Household without children	50	1	1	1	0	12	8	2	22	3	0	0
Household with children	62	0	2	1	0	11	8	1	13	2	0	0
Difficulties paying bills												
Most of the time	36	1	3	0	0	21	6	1	26	5	1	0
From time to time	46	1	2	1	0	16	6	2	23	3	0	0
Almost never/ Never	48	1	1	1	0	15	10	2	19	3	0	0
Total disposable income - quintile												
1st quintile	30	0	2	1	0	20	8	2	31	6	0	0
2nd quintile	45	1	1	1	0	13	9	2	25	3	0	0
3rd quintile	50	1	1	1	0	14	10	1	20	2	0	0
4th quintile	56	1	1	1	0	14	9	2	14	2	0	0
5th quintile	57	1	2	1	0	15	11	2	10	1	0	0
Employment status												
Employed on an open ended contract	62	1	2	1	0	14	8	1	10	1	0	0
Employed on a short-term contract	49	0	3	1	0	17	12	2	16	0	0	0
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	51	3	2	4	1	19	8	4	6	2	0	0
Self-employed without employees	60	1	4	1	0	10	8	1	14	1	0	0
Self-employed with employees	67	1	1	3	1	6	4	3	10	3	1	0
Unemployed	37	1	2	0	0	16	7	2	32	3	0	0
Retired	34	1	1	0	0	13	8	2	34	7	0	0
Looking after home, inactive	33	0	1	0	0	13	5	1	41	6	0	0
Student	16	1	5	2	0	39	13	4	19	1	0	0
Other	53	0	5	0	0	13	10	1	15	0	3	0
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)												
Below secondary	26	1	1	0	0	12	4	1	44	11	0	0
Secondary	46	1	2	1	0	16	8	2	21	3	0	0
Post secondary	53	1	2	1	0	14	8	2	17	2	0	0
University	51	1	2	1	0	17	11	1	14	2	0	0
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?												
A big city	32	1	2	1	0	33	9	2	19	1	0	0
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	50	0	2	1	0	18	9	1	16	3	0	0
A town or a small city	50	1	2	1	0	10	9	2	23	2	0	0
A country village	54	1	1	1	0	7	7	2	21	6	0	0
A farm or home in the countryside	80	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	7	4	0	0
Do you have a car?												
Yes, diesel	70	1	1	0	0	7	5	1	13	2	0	0
Yes, petrol	62	1	1	1	0	9	8	2	15	1	0	0
Yes, hybrid	64	1	2	1	0	11	8	2	9	2	0	0
Yes, electric	65	2	0	0	1	9	9	1	10	3	0	0
Yes, other	52	1	7	2	1	8	8	1	14	6	0	0
No, cannot afford	5	1	2	1	0	36	12	4	34	5	0	0
No, other reason	5	1	3	1	0	33	11	2	37	7	0	0

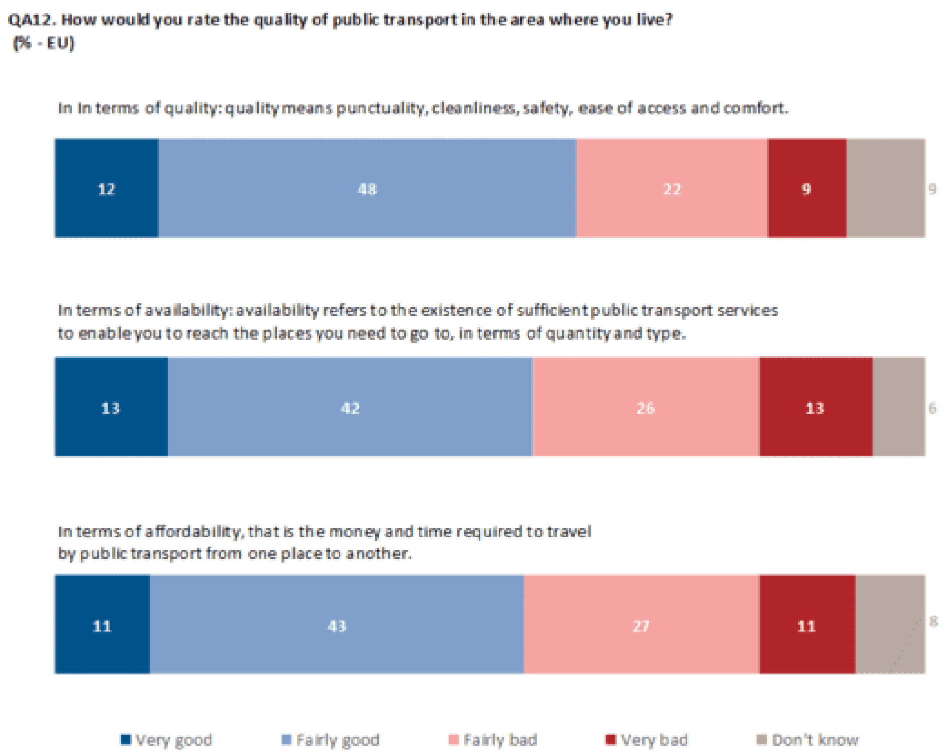
The majority of respondents in urban areas consider the quality of public transport as good in terms of quality, availability and affordability. Satisfaction with public transport is much lower in rural areas.

Among respondents, satisfaction with the quality of public transport is generally higher than satisfaction with affordability and availability, as illustrated in the graph below.

Six in ten (60%) respondents rate the quality of public transport in the area where they live as good, with 12% saying it is "very good".[31] Around three in ten (31%) rate the quality as bad, with 9% saying it is "very bad". Almost one in ten (9%) say they don't know.

The majority (55%) also rates the quality of public transport availability as good, with 13% rating it as "very good". Almost four in ten (39%) rate availability as bad, with 13% saying it is "very bad". Nearly one in ten (9%) say they don't know.

More than half (54%) rate the affordability of public transport in their area as good, with 11% saying it is "very good". Almost four in ten (38%) rate affordability as bad, with 11% saying it is "very bad". Fewer than one in ten (8%) say they don't know.



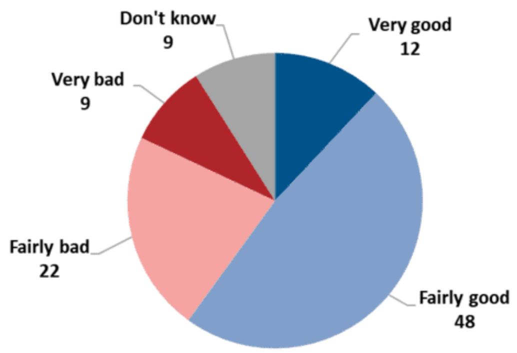
31 QA12 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live? 12.1 In terms of availability: availability refers to the existence of sufficient public transport services to enable you to reach the places you need to go to, in terms of quantity and type. 12.2 In terms of affordability, that is the money and time required to travel by public transport from one place to another. 12.3 In terms of quality: quality means punctuality, cleanliness, safety, ease of access and comfort.

In all but one country, a majority of respondents say the quality of public transport in their area is good, although proportions range from 82% in Luxembourg, 80% in Czechia and 75% in the Netherlands to 45% in Cyprus (vs 44% 'bad'), 50% in Italy and 52% in Croatia. In six countries, at least one in five say the quality is "very good": Sweden, Luxembourg (both 27%), Czechia (25%), Austria (24%), Estonia (23%) and the Netherlands (20%).

The exception is Greece, where 44% say the quality of public transport in their area is good and 54% say it is bad.

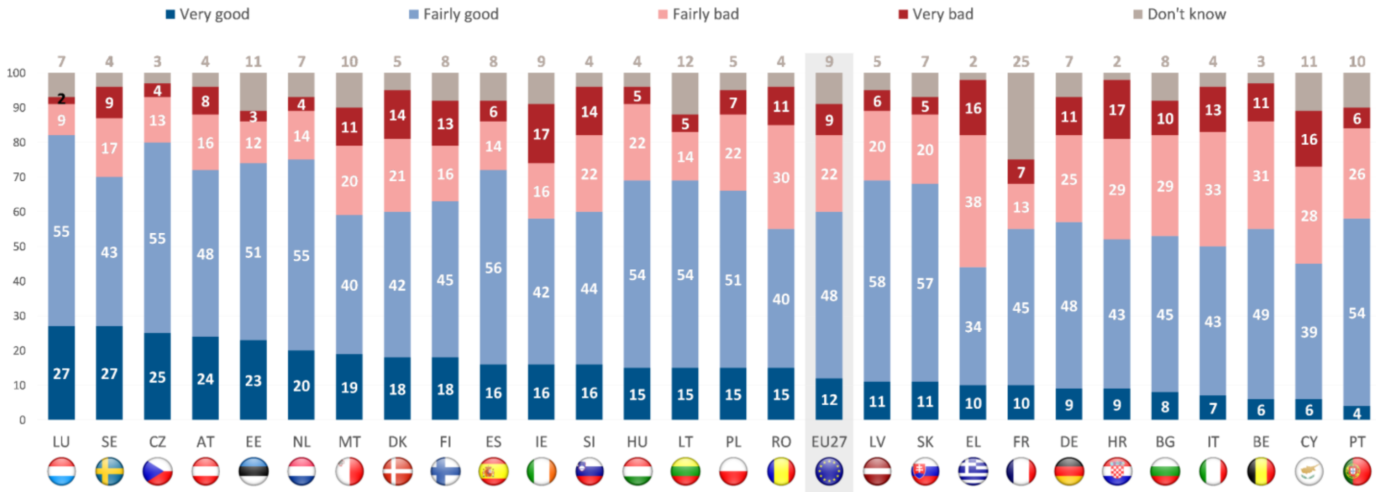
Once again, there is a high level of "don't know" responses in France (25%).

QA12.3 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live? In terms of quality: quality means punctuality, cleanliness, safety, ease of access and comfort.
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA12.3 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live? :In terms of quality: quality means punctuality, cleanliness, safety, ease of access and comfort.
(%)

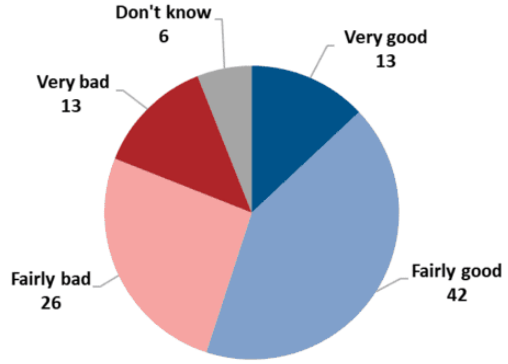


In 22 countries, the majority of respondents rate the availability of public transport in their area as good, with the highest proportions in Luxembourg (76%), Czechia (73%) and Hungary (71%). In Italy, the proportion rating availability as good or bad are equal (both 48%).

In Sweden (30%), Luxembourg (27%), Czechia (25%), the Netherlands and Estonia (both 21%), at least one in five rate availability as "very good".

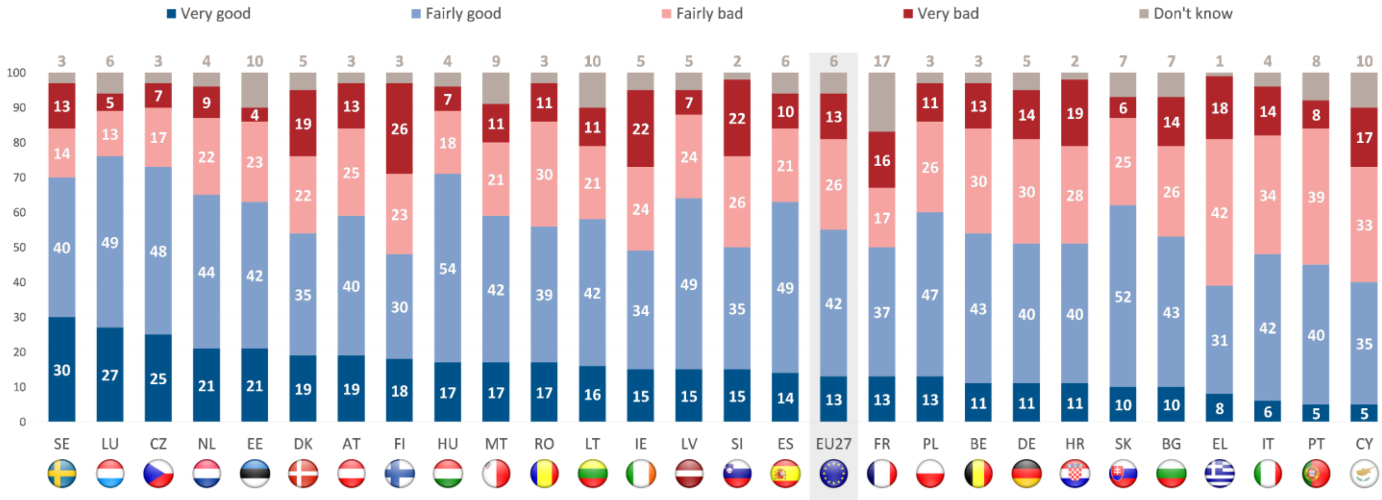
In the remaining four countries, only a minority rates the availability of public transport in their area as good: Greece (39%), Cyprus (40%), Portugal (45%) and Finland (48%).

QA12.1 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live?
In terms of availability: availability refers to the existence of sufficient public transport services to enable you to reach the places you need to go to, in terms of quantity and type.
(% - EU27)



(May/Jun. 2022)

QA12.1 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live?
(% - In terms of availability: availability refers to the existence of sufficient public transport services to enable you to reach the places you need to go to, in terms of quantity and type.)



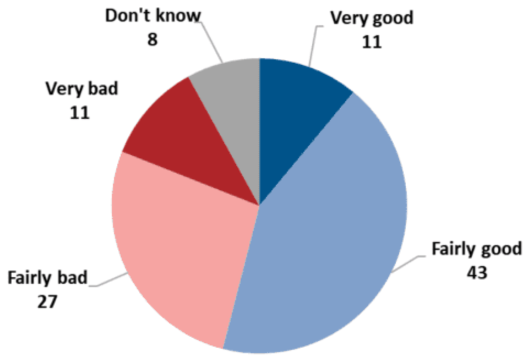
Respondents in Luxembourg (93%) are much more likely to say the affordability of public transport in their area is good than in other countries. In fact, in Luxembourg, the majority (61%) rates affordability as "very good" – the only country where more than six in ten say this.

There are 25 countries where the majority rates affordability as good, with proportions ranging from 93% in Luxembourg, 74% in Czechia and 72% in Estonia to 46% in Portugal (vs 44% bad), 48% in Cyprus (vs 37% bad) and 49% in Denmark (vs 46% bad). In Germany (43%) and the Netherlands (46%), only a minority rate affordability as good.

It is worth noting one quarter (25%) of respondents in France say they don't know.

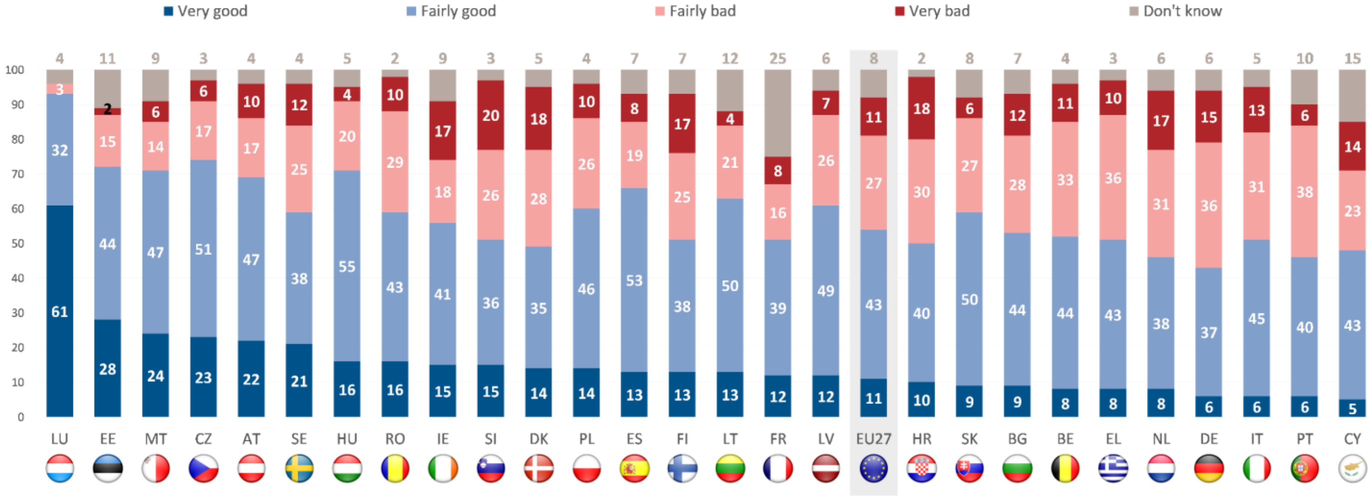
Taking a broader view of the results show, respondents in Luxembourg and Czechia are consistently the most likely to rate each aspect of local public transport as good, while those in Cyprus are consistently among the most likely to rate each aspect as bad.

QA12.2 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live?
In terms of affordability, that is the money and time required to travel by public transport from one place to another.
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA12.2 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live?
(% - In terms of affordability, that is the money and time required to travel by public transport from one place to another.)



Results of the **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** illustrate several differences among respondents, especially regarding age, education levels, income and urbanization.

- Those aged 15-24 are more likely than older respondents to rate the quality (64%), affordability (59%) and availability (62%) of their local public transport as “good”.
- Respondents with a high level of education are more likely to rate the quality, affordability and availability of their local public transport as good. For example, 58% of respondents with either a post-secondary or university level of education rate the availability of their local public transport as ‘good’, compared to 54% of those with a secondary level of education and 47% of those with a level below secondary.
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to rate each aspect of local public transport as good. For instance, 56% with the least difficulties rate availability as good, compared to 46% of those with the most difficulties.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to say the affordability of local transport is good: 58% in the 5th quintile say this, compared to 48% in the 1st quintile.
- The more urbanised a respondent’s environment, the more likely they are to rate each aspect as good. The largest difference is seen in availability, with 75% in large towns saying this is good compared to 35% in rural villages. It is also worth noting that those living in big cities are more likely than those living in the suburbs or outskirts of a big city to rate each aspect of their public transport as good. For example, 75% living in a big city rate availability as good, compared to 59% living in the suburbs or outskirts of a big city.

QA12 How would you rate the quality of public transport in the area where you live?
(% - **Total 'Good'**)

	In terms of quality: quality means punctuality, cleanliness, safety, ease of access and comfort.	In terms of availability: availability refers to the existence of sufficient public transport services to enable you to reach the places you need to go to, in terms of quantity and type.	In terms of affordability, that is the money and time required to travel by public transport from one place to another.
EU27	60	55	54
Gender			
Man	59	53	54
Woman	60	56	53
Age			
15-24	64	62	59
25-39	61	55	54
40-54	59	53	51
55 +	59	53	54
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	46	43
From time to time	56	53	51
Almost never/ Never	62	56	56
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	64	58	57
Neutral	59	54	53
Total 'Negative'	50	45	44
Total disposable income - quintile			
1st quintile	57	54	48
2nd quintile	61	54	53
3rd quintile	60	54	53
4th quintile	61	53	51
5th quintile	62	58	58
Employment status			
Employed on an open ended contract	61	55	54
Employed on a short-term contract	63	58	51
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	63	57	58
Self-employed without employees	58	52	53
Self-employed with employees	55	54	52
Unemployed	55	52	46
Retired	60	54	54
Looking after home, inactive	51	45	43
Student	66	64	61
Other	65	53	45
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?			
A big city	71	75	67
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	62	59	56
A town or a small city	59	53	53
A country village	49	36	41
A farm or home in the countryside	33	19	28
Do you have a car?			
Yes, diesel	56	48	40
Yes, petrol	59	53	47
Yes, hybrid	63	52	41
Yes, electric	62	52	50
Yes, other	55	58	59
No, cannot afford	64	62	56
No, other reason	64	65	60

More frequent and more affordable public transport are the main things that would help respondents choose more sustainable transport

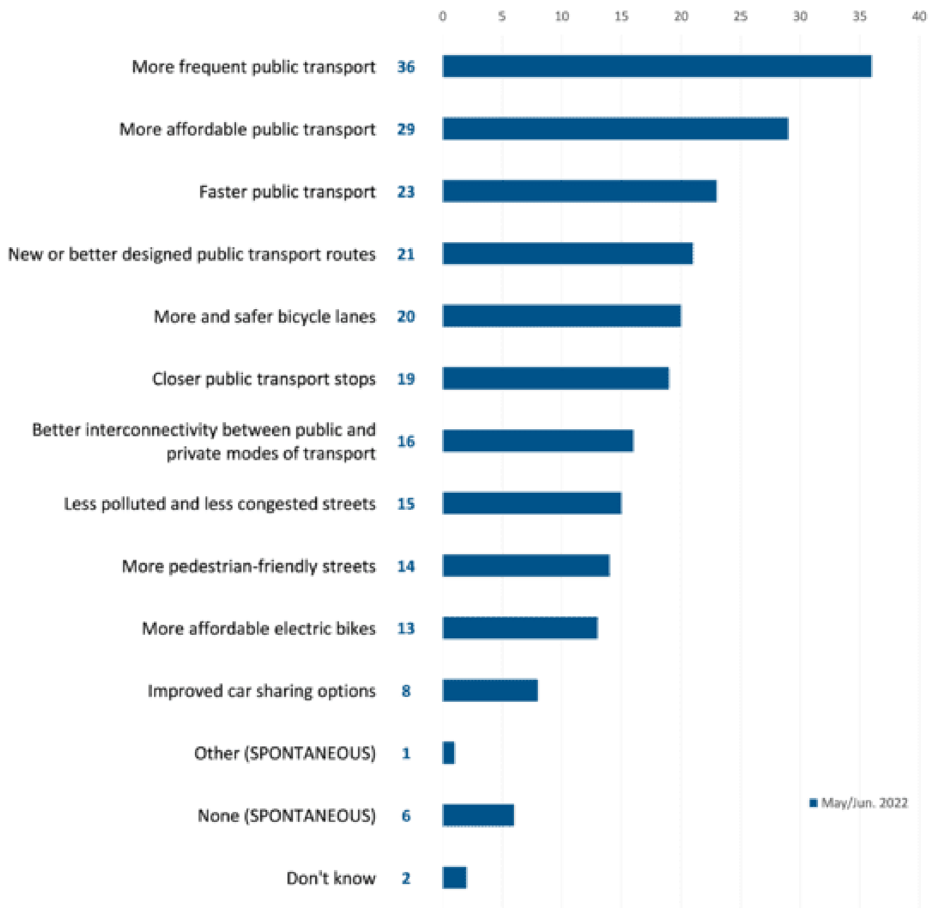
Respondents were asked what would help them most to adopt a more sustainable mode of transport.[32] More frequent public transport (36%) was most mentioned, followed by more affordable public transport (29%).

At least one in five mentions faster public transport (23%), new or better designed public transport routes (21%) or more and safer bicycle lanes (20%). Almost as many respondents mention closer public transport stops (19%).

At least one in ten say better interconnectivity between public and private modes of transport (16%), less polluted and less congested streets (16%), more pedestrian-friendly streets (14%) or more affordable electric bikes (13%) would most help them to adopt more sustainable transport.

Almost one in ten (8%) say improved car-sharing options would help them the most.

QA13 From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

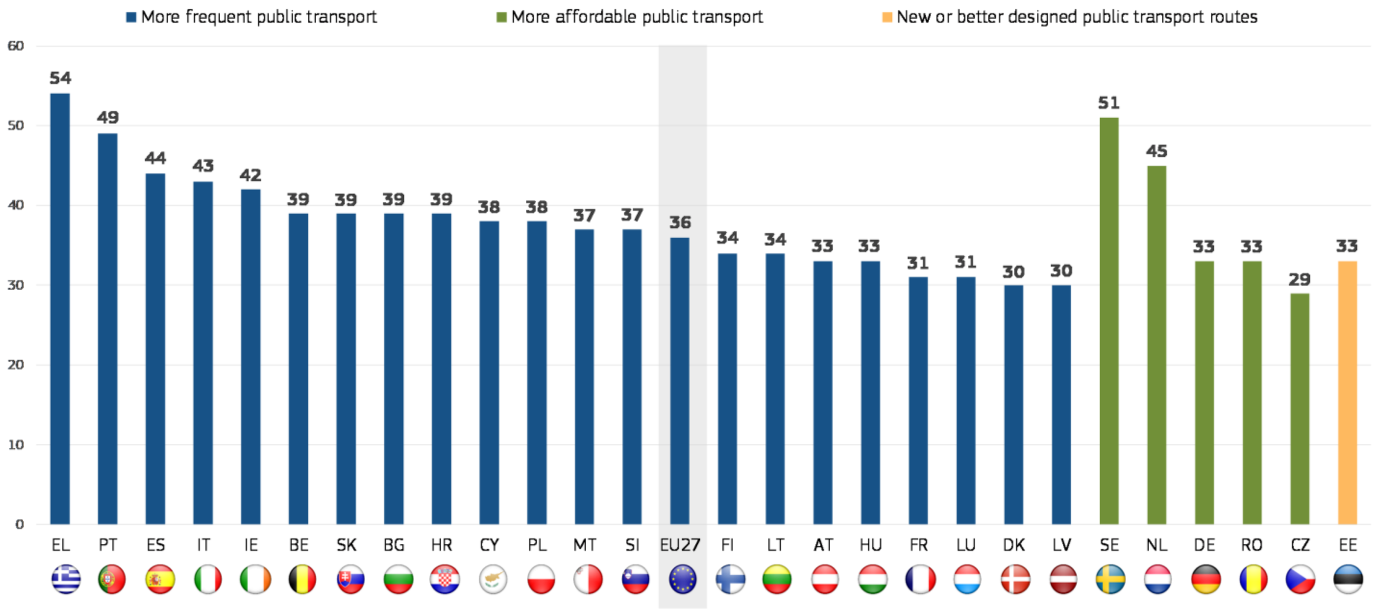


[32] QA13. From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

In 21 countries, respondents are most likely to say more frequent public transport would most help them adopt a more sustainable mode of transport, with the largest proportions seen in Greece (54%), Portugal (49%) and Spain (44%) and the lowest in Denmark and Latvia (both 30%).

In five countries, including Sweden (51%) and the Netherlands (45%), more affordable public transport is the most mentioned answer, while in Estonia, (33%) of respondents most often say new or better-designed public transport routes would help them adopt more sustainable transport.

QA13 From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode?
(% The most mentioned answer by country)



Results from the **socio-demographic analysis at EU level** showed a lot of differences among respondents, for example, with financial difficulties, education, employment or age.

- Those aged 15-54 are the most likely to mention faster public transport, new or better designed public transport routes or more and safer bicycle lanes compared to respondents aged 55+. For example, 28% of 15-24-year-olds mention faster public transport, compared to 19% of those aged 55+, as an important aspect that would help them adopt more sustainable modes of transport.
- The more disposable income a respondent has, the more likely they are to mention faster public transport, new or better-designed routes or better interconnectivity between public and private modes of transport, and the less likely they are to mention better affordability.
- The more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to mention more affordable public transport: 36% with the most difficulties do so, compared to 27% with the least difficulties. Those with the least difficulties (22%) are also the most likely to mention more and safer bicycle lanes, compared to those with difficulties at least some of the time (16%).
- Respondents with a university level of education are more likely to mention more bicycle lanes (24%) and faster public transport (26%) than any other group. However, they are less likely to mention more affordable public transport (26%), especially compared to people with a secondary (31%) or below secondary (30%) level of education.
- Respondents employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform (24%) are the most likely to mention better interconnectivity between public and private modes of transport. Students are more likely than other employment groups to mention more affordable public transport (33%), safer bicycle lanes (28%) and more frequent public transport (39%).
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to mention faster public transport. Respondents from rural areas are more likely to mention more frequent public transport or closer public transport stops.

QA13 From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	More frequent public transport	More affordable public transport	Faster public transport	New or better designed public transport routes	More and safer bicycle lanes	Closer public transport stops
EU27	36	29	23	21	20	19
Gender						
Man	35	28	23	22	21	17
Woman	38	30	23	21	19	21
Age						
15-24	37	32	28	21	26	17
25-39	37	28	25	22	23	19
40-54	37	29	26	23	20	17
55 +	35	28	19	19	16	20
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	39	36	25	21	16	21
From time to time	39	32	24	20	16	22
Almost never/ Never	35	27	23	22	22	17
Total disposable income - quintile						
1st quintile	34	32	19	18	18	21
2nd quintile	37	31	21	20	20	19
3rd quintile	36	30	25	23	20	18
4th quintile	36	29	24	25	22	18
5th quintile	36	25	28	26	23	15
Employment status						
Employed on an open ended contract	37	29	26	24	22	17
Employed on a short-term contract	35	33	25	24	21	18
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	29	21	18	22	18	19
Self-employed without employees	35	24	22	21	21	17
Self-employed with employees	30	22	25	19	17	12
Unemployed	39	35	22	18	18	19
Retired	35	28	17	18	16	21
Looking after home, inactive	40	33	23	18	15	24
Student	40	31	29	22	27	19
Other	28	29	21	18	23	17
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)						
Below secondary	39	30	20	16	7	20
Secondary	36	31	23	20	19	20
Post secondary	36	27	23	22	23	18
University	38	26	26	25	24	14
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?						
A big city	33	31	27	21	21	16
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	35	31	21	22	22	16
A town or a small city	36	29	22	20	21	20
A country village	40	28	21	22	17	21
A farm or home in the countryside	41	24	18	31	11	26
Do you have a car?						
Yes, diesel	37	25	24	22	20	18
Yes, petrol	37	29	23	22	20	20
Yes, hybrid	35	23	26	25	24	16
Yes, electric	24	20	22	23	27	10
Yes, other	32	20	14	15	16	19
No, cannot afford	38	39	23	18	19	21
No, other reason	35	30	22	19	20	18

QA13 From the following list, which aspects would help you the most to adopt a more sustainable transport mode? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

	Better interconnectivity between public and private modes of	Less polluted and less congested streets	More pedestrian-friendly streets	More affordable electric bikes	Improved car sharing options	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	16	15	14	13	8	1	6	2
Gender								
Man	17	16	13	14	8	1	6	2
Woman	15	14	15	12	7	1	6	2
Age								
15-24	13	16	15	20	8	0	3	1
25-39	17	15	12	15	10	1	3	1
40-54	19	15	12	13	9	1	6	1
55 +	15	14	16	9	6	1	9	2
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	14	16	17	13	8	1	4	1
From time to time	15	18	15	13	8	1	5	1
Almost never/ Never	17	13	13	12	8	1	7	2
Total disposable income - quintile								
1st quintile	13	15	16	13	6	1	7	3
2nd quintile	15	16	15	14	6	0	6	2
3rd quintile	18	13	13	13	9	1	5	1
4th quintile	19	14	12	14	10	1	5	1
5th quintile	20	16	12	12	10	0	5	1
Employment status								
Employed on an open ended contract	18	15	12	14	10	1	5	1
Employed on a short-term contract	18	14	12	15	9	0	4	2
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	24	17	8	12	13	0	1	1
Self-employed without employees	20	18	11	12	10	1	6	1
Self-employed with employees	19	13	11	14	11	1	12	0
Unemployed	15	16	14	17	7	0	4	2
Retired	13	14	17	8	5	1	10	3
Looking after home, inactive	12	14	17	9	5	1	6	2
Student	13	17	14	19	7	0	2	1
Other	23	15	3	23	5	1	11	1
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)								
Below secondary	9	14	14	6	3	2	13	4
Secondary	15	15	15	13	7	1	6	2
Post secondary	18	13	12	14	8	0	6	2
University	19	15	12	12	10	1	5	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?								
A big city	15	20	16	12	8	1	6	1
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	17	13	12	15	6	1	7	1
A town or a small city	16	15	15	14	8	1	7	2
A country village	18	10	11	11	7	1	6	2
A farm or home in the countryside	24	8	7	14	5	2	6	1
Do you have a car?								
Yes, diesel	18	14	12	13	9	1	6	2
Yes, petrol	19	15	12	12	8	1	7	1
Yes, hybrid	24	17	14	15	10	1	4	1
Yes, electric	14	10	14	16	13	3	9	0
Yes, other	21	14	10	11	13	0	5	0
No, cannot afford	12	15	18	11	5	0	4	2
No, other reason	10	17	19	12	5	1	7	3

3. Access to green spaces

Three-quarters of respondents live within a ten minutes' walk of green space, and more than eight in ten are satisfied with its quality

A large majority of respondents live within ten minutes of walking distance of green space.[33] Half (50%) live five minutes or less away, while 26% say they live between six- and ten-minutes' walk away. Around one in seven (16%) live 11-20 minutes' walk from a green space, with 5% living 21-30 minutes away and 2% more than 30 minutes away.

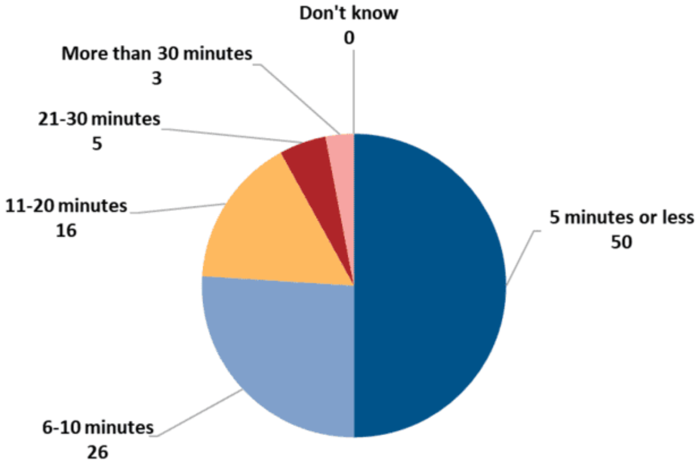
In 22 Member States, respondents are most likely to live within a five-minute walk to their nearest green space, although proportions range from 85% in Finland, 84% in Slovenia and 82% in Sweden to 35% in Greece, 37% in Poland and 38% in Hungary.

In Italy (34%), Portugal (33%), and Bulgaria (31%), respondents most often live between a six- and ten-minutes' walk from a green space.

In Malta (24%), respondents are most likely to live an 11-20 minutes' walk from a green space. In Romania, respondents are equally likely to live six to ten- or 11-20-minutes' walk away (both 30%).

There are only four countries where at least one in ten lives a 21–30-minute walk away from the nearest green space: Romania (16%), Malta (11%), Bulgaria and Greece (both 10%). Malta (21%) is the only country where at least one in ten lives more than 30 minutes' walk away.

QA14 How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space?
(% - EU27)



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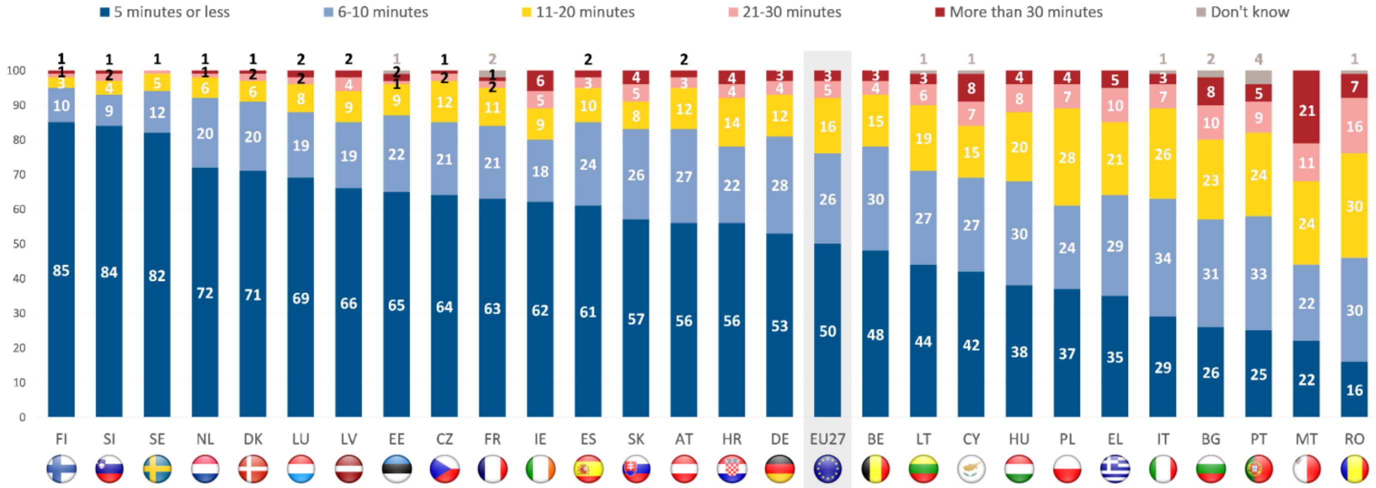
QA14 How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space?
(%)



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33 QA14. How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space?

The **socio-demographic analysis** at EU level shows the most notable differences are between those living within five minutes' walk of their nearest green space and those living an 11 - 20 minutes' walk away, with education level, financial situation and urbanisation the key differentiators.

- For example, 61% of respondents with a post-secondary level of education are within a five minutes' walk of their nearest green space, compared to 46% of those with a secondary level and 47% of those with a level below secondary.
- The differences are even larger based on the financial situation. More than half (55%) of those who rarely or never have trouble paying bills live within five minutes' walk of green space, compared to (42%) around four in ten who have trouble paying bills at least some of the time. Similarly, 20% who have financial difficulties at least some of the time live 11-20 minutes' walk from a green space, compared to 13% who experience the least financial difficulties.
- In addition, those with disposable income in the 5th quintile (56%) are the most likely to live within five minutes of green space.
- Not surprisingly, the less urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to live close to green space. For example, 83% of those living in the countryside are within five minutes' walk of green space, as are 60% who live in a country village and 56% who live in the suburbs or outskirts of a big town. In contrast, 47% living in towns or small cities and 42% living in big cities are also within a five-minute walk of green space.
- In addition, respondents who are employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform are much less likely than those in other employment groups to live within a five minutes' walk (38%) but much more likely to live 21-30 minutes' walk (16%) from their nearest green space.

QA14 How long does it take to walk from your home to the nearest green space?
(% - EU)

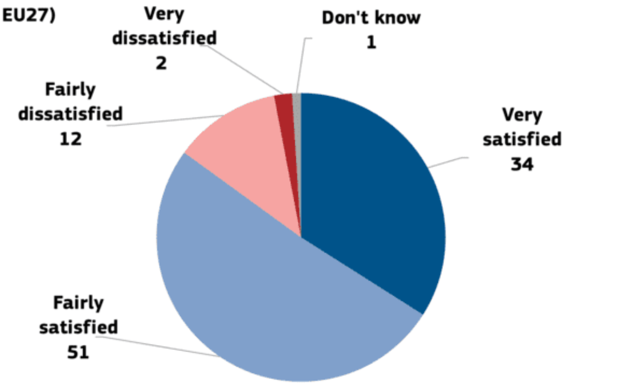
	5 minutes or less	6-10 minutes	11-20 minutes	21-30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Don't know
EU27	50	26	16	5	3	0
Gender						
Man	50	27	16	4	3	0
Woman	50	25	16	5	3	1
Age						
15-24	53	25	14	4	3	1
25-39	49	26	16	5	3	1
40-54	48	28	16	5	2	1
55 +	51	25	16	4	3	1
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	41	27	20	6	5	1
From time to time	42	28	20	6	3	1
Almost never/ Never	55	25	13	4	2	1
Total disposable income - quintile						
1st quintile	48	25	17	5	4	1
2nd quintile	50	25	16	6	3	0
3rd quintile	51	26	15	4	3	1
4th quintile	49	28	17	4	2	0
5th quintile	56	24	13	5	2	0
Employment status						
Employed on an open ended contract	50	27	16	5	2	0
Employed on a short-term contract	48	29	17	4	2	0
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	38	22	21	16	3	0
Self-employed without employees	47	30	16	4	2	1
Self-employed with employees	52	20	16	6	6	0
Unemployed	48	24	19	5	3	1
Retired	52	24	15	5	3	1
Looking after home, inactive	46	27	18	5	3	1
Student	52	25	14	4	4	1
Other	49	38	7	1	5	0
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)						
Below secondary	47	26	15	6	3	3
Secondary	46	27	18	5	3	1
Post secondary	61	22	12	3	2	0
University	55	26	13	4	2	0
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?						
A big city	42	28	20	6	3	1
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	56	24	13	4	3	0
A town or a small city	47	28	17	5	2	1
A country village	60	20	11	5	3	1
A farm or home in the countryside	83	6	4	2	5	0

A large majority of respondents (85%) say they are satisfied with the quality of the green space nearest their home, with 34% saying they are "very satisfied".[34] Just over one in ten (14%) are dissatisfied, with 2% "very dissatisfied".

More than six in ten respondents in each country say they are satisfied with the quality of the green space nearest to their home. Almost all respondents in Luxembourg (97%) feel this way, as do 95% in Ireland and Slovenia. At the other end of the scale, 62% in Malta, 68% in Cyprus and 70% in Bulgaria think the same way.

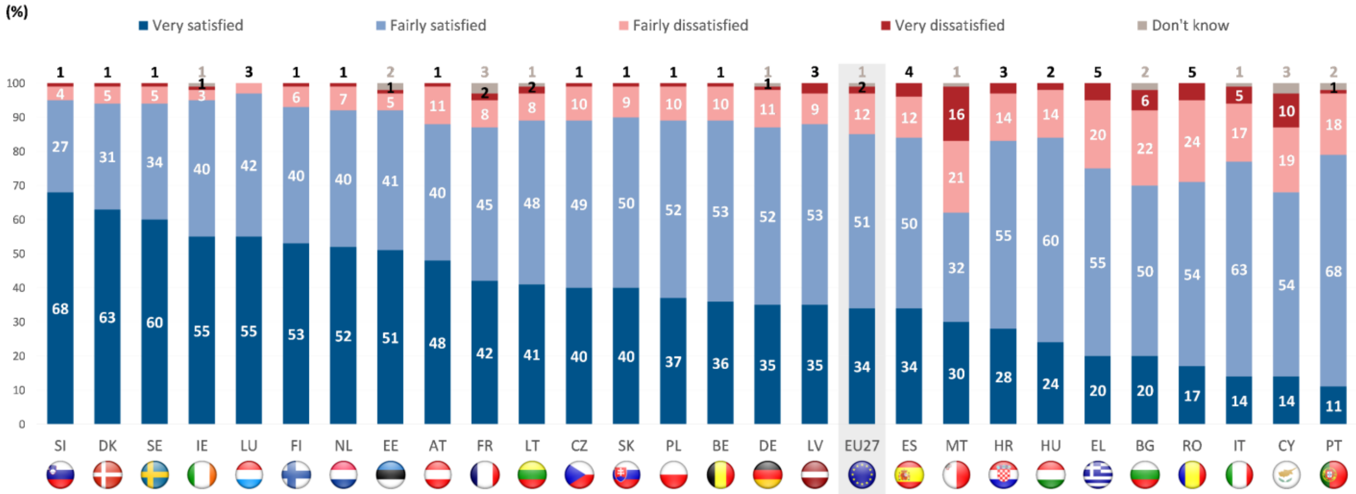
In eight countries, including Slovenia (68%), Denmark (63%), and Sweden (60%), at least half say they are "very satisfied" with the quality of their nearest green space.

QA15 Taking all aspects into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the nearest green space to your home? 'Quality' might include how well it meets their needs, whether it is safe, attractive, free of litter or other mess, and the quality of the facilities if there are any.
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA15 Taking all aspects into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the nearest green space to your home? 'Quality' might include how well it meets their needs, whether it is safe, attractive, free of litter or other mess, and the quality of the facilities if there are any.
(%)



[34] QA15. Taking all aspects into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the nearest green space to your home? 'Quality' might include how well it meets their needs, whether it is safe, attractive, free of litter or other mess, and the quality of the facilities if there are any.

Given respondents' high level of satisfaction with the quality of their nearest green space, it is not surprising there are few differences in the **socio-demographic analysis at EU level.**

- Respondents with a higher level of education are slightly more satisfied than those with a lower level of education. For example, 87% of those with a university or post-secondary level of education are satisfied, compared to 81% of those with a level below secondary.
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be satisfied: 88% with the least difficulties are satisfied with the quality, compared to 76% who have the most difficulties.
- Respondents who are employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform (71%) are much less likely to be satisfied than other employment groups. It is worth noting that this group were also more likely to live further from their nearest green space.
- Finally, people living in country villages (87%) or farms/homes in the countryside (93%) are more likely to be satisfied than those in urbanized areas. For example, 83% of respondents living in either big cities or in the suburbs say they are satisfied.

QA15 Taking all aspects into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the nearest green space to your home? 'Quality' might include how well it meets their needs, whether it is safe, attractive, free of litter or other mess, and the quality of the facilities if there are any.
(% - EU)

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Unsatisfied'	Don't know
EU27	34	51	12	2	1	85	14	1
Gender								
Man	33	52	12	2	1	85	14	1
Woman	35	50	12	2	1	85	14	1
Age								
15-24	33	52	11	3	1	85	14	1
25-39	33	51	12	3	1	84	15	1
40-54	32	52	13	2	1	84	15	1
55 +	36	50	11	2	1	86	13	1
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	27	49	17	5	2	76	22	2
From time to time	24	56	16	3	1	80	19	1
Almost never/ Never	39	49	9	2	1	88	11	1
Total disposable income - quintile								
1st quintile	33	50	12	3	2	83	15	2
2nd quintile	32	53	12	2	1	85	14	1
3rd quintile	35	52	11	2	0	87	13	0
4th quintile	35	51	11	2	1	86	13	1
5th quintile	38	49	11	2	0	87	13	0
Employment status								
Employed on an open ended contract	34	52	11	2	1	86	13	1
Employed on a short-term contract	29	53	13	4	1	82	17	1
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	19	52	28	1	0	71	29	0
Self-employed without employees	32	53	12	2	1	85	14	1
Self-employed with employees	38	47	13	2	0	85	15	0
Unemployed	31	49	13	5	2	80	18	2
Retired	37	49	11	2	1	86	13	1
Looking after home, inactive	28	52	15	4	1	80	19	1
Student	31	53	12	3	1	84	15	1
Other	33	35	31	1	0	68	32	0
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)								
Below secondary	29	52	14	3	2	81	17	2
Secondary	30	54	13	2	1	84	15	1
Post secondary	44	43	11	2	0	87	13	0
University	39	48	10	2	1	87	12	1
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?								
A big city	29	54	13	3	1	83	16	1
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	35	48	13	4	0	83	17	0
A town or a small city	30	54	13	2	1	84	15	1
A country village	43	44	10	2	1	87	12	1
A farm or home in the countryside	62	31	5	2	0	93	7	0

IV. SUPPORT FOR POLICY ACTIONS TO ADVANCE A FAIR GREEN TRANSITION

The majority are in favour of a range of policies to limit climate change in a fair and inclusive way.

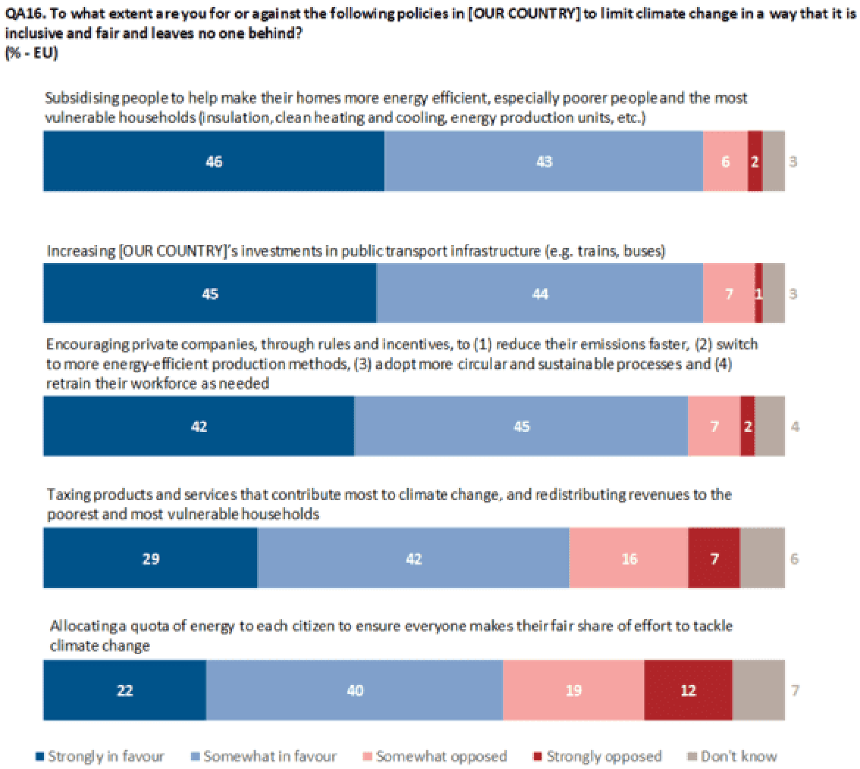
Respondents were asked about their level of support for a range of policies designed to limit climate change in a way that is inclusive, fair and leaves no one behind. [35]

Almost nine in ten (89%) are in favour of subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially those with lower disposable income and the most vulnerable households, with 46% "strongly in favour". The same proportion (89%) support increasing their country's investments in public transport infrastructure, with 45% "strongly in favour".

A large majority (87%) is in favour of encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, too (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed. More than four in ten (42%) are "strongly in favour" of such policies.

Over seven in ten (71%) are in favour of taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households, with 29% "strongly in favour".

At national level, support for the five policies addressing climate change is particularly high in Southern Europe and Sweden. On the other end, levels of support are particularly low in Hungary.

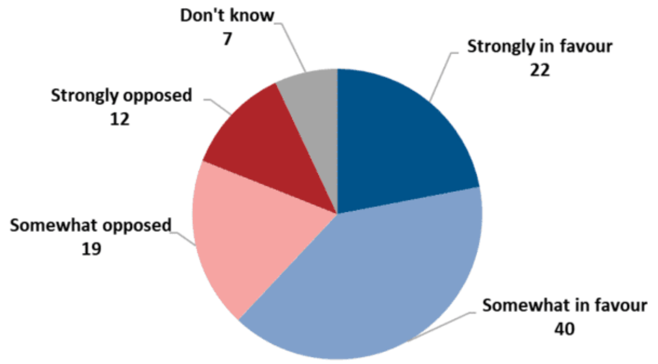


[35] QA16. To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind? 16.1 Increasing [OUR COUNTRY]'s investments in public transport infrastructure (e.g. trains, buses); 16.2 Taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change, and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households; 16.3 Allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change; 16.4 Subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially poorer people and the most vulnerable households (insulation, clean heating and cooling, energy production units, etc.); 16.5 Encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed.

Across the EU, 62% of respondents are in favour of allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change, and this is also the majority opinion in 21 countries. More than eight in ten in Cyprus (89%), Croatia and Slovenia (both 81%) are in favour of this policy, while at the other end of the scale 41% in Czechia, 42% in Estonia and 44% in Sweden and the Netherlands think the same way. Cyprus (59%) is the only country where more than half are "strongly in favour" of this policy.

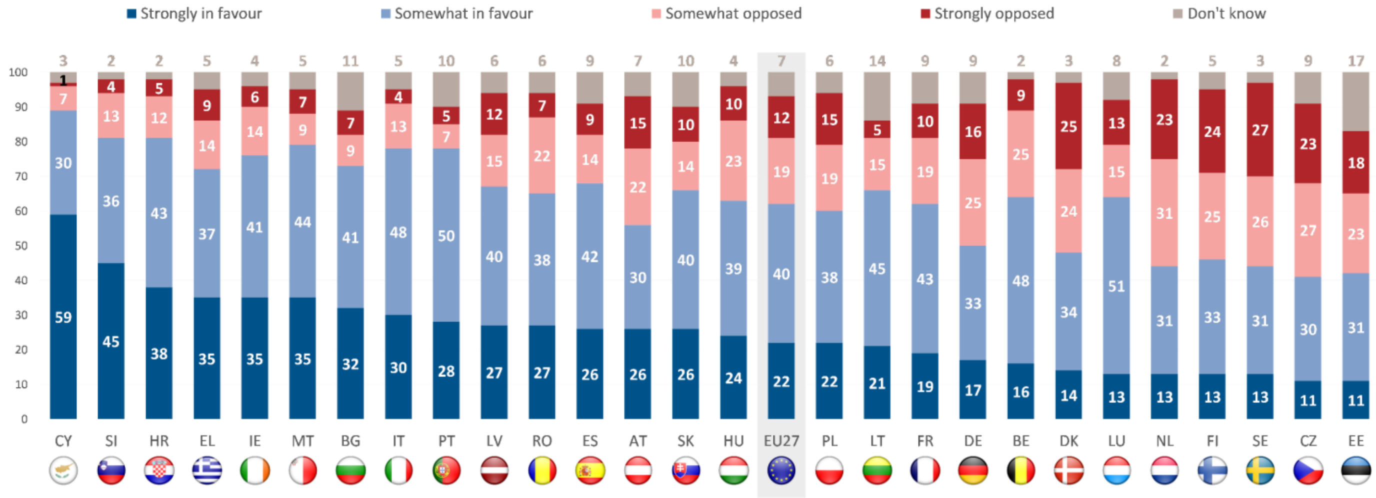
The proportion who says they don't know is particularly high in Estonia (17%).

QA16.3 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
Allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

QA16.3 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - Allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change)

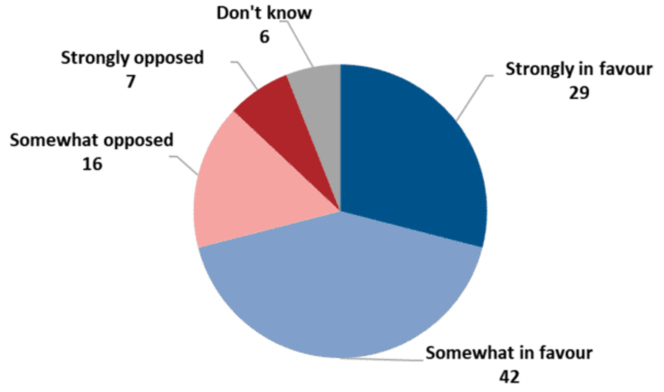


Across the EU, 71% are in favour of taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households. The majority of respondents in each country are in favour of this policy.

At a national level, the proportions in favour range from 83% in Croatia, 82% in Portugal and 80% in Cyprus and Hungary to 62% in Estonia, 54% in Czechia and 51% in Latvia.

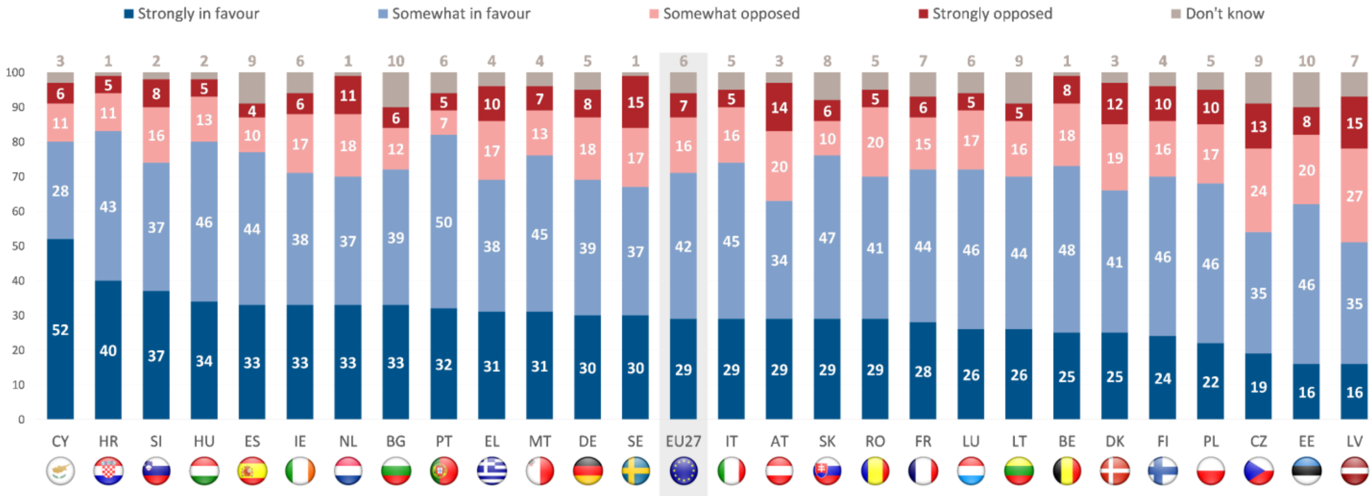
Cyprus (52%) is the only country where at least half are “strongly in favour” of this policy.

QA16.2 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
Taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change, and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households
(% - EU27)



(May/Jun. 2022)

QA16.2 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - Taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change, and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households)

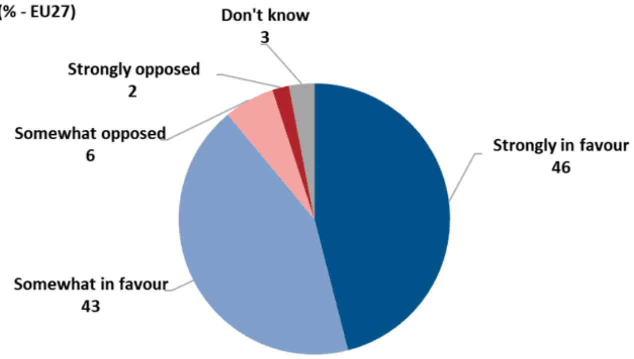


	CY	HR	SI	HU	ES	IE	NL	BG	PT	EL	MT	DE	SE	EU27	IT	AT	SK	RO	FR	LU	LT	BE	DK	FI	PL	CZ	EE	LV
Strongly in favour	52	40	37	34	33	33	33	33	32	31	31	30	30	29	29	29	29	29	28	26	26	25	25	24	22	19	16	16
Somewhat in favour	28	43	37	46	44	38	37	39	50	38	45	39	37	42	45	34	47	41	44	46	44	48	41	46	46	35	46	35
Somewhat opposed	11	11	16	13	10	17	18	12	7	17	13	18	17	16	16	20	10	20	15	17	16	18	19	16	17	24	20	27
Strongly opposed	6	5	8	5	4	6	11	6	5	10	7	8	15	7	5	14	6	5	6	5	5	8	12	10	10	13	8	15
Don't know	3	1	2	2	9	6	1	10	6	4	4	5	1	6	5	3	8	5	7	6	9	1	3	4	5	9	10	7

Almost nine in ten (90%) in the EU as a whole are in favour of subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially those with lower disposable income and the most vulnerable households. In 16 countries, at least nine in ten respondents feel the same way. Support is almost universal in Malta (98%), Cyprus (97%) and Greece and Luxembourg (both 96%), and is also widespread in Romania (79%), Sweden and Austria (both 82%).

At least seven in ten in Cyprus (77%) and Greece (70%) are "strongly in favour" of this policy.

QA16.4 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
Subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially poorer people and the most vulnerable households (insulation, clean heating and cooling, energy production units, etc.)
(% - EU27)



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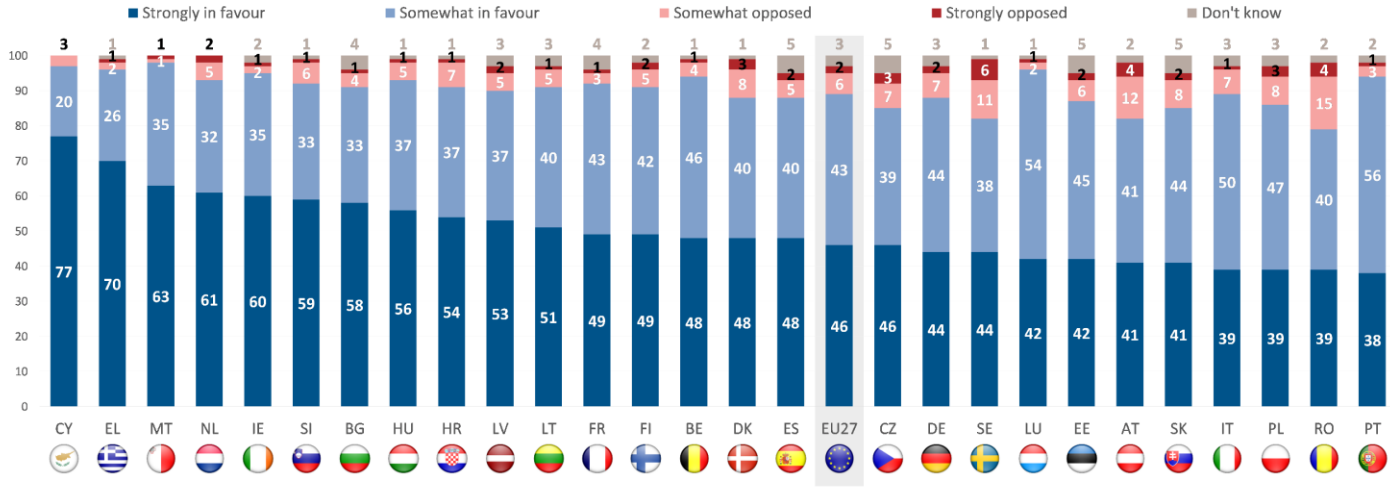
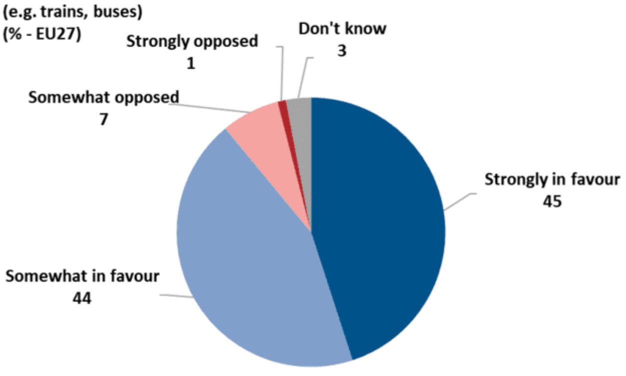
QA16.4 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - Subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially poorer people and the most vulnerable households (insulation, clean heating and cooling, energy production units, etc.))



Large majorities in every EU Member State are in favour of increasing their country's investments in public transport infrastructure. Support lies above 80% in all Member States and is almost universal in Greece (97%) and Cyprus, Malta and Portugal (all 96%).

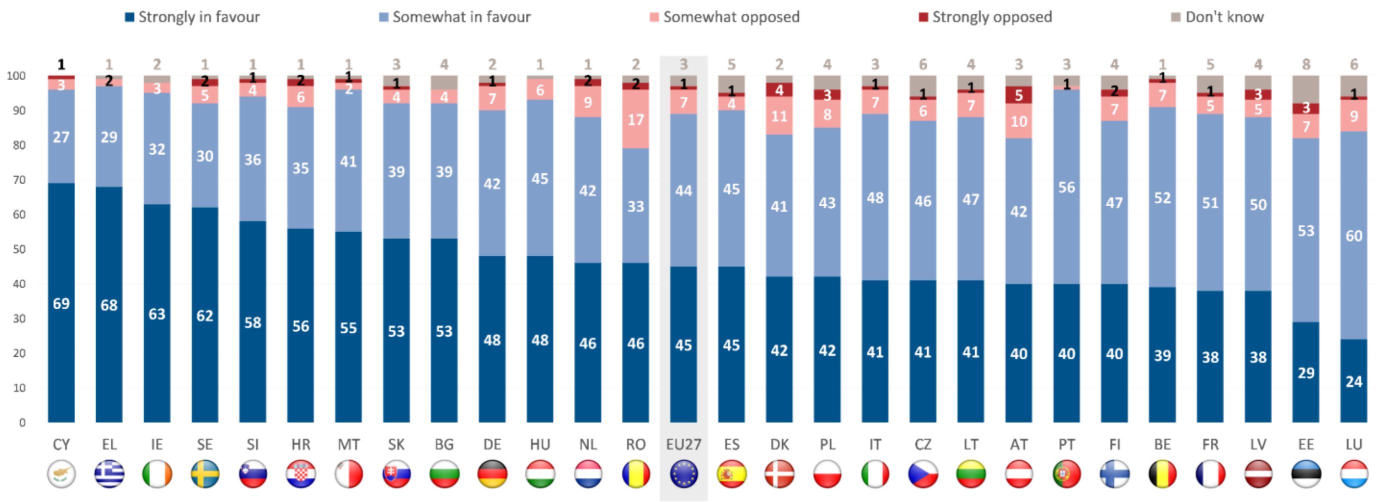
More than one in five in each country say they are "strongly in favour" of this policy, with the highest proportions seen in Cyprus (69%), Greece (68%) and Ireland (63%).

QA16.1 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
Increasing [OUR COUNTRY]'s investments in public transport infrastructure (e.g. trains, buses)
(% - EU27)



(May / Jun. 2022)

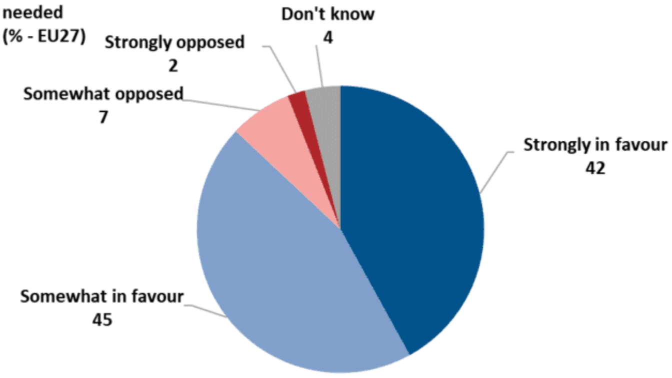
QA16.1 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - Increasing [OUR COUNTRY]'s investments in public transport infrastructure (e.g. trains, buses))



At least three-quarters of respondents in each country are in favour of encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed. Proportions range from 97% in Malta, 96% in Greece and 95% in Ireland and Portugal to 75% in Romania, 78% in Austria and 81% in Finland, Germany and Czechia.

At least six in ten in Cyprus (68%), Greece (61%) and Sweden (60%) are "strongly in favour" of this policy.

QA16.5 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
Encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed
(% - EU27)



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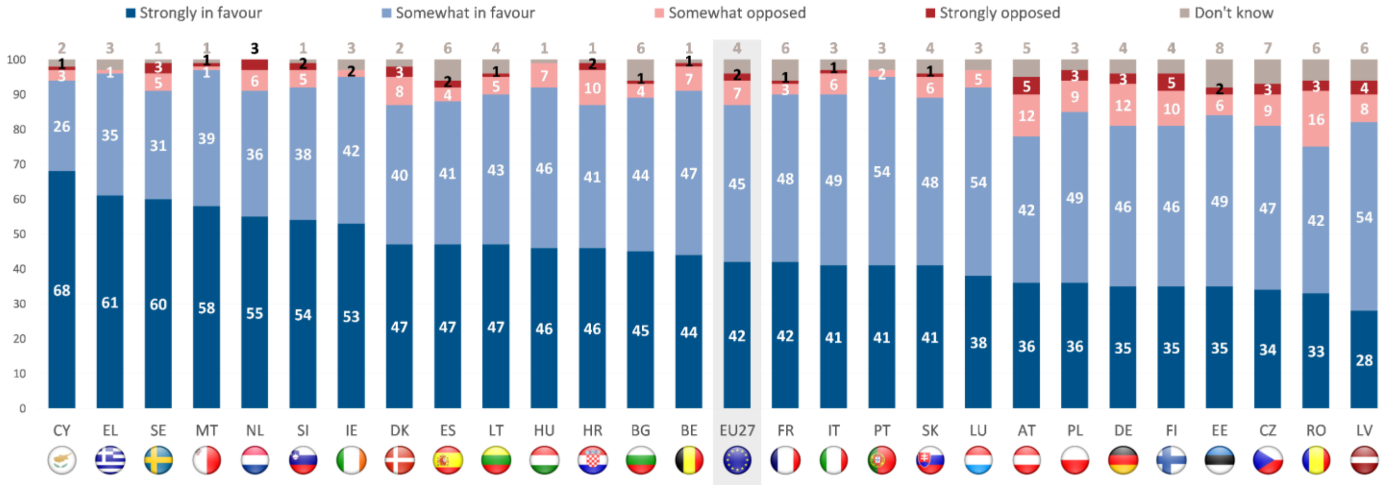
QA16.5 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - Encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retrain their workforce as needed)



Given the large majority in favour of most of these policies, it is perhaps not surprising there are few notable differences in the **socio-demographic analysis at EU level**. For example, respondents with higher levels of education, those living in urbanized environments or with a positive view of the EU tend to be more supportive of the proposed policies.

- Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to be in favour than other groups. As such, respondents with a university level of education constantly show the highest support for proposed policies, except for allocating quotas of energy to citizens to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change, where this group has the lowest level of support (59%).
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to be in favour of each policy, with the exception of subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient (no notable difference). For example, 75% living in large towns are in favour of taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households, compared to 68% living in rural villages.
- Respondents who are self-employed with employees are less likely than those in other employment groups to be in favour of encouraging private companies through rules and incentives to take a range of actions (78%) or of taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households (65%).
- Respondents who have a positive view of the EU are more likely to be in favour of each policy than those with a negative view. For instance, 91% with a positive view of the EU are in favour of encouraging private companies through rules and incentives to take several measures, compared to 80% of those with a negative view.
- Respondents who identify with the Greens/EFA or GUE/NGL tend to be more supportive of the policies to limit climate change in a way that is inclusive and fair. For example, when it comes to taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households, 81% of those identifying with the Greens are in favour, compared to 68% of those identifying with EPP, 66% of those identifying with ECR, or 69% of those identifying with RENEW.

QA16 To what extent are you for or against the following policies in [OUR COUNTRY] to limit climate change in a way that it is inclusive and fair and leaves no one behind?
(% - **Total 'In favour'**)

	Increasing [OUR COUNTRY]'s investments in public transport infrastructure (e.g. trains, buses)	Subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially poorer people and the most vulnerable households (insulation, clean heating and cooling, energy production units, etc.)	Encouraging private companies, through rules and incentives, to (1) reduce their emissions faster, (2) switch to more energy-efficient production methods, (3) adopt more circular and sustainable processes and (4) retain their workforce as needed	Taxing products and services that contribute most to climate change, and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households	Allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change
EU27	89	89	87	71	62
Gender					
Man	88	88	86	70	60
Woman	89	89	87	72	65
Age					
15-24	89	90	88	72	65
25-39	90	90	87	74	63
40-54	89	89	88	72	62
55 +	89	88	85	70	61
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	89	89	86	72	64
From time to time	86	87	85	71	67
Almost never/ Never	90	89	88	72	60
Image of the EU					
Total 'Positive'	93	92	91	76	65
Neutral	87	87	84	70	62
Total 'Negative'	84	85	80	61	50
Total disposable income - quintile					
1st quintile	87	88	84	71	60
2nd quintile	90	89	87	72	62
3rd quintile	90	90	86	73	63
4th quintile	91	90	89	71	62
5th quintile	92	90	90	70	60
Employment status					
Employed on an open ended contract	91	90	88	72	63
Employed on a short-term contract	87	88	85	71	58
Employed with a temporary work agency / an online platform	84	83	82	68	64
Self-employed without employees	90	90	90	73	63
Self-employed with employees	89	85	78	65	58
Unemployed	89	88	84	72	63
Retired	89	88	86	70	59
Looking after home, inactive	86	88	84	69	62
Student	89	90	89	75	67
Other	86	95	84	50	43
What is the highest level of education you completed? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)					
Below secondary	82	82	81	64	60
Secondary	89	89	86	72	63
Post secondary	90	89	89	71	62
University	93	90	91	74	59
Political parties at parliament level					
EPP	91	87	86	68	60
S and D	91	90	89	76	66
ECR	86	87	86	66	63
RENEW	88	89	87	69	57
GUE/NGL	91	94	92	75	65
Greens/EFA	94	92	90	81	61
ID	89	89	84	69	63
NA (Non affiliated)	88	90	87	73	68
None	88	90	86	70	63
Other	87	83	88	64	57
Which of the following best describes the area where you live?					
A big city	92	91	90	75	65
The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	89	88	87	68	60
A town or a small city	89	88	86	71	62
A country village	87	88	84	68	59
A farm or home in the countryside	89	89	86	66	56

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey reveal the large support EU citizens have for a green transition that leaves no one behind. EU citizens confirmed that there is a potential for energy savings while expressing strong concerns about the high energy prices and the need for more action, including support to the most vulnerable households.

In the first part of this report, we examined Europeans' views on the fairness dimension of the green transition. Almost nine in ten Europeans agree that the green transition should leave no one behind. Yet less than half of Europeans are confident that by 2050, sustainable energy, products and services will be affordable for everyone, including people with lower disposable income. Half of EU citizens think the EU or their regional, city or local authorities are doing enough to ensure a fair green transition. Almost half say this about their national government, while around four in ten think private companies and businesses are doing enough.

More than half of Europeans think that climate policies will create more new jobs than they will remove and that these newly created jobs will be of good quality. Just over half say being in a job contributing to the green transition is important to them and a similar share feel their current skills allow them to contribute to it. Yet only one third think their current job contributes to advancing the green transition. Europeans with lower educational levels are less likely to feel they have the skills to contribute to the green transition and are less optimistic about the impact of the green transition on jobs.

Climate change frightens seven out of ten Europeans. Nearly eight in ten Europeans feel a personal responsibility to act to limit climate change, and seven in ten think they should personally do more, regardless of what others do.

The second part of this report explored Europeans' perceptions of the current energy context. More than nine in ten Europeans think that the current level of energy prices for people in their country is a serious problem. Around eight in ten say the cost of fuel and energy for their household transport and energy needs is a serious problem for them personally. Over half of Europeans are confident they could use less energy than they do now. Six in ten say they would reduce their energy use mainly for economic reasons, while just above a third would do so mainly for environmental reasons. European people with lower disposable income are less confident they can reduce their energy use and are more likely to say current energy prices are a problem. Less well-off EU citizens are also more likely to mention economic reasons as a motivation for reducing energy consumption and less likely to mention environmental reasons. Half of the respondents (50%) think the richest 50% should make more effort to reduce their energy use.

The third part of this report focused on more specific dimensions important for citizens to thrive in the green transition notably housing, transport and access to green spaces. Four in ten believe their home needs an energy efficiency renovation and just over one-third have made home energy efficiency improvements in the past five years. In the last five years, only one in ten respondents have received financial assistance to improve the energy efficiency of their home. Being unable to afford the cost is seen by Europeans as the main barrier to making the home more energy efficient, although almost three in ten say they do not have enough information about the cost or added value.

The majority of respondents rate the quality, affordability and availability of public transport in their local area as good. Yet, satisfaction is much lower in rural areas compared to more urban areas as concerns all dimensions (availability, quality and affordability), in particular availability. The key to encouraging people to adopt a more sustainable transport option is more frequent public transport, followed by more affordable, faster public transport and new or better-designed routes.

Most respondents live within ten minutes' walk of a good quality green space. The differences in access vary, also based on the financial situation, with poorer Europeans living more often further away from a green space. The satisfaction with the nearest green space is to some extent lower in urban areas.

The last part of this report assessed how Europeans favour certain policies designed to make the green transition fair. Seven in ten favour taxing the most polluting products and services and redistributing revenues to the poorest and most vulnerable households. More than six out of ten Europeans are in favour of allocating a quota of energy to each citizen to ensure everyone makes their fair share of effort to tackle climate change. Almost nine in ten respondents favour subsidising people to help make their homes more energy efficient, especially those with lower disposable income and the most vulnerable households or encouraging private companies through rules and incentives to take various measures, including faster emissions reductions and more circular and sustainable practices. Nine in ten Europeans favour increasing their country's investments in public transport infrastructure.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 30th of May and 28th of June 2022, Kantar carried out wave 97.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit.

Wave 97.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, residents in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

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

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units" after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas[36].

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses (every ‘N’th address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km2 grid) was selected from the address or population register (in Finland, the selection is not made in all sample points, but in somewhere, response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was made in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) is used. The selection of numbers on both frames is made in a random manner, with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered. Please see the figure below.

[36] Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,004	30/05/2022	28/06/2022	9,915,439	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,027	30/05/2022	26/06/2022	6,094,974	1.55%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar Czechia	1,002	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	9,190,342	2.34%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,004	31/05/2022	21/06/2022	4,994,008	1.27%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,520	01/06/2022	22/06/2022	74,162,306	18.89%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Estonia	1,001	31/05/2022	27/06/2022	1,145,208	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,022	02/06/2022	27/06/2022	4,039,401	1.03%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,015	31/05/2022	25/06/2022	9,568,462	2.44%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,005	02/06/2022	26/06/2022	42,022,835	10.70%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,001	31/05/2022	23/06/2022	57,553,554	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,001	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	3,569,904	0.91%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,028	01/06/2022	22/06/2022	54,102,101	13.78%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	31/05/2022	16/06/2022	759,844	0.19%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	30/05/2022	20/06/2022	1,649,459	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,000	30/05/2022	26/06/2022	2,445,153	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	505	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	538,288	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,031	01/06/2022	20/06/2022	8,547,786	2.18%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	30/05/2022	21/06/2022	455,041	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,039	30/05/2022	20/06/2022	15,067,518	3.84%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,011	30/05/2022	14/06/2022	7,844,329	2.00%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,014	31/05/2022	23/06/2022	32,904,839	8.38%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,000	01/06/2022	26/06/2022	9,221,533	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,056	30/05/2022	24/06/2022	16,701,193	4.25%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,009	31/05/2022	20/06/2022	1,834,195	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1,004	31/05/2022	19/06/2022	4,677,729	1.19%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,044	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	4,805,266	1.22%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,045	31/05/2022	26/06/2022	8,756,024	2.23%
		TOTAL EU27	26,395	30/05/2022	28/06/2022	392,566,731	100%

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

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	689	315	1,004
BG	Bulgaria	1,027		1,027
CZ	Czechia	600	402	1,002
DK	Denmark	505	499	1,004
DE	Germany	1,520		1,520
EE	Estonia	865	136	1,001
IE	Ireland	1,022		1,022
EL	Greece	1,015		1,015
ES	Spain	1,005		1,005
FR	France	1,001		1,001
HR	Croatia	1,001		1,001
IT	Italy	1,028		1,028
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	412	588	1,000
LT	Lithuania	1,000		1,000
LU	Luxembourg	505		505
HU	Hungary	1,031		1,031
MT	Malta	308	195	503
NL	Netherlands	639	400	1,039
AT	Austria	1,011		1,011
PL	Poland	1,014		1,014
PT	Portugal	1,000		1,000
RO	Romania	1,056		1,058
SI	Slovenia	601	408	1,009
SK	Slovakia	1,004		1,004
FI	Finland	503	541	1,044
SE	Sweden	433	612	1,045
	TOTAL EU27	22,299	4,096	26,395

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face to face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was not feasible, CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) was used.

For face-to-face interviews conducted, hygiene and physical distancing measures were respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, in order to stay outside and maintain social distance.

Face-to-face and online interviewing

In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the long-lasting impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, many potential respondents are still reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydro-alcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, additional interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

Recruitment for online interviews

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way, the entire phone-owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones, a dual-frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline samples is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline samples is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix, and the mobile by an operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in Belgium, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia.

In Finland, Denmark, and Sweden, RDD samples were not used; instead, the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these three countries, the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone-owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

In the Netherlands, two survey modes were used to collect responses, face-to-face and online. For the online mode, the respondents were initially recruited to take part through an offline mode of recruitment via a probability-based dual frame over-lapping RDD sample design. In this way, the entire phone-owning population in the Netherlands had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The mix of mobile and landline samples is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline samples is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix, and the mobile by an operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum.

Response rates

For each country, a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews by the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but include those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 97.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are displayed in the table on the right.

	COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	CAWI Response rates
BE	Belgium	59.0%	16.4%
BG	Bulgaria	45.2%	
CZ	Czechia	44.8%	34.3%
DK	Denmark	46.3%	16.1%
DE	Germany	22.6%	
EE	Estonia	40.0%	17.1%
IE	Ireland	49.8%	
EL	Greece	29.2%	
ES	Spain	34.1%	
FR	France	32.3%	
HR	Croatia	44.1%	
IT	Italy	24.4%	
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	50.1%	
LV	Latvia	44.4%	17.9%
LT	Lithuania	43.6%	
LU	Luxembourg	24.4%	
HU	Hungary	64.4%	
MT	Malta	73.0%	24.3%
NL	Netherlands	66.3%	41.3%
AT	Austria	44.8%	
PL	Poland	45.3%	
PT	Portugal	39.1%	
RO	Romania	61.2%	
SI	Slovenia	54.1%	29.4%
SK	Slovakia	66.0%	
FI	Finland	34.8%	28.8%
SE	Sweden	65.3%	23.4%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing (CAWI RRs do not include the recruitment phase)

Margins of error

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. This is reflected in the table with the statistical margins below.

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% 95%	10% 90%	15% 85%	20% 80%	25% 75%	30% 70%	35% 65%	40% 60%	45% 55%	50% 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% 95%	10% 90%	15% 85%	20% 80%	25% 75%	30% 70%	35% 65%	40% 60%	45% 55%	50% 50%	