

Special Eurobarometer 497

Report

Attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Survey conducted by Kantar Brussels at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV)

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

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the analysis of the findings of the Special Eurobarometer survey on the attitudes of Europeans towards Air Quality conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union in September 2019.

Air quality has been a priority of the European Union over the last forty years. Clean air is indeed essential to people's health and the environment. While the quality of air has deteriorated since the industrial revolution, the situation has improved in the EU since 2000 as emissions of the main air pollutants have decreased by between 10% and 70%, depending on the pollutant¹. Despite these improvements, air quality is still a major issue in the European Union. It has some important adverse consequences that damage ecosystems, but also significant health consequences. Air pollution, in fact, is the first cause of early death in the EU, with over 390 000 premature deaths every year².

The European Union has been working to tackle the issue of air pollution since the 1970s, with tools and legislation developed to improve air quality in Europe. Between 1999 and 2008, the European Union agreed on a number of air quality standards that should be applied in all Member States³. In 2013, the European Commission adopted a Clean Air Programme for Europe⁴ which was based on a review of the existing EU air policy. The EU policy effort is set on three main pillars: the review of the air quality standards, national emission reduction targets and finally standards for key sources of pollution (from vehicle emissions to energy and industry). This programme was followed in 2018 by the adoption by the Commission of a Communication entitled "A Europe that protects: Clean air for all"⁵ where the key principles of the EU air policy were reiterated and practical support for national, regional and local actors was provided.

This Special Eurobarometer survey is the follow-up of a Flash Eurobarometer survey conducted in September 2012⁶ on the same topic. Many of the questions from the Flash Eurobarometer have been repeated in this Special Eurobarometer. However, as the Flash Eurobarometer survey was conducted over the phone and therefore used a different methodology, the differences observed between the two surveys can only be considered indicative. They are noted in this report, but by way of an indicative comparison. Some of the questions in the 2012 Eurobarometer Flash were asked in the Special Eurobarometer on Attitudes of Europeans towards the Environment⁷ conducted in October 2017. As the methodology was similar (face-to-face interviews), a detailed comparison with those results can be analysed and is therefore provided in this report.

The current survey covers the following areas:

- The perceived level of knowledge about air quality problems;
- The perceived seriousness of air quality-related problems;
- The perceived changes in the quality of air over the past ten years;
- The perceived role of different actors in promoting good air quality;
- The perceived most effective ways of tackling air quality problems;
- The preferred level of action at which to address air quality problems;

¹ "A Europe that protects: a clean air for all" <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/?qid=1526552009832&uri=COM:2018:330:FIN>

² https://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/index_en.htm

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/standards.htm>

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/clean_air/index.htm

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0330>

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/flash/fl_360_en.pdf

⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/ResultDoc/download/DocumentKy/83070>

- Awareness of EU air quality standards and opinions about these standards;
- Support for additional EU measures to tackle these problems.

Context

It is worth noting that climate change and environmental issues are growing issues in public opinion. In the recent Eurobarometer Standard conducted in June 2019⁸, climate change was identified as the second most important issue facing the EU. 22% of the respondents mentioned this issue. In 2017, the last time questions about air quality were asked, it was only the fifth most important issue, mentioned by 8% of respondents. The increased prominence of climate change and environmental issues is an important factor to be taken into account when analysing the results of this survey.

⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/ResultDoc/download/DocumentKy/88107>

Methodology

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 28 EU Member States between 11 and 29 September 2019. Some 27,565 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General for Environment (DG ENV).

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁹. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence interval¹⁰.

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

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

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

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

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Level of information about air quality problems is rather low

- A majority of respondents (54%) **do not feel well-informed** about EU air quality problems in their country.
- In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents do not feel well-informed. However, this ranges from 75% in Portugal to 18% in Finland.

Air quality-related problems mentioned in the survey are considered serious by most respondents

- More than 50% of respondents think that respiratory diseases, cardio-vascular diseases and asthma and allergy are **a very serious problem** in their countries.
- Respondents in France and Portugal are more likely to be worried about all these problems than respondents in Finland, Estonia, or Austria.

Most respondents think that the quality of air has deteriorated in the last ten years and this negative perception has tended to increase since 2017

- Respondents are more likely to think that air quality has **deteriorated** (58%) rather than stayed the same (28%) or improved (10%) over the past ten years.
- There has been an 11-percentage point increase since 2017 in the respondents who believe that air quality has deteriorated.
- A majority of respondents in 19 Member States think that it has deteriorated. However, in some countries, such as Finland and Austria, the majority think that air quality has stayed the same or has improved.
- Respondents who are more informed about air quality are less likely to think that air quality has deteriorated.

Respondents believe that different actors, including households, should do more to tackle air quality problems

- More than 50% of respondents in all countries think that households, car manufacturers, energy producers, and public authorities are **not doing enough** to promote good air quality.

However, Europeans tend to take more actions to reduce harmful emissions than in 2017

- Seven in ten respondents have taken **at least one action to reduce harmful emissions** in the air. This is an eight-percentage point increase in the respondents taking at least one action.
- The main action taken by respondents is **the replacement of older energy-intensive equipment with new equipment with a better energy rating** (41%).
- Respondents who are informed about air quality are more likely to have taken at least one action.

Air quality-related problems should be dealt with at the international level first, say most respondents

- The most effective way to tackle air quality problems is to **apply stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities** for the largest proportion of respondents (44%). This is the most frequently mentioned measure in 25 Member States.

- More than seven in ten respondents say that air pollution should be addressed **at the international level** (72%). Half of respondents say it should be addressed at European level and the same proportion say it should be addressed at the national level.

There is still low awareness of EU air quality standards

- More than three in ten respondents have heard of the EU air quality standards (31%).
- Most of those who have heard of the standards believe **they should be strengthened (63%)**.

A majority of respondents want the EU to propose additional measures

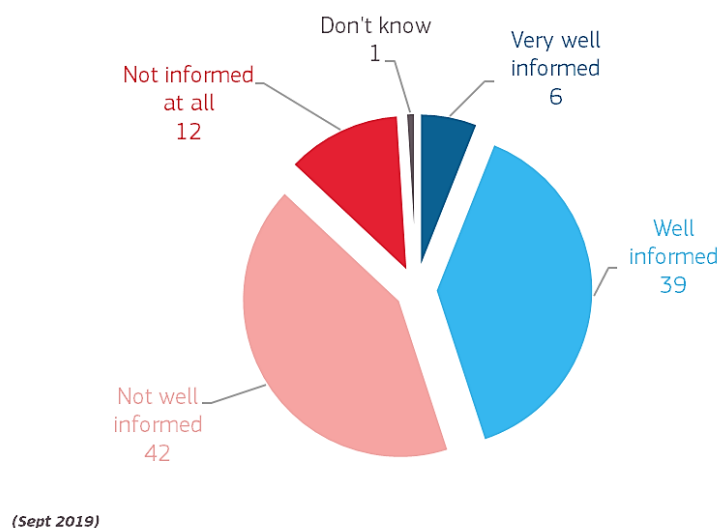
- More than two-thirds of respondents (71%) say they think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe. 38% would like to express their views on such measures, and 33% do not wish to express their views.
- A majority of respondents in all Member States think that the EU should propose additional measures.

I. LEVEL OF INFORMATION ABOUT AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

A majority of Europeans (54%) do not feel informed about EU air quality problems in their country

Respondents were asked how informed they felt about air quality problems in their country. More than half (54%) say that they **do not feel informed**. Among them, just over four out of ten (42%) say that they are not well-informed about air quality in their country, a proportion unchanged since the 2012 Eurobarometer Flash survey. In contrast, the proportion of respondents who feel not informed at all has decreased by 5 percentage points since 2012 (12% vs. 17%). Overall more than four in ten (45%) say they feel informed – 6% feel very well-informed, and 39% feel well-informed. Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who feel well-informed has increased by 5 percentage points (40% vs. 45%).

QC1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

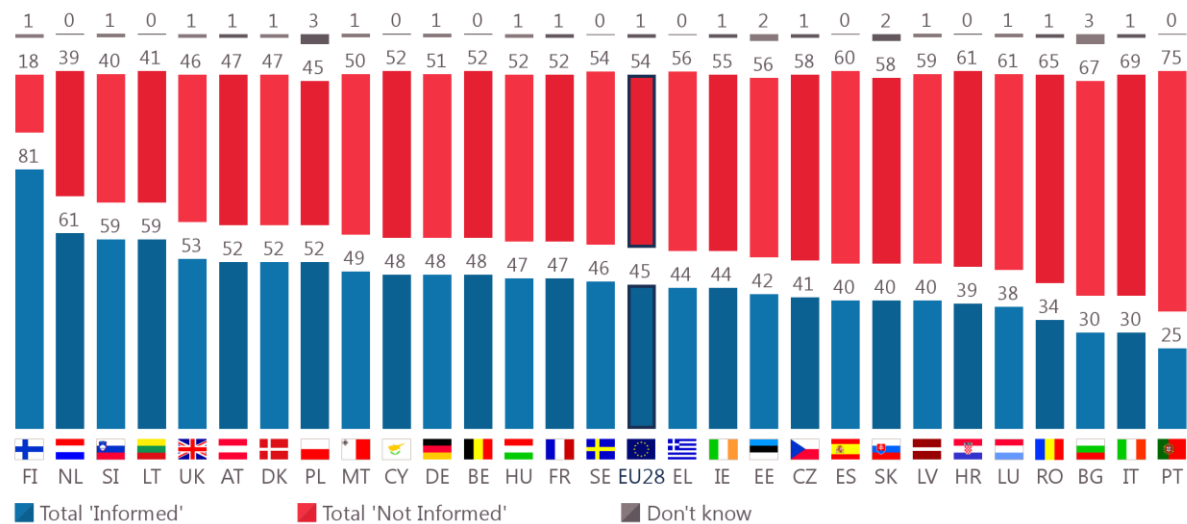


In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents **do not feel well-informed** about air quality problems. The proportion of respondents who feel uninformed varies widely between Member States, ranging from 18% in Finland to 75% in Portugal.

Respondents in Portugal (75%), Italy (69%), Bulgaria (67%), and Romania (65%) are the most likely to say they feel uninformed, at least 11 percentage points above the European average (54%). Respondents in Spain (60%), Latvia (59%), Slovakia (58%), Czechia (58%), Estonia (56%), Greece (56%), and Ireland (55%) are also more likely than the European average to say they feel uninformed about air quality problems.

Respondents in Finland are the least likely to say they feel uninformed about air quality problems – 36 percentage points below the European average. They are followed by respondents in the Netherlands (39%), Slovenia (40%) and Lithuania (41%).







QC1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis highlights some variation between groups:

- Women are more likely than men to say they feel uninformed (57% vs. 51%);
- There is little variation between age groups. The proportions of respondents who feel uninformed range from 58% in the case of those aged between 15 and 24 to 51% in the case of those aged between 40 and 45;
- Respondents who finished their education by the age of 15 are more likely to say that they feel uninformed (65%) than those who completed their education between the ages of 16 and 19 (56%) or at the age of 20 or above (45%). The largest variations are found in the proportion of respondents who feel not informed at all, with those who left school before the age of 15 almost four times as likely to feel this way as those who finished at the age of 20 or above (22% vs. 6%);
- House persons are the most likely to say that they are uninformed (66%), followed by unemployed people (61%) and manual workers (58%). In contrast, managers and the self-employed are the least likely to say they feel uninformed – less than half in each category (41% and 47%). The differences are greatest in relation to respondents who feel not informed at all, with only 6% of managers and 7% of the self-employed feeling this way, compared with 22% of house persons and 16% of unemployed people;
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are less likely than respondents who have difficulties from time to time and most of the time to say they feel uninformed (49% vs. 64% and 66%);
- Only 25% of the respondents who consider themselves to be upper class say they feel uninformed about air quality problems. They are almost two and a half times less likely to do so than those who say they belong to the working class (61%) and the lower middle class (60%), and twice less likely than those who describe themselves as middle class (50%).

QC1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	Very well informed	Well informed	Not well informed	Not informed at all	Don't know	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not Informed'
EU28	6	39	42	12	1	45	54
 Gender							
Man	7	41	41	10	1	48	51
Woman	5	37	43	14	1	42	57
 Age							
15-24	4	37	45	13	1	41	58
25-39	5	38	45	11	1	43	56
40-54	7	41	41	10	1	48	51
55 +	7	39	40	13	1	46	53
 Education (End of)							
15-	4	30	43	22	1	34	65
16-19	5	38	44	12	1	43	56
20+	8	46	39	6	1	54	45
Still studying	4	39	43	12	2	43	55
 Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	7	45	40	7	1	52	47
Managers	9	50	35	6	0	59	41
Other white collars	5	41	45	8	1	46	53
Manual workers	5	36	45	13	1	41	58
House persons	4	29	44	22	1	33	66
Unemployed	6	32	45	16	1	38	61
Retired	7	38	40	14	1	45	54
Students	4	39	43	12	2	43	55
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	6	28	41	25	0	34	66
From time to time	4	31	48	16	1	35	64
Almost never/ Never	7	43	40	9	1	50	49
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	5	33	44	17	1	38	61
The lower middle class	4	36	45	15	0	40	60
The middle class	7	42	42	8	1	49	50
The upper middle class	9	47	36	7	1	56	43
The upper class	11	61	19	6	3	72	25

II. SERIOUSNESS OF AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

A majority of Europeans think that respiratory diseases, cardio-vascular diseases, and asthma and allergy are very serious problems in their respective countries

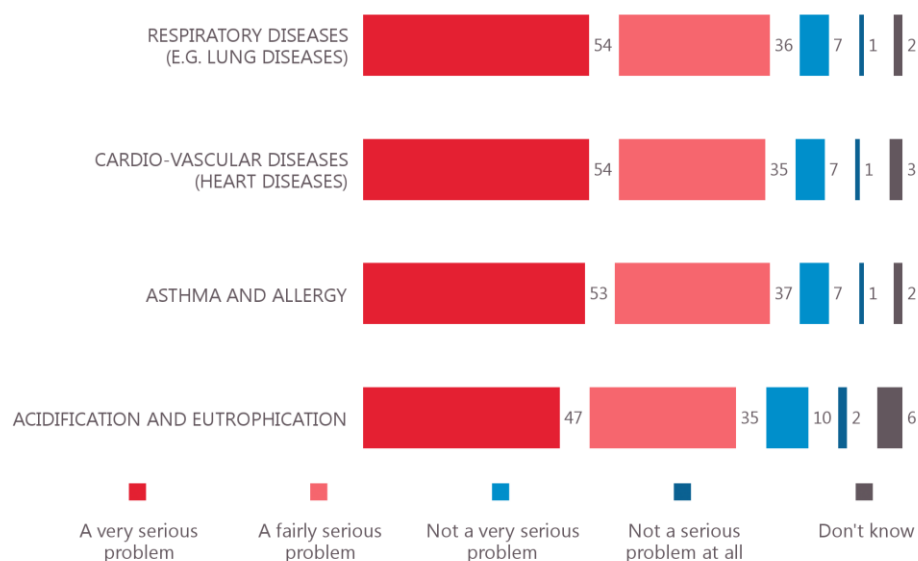
The majority of Europeans consider respiratory diseases to be a serious problem in their country (90%), which is a three-percentage point increase since the Eurobarometer Flash survey in 2012.

Since 2012, the proportion of Europeans considering cardio-vascular diseases to be a serious problem has decreased slightly, but they still represent the vast majority of respondents (92% vs. 89%).

Asthma and allergy are considered a serious problem by most Europeans (90%), and concern has increased by three percentage points since 2012.

On average, most Europeans (82%) consider acidification and eutrophication¹¹ a serious issue – though to a lesser extent than the other air quality problems¹².

QC3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)



¹¹ This item was defined for respondents as follows: Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.) and eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes)

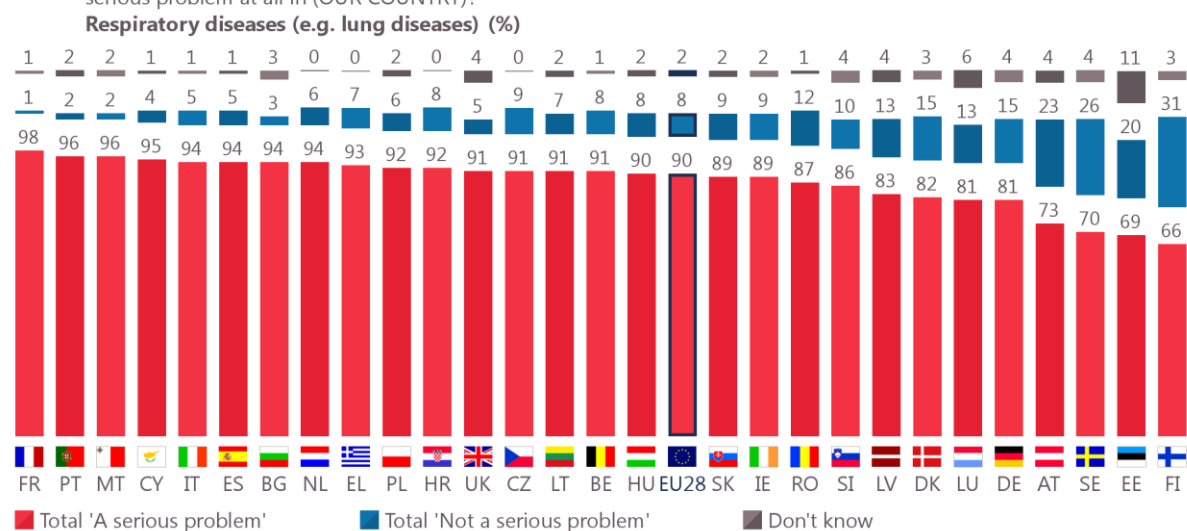
¹² Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who say that acidification and eutrophication are a serious problem has increased – by 11 percentage points in the case of acidification, and by four percentage points in the case of eutrophication. It should be noted that in 2012 acidification and eutrophication were presented to respondents as separate items, and that therefore this increase in concern may be due to the decision to pair these items together for this survey, rather than an increase in concern for both acidification and eutrophication.

1 Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases)

In 16 Member States, at least 9 in 10 Europeans think that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country

This opinion is most widespread in France (98%), Portugal (96%), Malta (96%) and Cyprus (95%). Respondents in Finland (66%), Estonia (69%), and Sweden (70%) are the least likely to say that respiratory diseases are a serious problem in their country, diverging from the European average by at least 20 percentage points – but still representing the majority of respondents.

QC3.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?









There is little variation between socio-demographic categories. In all groups but one, the proportion of respondents who think that asthma and allergies are a serious issue range from 86% to 92%. However, some differences can be highlighted, especially in the non-aggregated responses:

- The younger the respondents, the less likely they are to consider respiratory diseases a very serious issue (49% of those aged between 15-24 vs. 53%-56% of those who are aged 25 or above);
- Respondents who completed their education before the age of 16 are more likely to consider respiratory diseases to be a very serious problem (60%), compared with respondents who finished between the ages of 16 and 19 (56%) and those who finished at the age of 20 or above (52%);
- In terms of socio-professional category, eight to nine in ten respondents say that respiratory diseases are a serious issue. House persons, unemployed people (both 58%) and retired respondents (57%) are the most likely to consider respiratory diseases a very serious issue, while managers and students are the least likely (both 49%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are more than ten percentage points more likely to consider respiratory diseases a very serious issue than those who almost never or never have such difficulties (63% vs. 52%);
- The largest variations can be seen in relation to social class. Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are at least ten percentage points less likely to think that respiratory diseases are a serious issue than respondents who say they belong to a lower social class (76% vs. 86% - 92%).

QC3.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases) (% - EU)

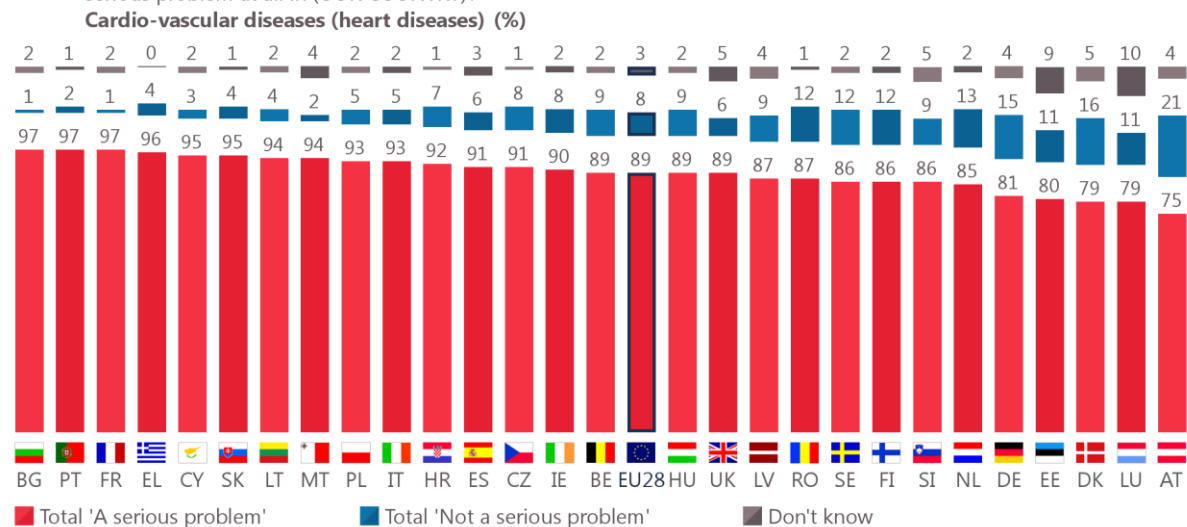
	A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't Know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28	54	36	7	1	2	90	8
 Gender							
Man	51	36	9	1	3	87	10
Woman	57	35	5	1	2	92	6
 Age							
15-24	49	39	9	1	2	88	10
25-39	53	36	7	1	3	89	8
40-54	55	35	7	1	2	90	8
55 +	56	34	6	1	3	90	7
 Education (End of)							
15-	60	31	6	1	2	91	7
16-19	56	35	6	1	2	91	7
20+	52	37	8	1	2	89	9
Still studying	49	38	8	1	4	87	9
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	53	35	7	2	3	88	9
Managers	49	39	9	2	1	88	11
Other white collars	52	38	7	1	2	90	8
Manual workers	56	34	7	1	2	90	8
House persons	58	34	6	1	1	92	7
Unemployed	58	34	5	1	2	92	6
Retired	57	33	6	1	3	90	7
Students	49	38	8	1	4	87	9
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	63	29	6	1	1	92	7
From time to time	59	33	5	1	2	92	6
Almost never/ Never	52	37	8	1	2	89	9
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	57	35	5	1	2	92	6
The lower middle class	58	33	6	1	2	91	7
The middle class	52	37	8	1	2	89	9
The upper middle class	50	36	9	3	2	86	12
The upper class	47	29	20	3	1	76	23

2 Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases)

In 14 Member States, nine in ten respondents think that cardio-vascular diseases are a serious problem in their country

There is a general consensus across all countries in the EU. At least eight in ten respondents in each country think that cardio-vascular diseases are a serious problem – apart from Austria (75%), Luxembourg (79%), and Denmark (79%), where only seven in ten hold this opinion. Respondents in Bulgaria, Portugal and France are the most likely to consider cardio-vascular diseases a serious problem (97%). They are followed by respondents in Greece (96%) and Cyprus and Slovakia (both 95%).

QC3.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?









The socio-demographic analysis shows little variation among groups, with eight to nine in ten respondents thinking that cardio-vascular diseases are a serious issue in all groups but one. However, a few differences can be highlighted:

- The earlier respondents finished their education, the more likely they are to consider cardio-vascular diseases a very serious issue. 59% of those who finished before the age of 16 hold this opinion, compared with 55% of those who finished between the age of 16 and 19 and 53% of those who did so at the age of 20 or above;
- Managers, other white collars and students are the least likely to think that cardio-vascular diseases are a very serious issue (50% to 51% vs. 56% to 57% in other socio-professional categories);
- Respondents with difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to consider cardio-vascular diseases a very serious issue (64%) than respondents who have difficulties from time to time (59%) and to those who never or almost never have such difficulties (52%);
- Respondents who consider they belong to the upper class are at least 11 percentage points less likely than respondents who say they belong to a lower social class to think that cardio-vascular diseases are a serious problem (75% vs. 86% to 92%).

QC3.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases) (% - EU)

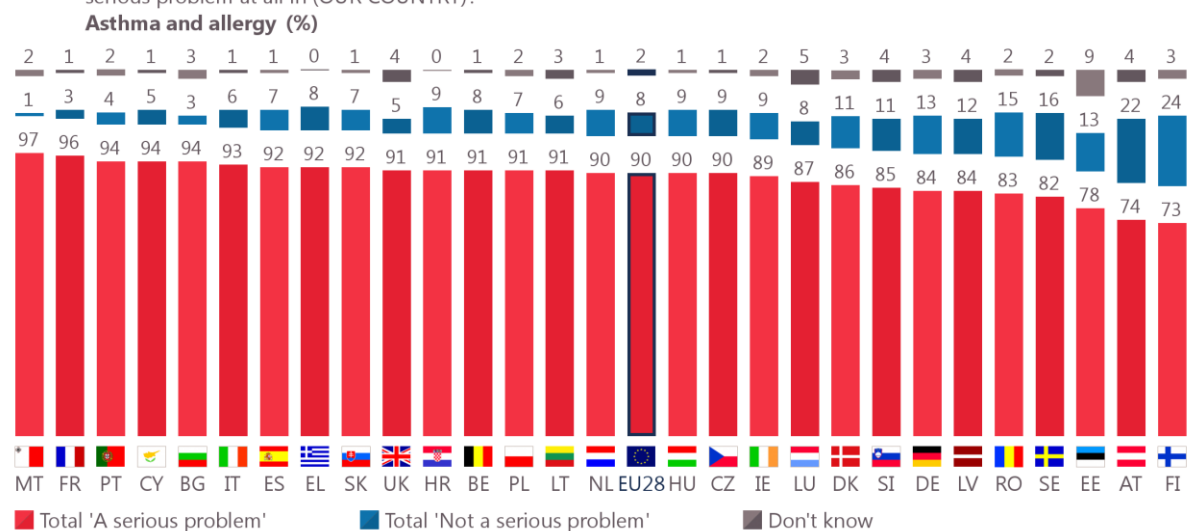
	A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28	54	35	7	1	3	89	8
 Gender							
Man	52	36	8	1	3	88	9
Woman	56	35	5	1	3	91	6
 Age							
15-24	51	38	7	1	3	89	8
25-39	53	36	6	1	4	89	7
40-54	55	35	7	1	2	90	8
55 +	55	35	6	1	3	90	7
 Education (End of)							
15-	59	31	6	1	3	90	7
16-19	55	36	6	1	2	91	7
20+	53	36	7	1	3	89	8
Still studying	51	38	6	1	4	89	7
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	56	33	7	1	3	89	8
Managers	50	39	8	1	2	89	9
Other white collars	51	38	7	1	3	89	8
Manual workers	55	34	7	1	3	89	8
House persons	57	34	6	1	2	91	7
Unemployed	57	34	6	1	2	91	7
Retired	56	34	6	1	3	90	7
Students	51	38	6	1	4	89	7
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	64	28	6	1	1	92	7
From time to time	59	34	5	1	1	93	6
Almost never/ Never	52	37	7	1	3	89	8
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	58	34	4	1	3	92	5
The lower middle class	56	35	6	1	2	91	7
The middle class	52	37	7	1	3	89	8
The upper middle class	50	36	10	2	2	86	12
The upper class	48	27	22	2	1	75	24

3 Asthma and allergy

In 17 Member States, at least nine in ten Europeans think that asthma and allergy are a serious problem in their country

Respondents in Malta (97%) and France (96%) are the most likely to think that asthma and allergy are a serious problem, followed by respondents in Portugal, Cyprus, and Bulgaria (all 94%). In contrast, less than 80% of the respondents in Finland (73%), Austria (74%) and Estonia (78%) consider asthma and allergy a serious problem.







QC3.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The socio-demographic analysis shows little or no variation, with the proportion of respondents who think that asthma and allergies are a serious issue ranging from 87% to 92%. However, a closer look at non-aggregated responses reveals some differences:

- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to think that asthma and allergy are a very serious problem. Only 45% of respondents aged between 15 and 24 hold this opinion, compared with 51% of those aged 25-39, 56% of those aged 40-54 and 55% of those aged 55 or above;
- Respondents who completed their education at the age of 20 or above are less likely to consider asthma and allergies a very serious problem (52%) than those who finished between 16 and 19 (54%) and those who did so by the age of 15 (58%);
- Unemployed respondents (58%), retired respondents (56%) and house persons (55%) are the most likely to think that asthma and allergy are a very serious problem, while students are the least likely to do so (44%, between 6 and 14 percentage points less likely than other socio-professional categories);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to consider asthma and allergies a very serious issue (61%) than respondents who have difficulties from time to time (56%) and those who never or almost never have such difficulties (52%);
- Respondents who consider themselves to be lower-middle class are the most likely to think that asthma and allergies are a serious issue, while those who say they belong to the upper middle class are the least likely (58% vs. 47%).

QC3.3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Asthma and allergy (% - EU)

	A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't Know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28	53	37	7	1	2	90	8
 Gender							
Man	50	38	9	1	2	88	10
Woman	56	36	5	1	2	92	6
 Age							
15-24	45	42	10	1	2	87	11
25-39	51	37	8	1	3	88	9
40-54	56	36	6	1	1	92	7
55 +	55	36	6	1	2	91	7
 Education (End of)							
15-	58	32	6	2	2	90	8
16-19	54	36	7	1	2	90	8
20+	52	38	7	1	2	90	8
Still studying	44	43	9	1	3	87	10
 Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	52	38	7	1	2	90	8
Managers	52	38	8	1	1	90	9
Other white collars	51	39	7	1	2	90	8
Manual workers	53	36	7	2	2	89	9
House persons	55	37	6	1	1	92	7
Unemployed	58	32	8	1	1	90	9
Retired	56	35	6	1	2	91	7
Students	44	43	9	1	3	87	10
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	61	30	7	1	1	91	8
From time to time	56	34	7	1	2	90	8
Almost never/ Never	52	38	7	1	2	90	8
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	55	36	6	1	2	91	7
The lower middle class	58	33	7	1	1	91	8
The middle class	51	38	8	1	2	89	9
The upper middle class	47	40	10	2	1	87	12
The upper class	50	38	10	0	2	88	10

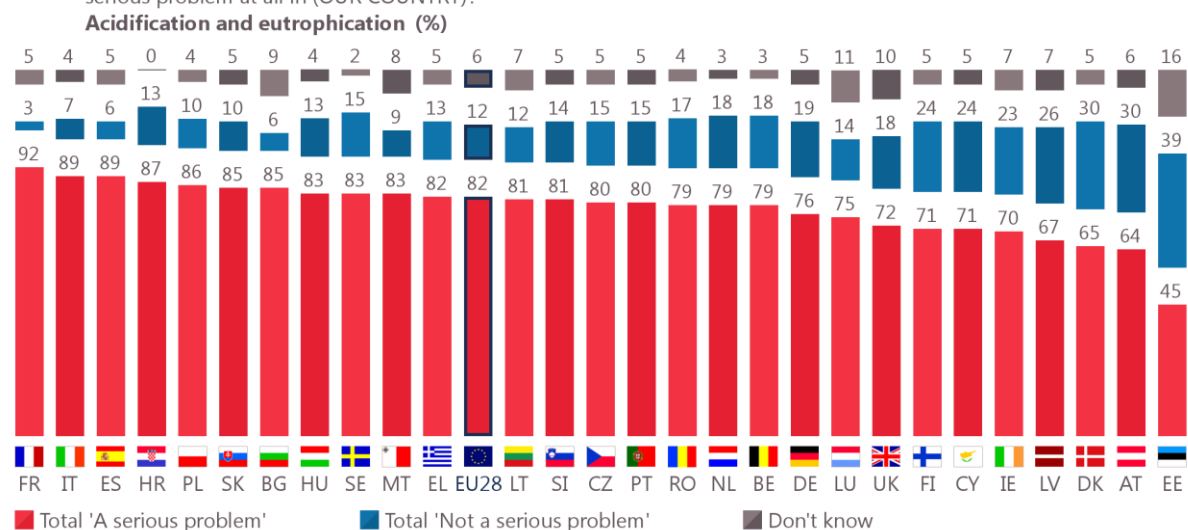
4 Acidification and eutrophication

In 15 Member States, at least eight in ten Europeans think that acidification and eutrophication are a serious problem in their country

Although the majority of respondents in all but one country hold this opinion, there is still a range of 52 points between the highest and the lowest results. 92% of respondents in France think that acidification and eutrophication are a serious problem, as do 89% of respondents in Italy and Spain, and 87% of respondents in Croatia.

Estonia is the only country where less than half of the respondents say that acidification and eutrophication are a serious problem (45%). Almost four in ten respondents in Estonia (39%) think that acidification and eutrophication are not a serious problem in their country. Compared with the EU average of 82%, respondents in Austria (64%), Denmark (65%), and Latvia (67%) are also much less likely to say that acidification and eutrophication are a serious problem.

QC3.4 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?









In all socio-demographic categories at least eight in ten respondents think that acidification and eutrophication are a serious issue. A few differences between groups can be found in relation to non-aggregated responses:

- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to think that acidification and eutrophication are a very serious problem. 50% of those aged 55 or above and 48% of those aged 40-45 hold this opinion, compared with 45% of those aged 25-39 and 42% of those aged 15-34.
- There is little variation in terms of socio-professional categories, with the proportion of respondents who think that acidification and eutrophication are a serious issue ranging from 45% for students to 50% for retired persons.
- Respondents with difficulties paying bills most of the time or from time to time are more likely to consider acidification a very serious issue than those who never or almost never have such difficulties (54% and 51% vs. 46%).

QC3.4 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.) and eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes) (% - EU)

	A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28	47	35	10	2	6	82	12
 Gender							
Man	45	35	12	3	5	80	15
Woman	50	33	9	2	6	83	11
 Age							
15-24	42	37	12	3	6	79	15
25-39	45	35	11	3	6	80	14
40-54	48	35	11	2	4	83	13
55 +	50	33	9	2	6	83	11
 Education (End of)							
15-	50	31	8	2	9	81	10
16-19	48	35	10	2	5	83	12
20+	46	36	12	2	4	82	14
Still studying	45	35	11	3	6	80	14
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	46	36	11	3	4	82	14
Managers	44	35	14	3	4	79	17
Other white collars	47	36	10	3	4	83	13
Manual workers	47	35	11	2	5	82	13
House persons	47	34	9	2	8	81	11
Unemployed	49	35	9	2	5	84	11
Retired	50	32	9	2	7	82	11
Students	45	35	11	3	6	80	14
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	54	28	9	4	5	82	13
From time to time	51	32	9	3	5	83	12
Almost never/ Never	46	36	11	2	5	82	13
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	47	34	10	2	7	81	12
The lower middle class	49	32	11	3	5	81	14
The middle class	48	36	10	2	4	84	12
The upper middle class	45	34	14	4	3	79	18
The upper class	44	36	13	4	3	80	17

III. CHANGES IN AIR QUALITY IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

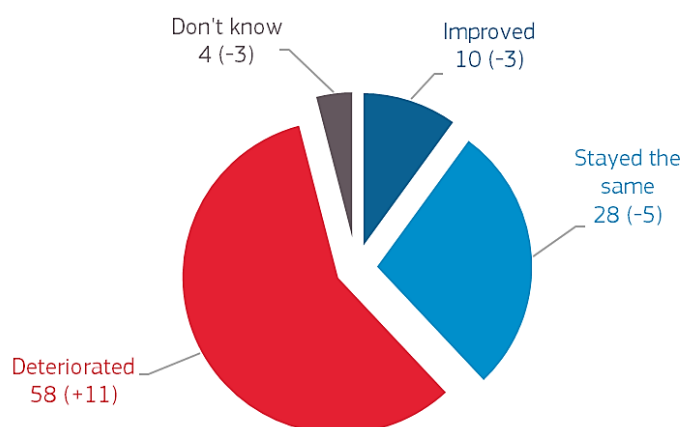
The majority of respondents think that air quality has worsened over the last 10 years

Respondents were asked whether they believed that air quality in their respective countries had improved, stayed the same, or deteriorated over the last 10 years.

58% consider that air quality has deteriorated in their country over the last ten years, while 28% believe it has stayed the same, 10% say it has improved, and 4% say they don't know.

The most significant change since 2017 is an 11-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who think that air quality has deteriorated, and a five-point decrease in the percentage of respondents who believe it has stayed the same. Other answers have remained relatively stable, though there has been a three-percentage point decrease in the proportion of respondents who think that air quality has improved or who answer that they do not know.

QC2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...? (% - EU)

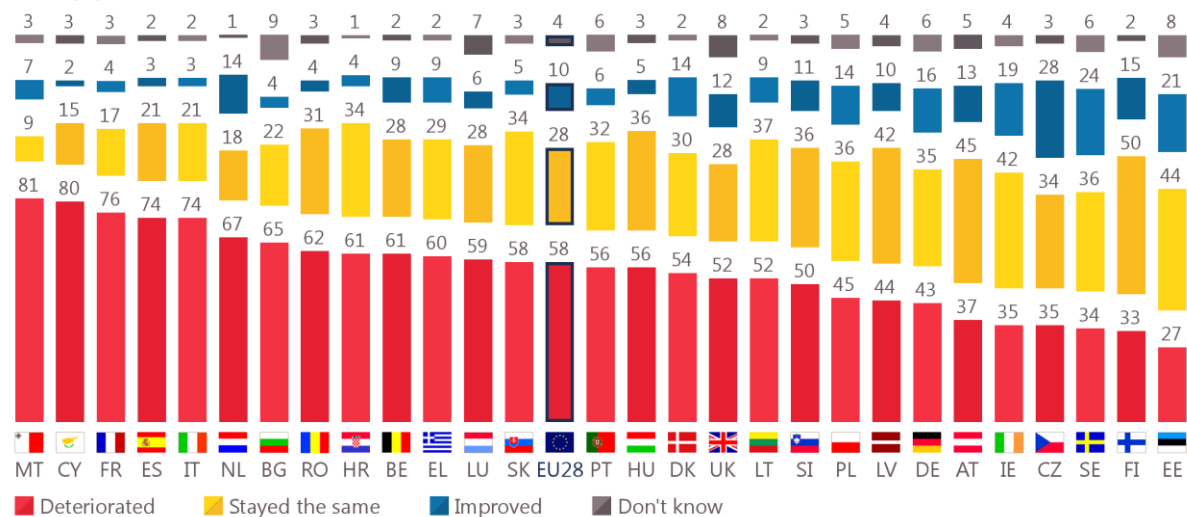


(Sept 2019 - Sept/Oct 2017)

At the national level, the majority of respondents in 19 countries say they think that air quality has deteriorated in their country. Eight in ten respondents think this in Malta (81%) and Cyprus (80%), compared with 27% in Estonia, 33% in Finland, and 34% in Sweden.

Finland is also the country where respondents are most likely to say that they believe air quality has stayed the same (50%), while Czechia is the country where respondents are most likely to say they believe air quality has improved (28%).

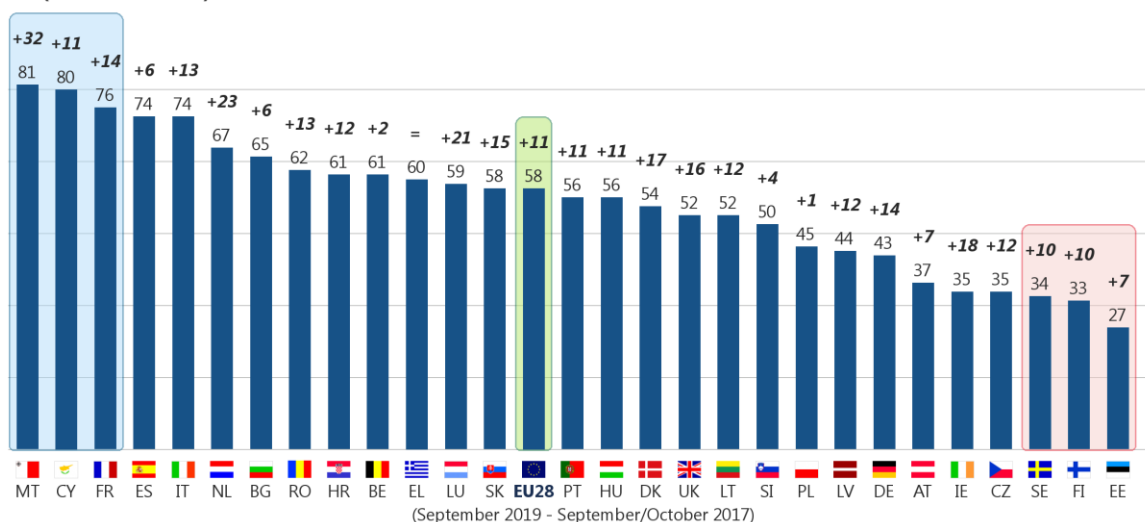
QC2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...?
(%)



The national trends since 2019 show some notable variations:

- There has been an increase in the percentage of respondents who think that air quality has deteriorated in all countries except Greece (60%, =).
- The highest increases can be seen in Malta (81%, +32 percentage points), the Netherlands (67%, +23), and Luxembourg (+21).
- The lowest increases are found in Poland (+1 percentage point), Belgium (+2), Slovenia (+4) and Spain and Bulgaria (both +6).
- In Sweden (+10 percentage points), Finland (+10) and Estonia (+7) increases are moderate, though respondents in these countries are still much less likely than the EU average to think air quality has deteriorated.








QC2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...?
(% - Deteriorated)



Socio-demographic analysis shows no significant variations for age or education, but highlights some other interesting differences:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to think that air quality has deteriorated (62% vs 54%);
- Unemployed respondents are most likely to believe that air quality has deteriorated (66%), especially when compared with managers (56%) or other white-collar workers (57%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time or from time to time (63%) are slightly more likely to believe that air quality has deteriorated than respondents who almost never or never have difficulty paying their bills (56%);
- Respondents who identify as belonging to the upper class are the least likely to think that air quality has deteriorated (42%) especially when compared with those who say they are lower middle class (61%);
- Those on the left of the political scale are more likely to believe that air quality has deteriorated (61%) than those to the right of the political scale (54%);
- Those who never talk about European political matters are more likely to think that air quality has deteriorated (62%) than those who talk about them frequently (53%);
- Finally, respondents who say they feel informed about air quality are slightly less likely to believe that air quality has worsened (55%) than those who feel uninformed about air quality (61%).

QC2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...?
(% - EU)

	Improved	Stayed the same	Deteriorated	Don't know
EU28	10	28	58	4
 Gender				
Man	12	30	54	4
Woman	7	26	62	5
 Age				
15-24	7	27	60	6
25-39	9	29	57	5
40-54	11	27	59	3
55 +	11	28	57	4
 Education (End of)				
15-	6	29	61	4
16-19	9	30	57	4
20+	13	26	58	3
Still studying	7	27	59	7
 Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	11	26	59	4
Managers	16	26	56	2
Other white collars	9	30	57	4
Manual workers	8	29	58	5
House persons	5	30	61	4
Unemployed	7	25	66	2
Retired	11	28	57	4
Students	7	27	59	7
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	6	27	63	4
From time to time	6	28	63	3
Almost never/ Never	11	29	56	4
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	9	29	57	5
The lower middle class	9	26	61	4
The middle class	10	28	59	3
The upper middle class	16	25	56	3
The upper class	23	34	42	1
 Left-right political scale				
Left	10	26	61	3
Centre	11	29	57	3
Right	12	32	54	2
Talk about European political matters				
Frequently	17	27	53	3
Occasionally	10	29	57	4
Never	6	27	62	5
Informed about problems in Air Quality				
Total 'Informed'	14	30	55	1
Total 'Not Informed'	7	26	61	6

IV. THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT ACTORS IN PROMOTING GOOD AIR QUALITY

This section looks at respondents' impression of different actors, and whether these are currently doing enough to promote air quality in their respective countries.

More than half of respondents in the European Union think that households are not doing enough to promote good air quality, while 38% think they are doing the right amount. Only 4% think they are doing too much, while 6% do not know. These figures have changed slightly from the Eurobarometer Flash 360 figures in 2012, where 61% of respondents said that households were not doing enough.

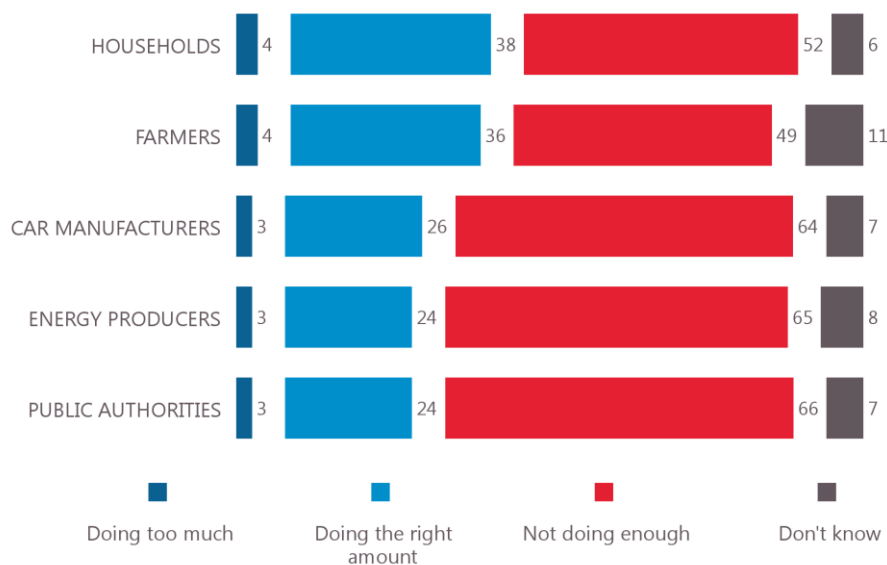
Nearly half (49%) of respondents think that farmers are not doing enough, while 36% think they are doing the right amount, and 4% think they are doing too much. 11% answered "don't know" to the question, perhaps signalling that the public does not feel as informed about farmers than it does for other actors.

More than six in ten respondents think that car manufacturers (64%) are not doing enough, with 26% who think they are doing the right amount, and only 3% who think they are doing too much. 7% do not know. Since the Flash Eurobarometer 360 survey in 2012, car manufacturers have gone down in favour: in 2012 only 53% of respondents thought they were not doing enough to promote good air quality.

For energy producers, (65%) say that they are not doing enough, while only 24% think they are doing the right amount, 3% that they are doing too much, and 8% say they do not know. Results are rather similar than those observed in 2012 for energy producers.

Public authorities are thought to be doing the least effort by respondents, with 66% of them saying they are not doing enough, compared to only 24% who think they are doing the right amount and 3% who say they are doing too much. 7% do not know. Public authorities seem to be doing better in the public opinion today than in 2012: in the Flash Eurobarometer 360, 72% of respondents said public authorities were not doing enough to promote good air quality.

QC5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)



1 Households

At least 50% of respondents in 18 Member States think households are not doing enough to promote good air quality

Looking at the country level, opinion varies as to whether households are not doing enough or are doing the right amount to promote good air quality. More than six in ten respondents think that they are not doing enough in Greece (68%), the Netherlands (63%), Hungary (62%), Croatia and Malta (both 61%), and Bulgaria and Spain (both 60%).

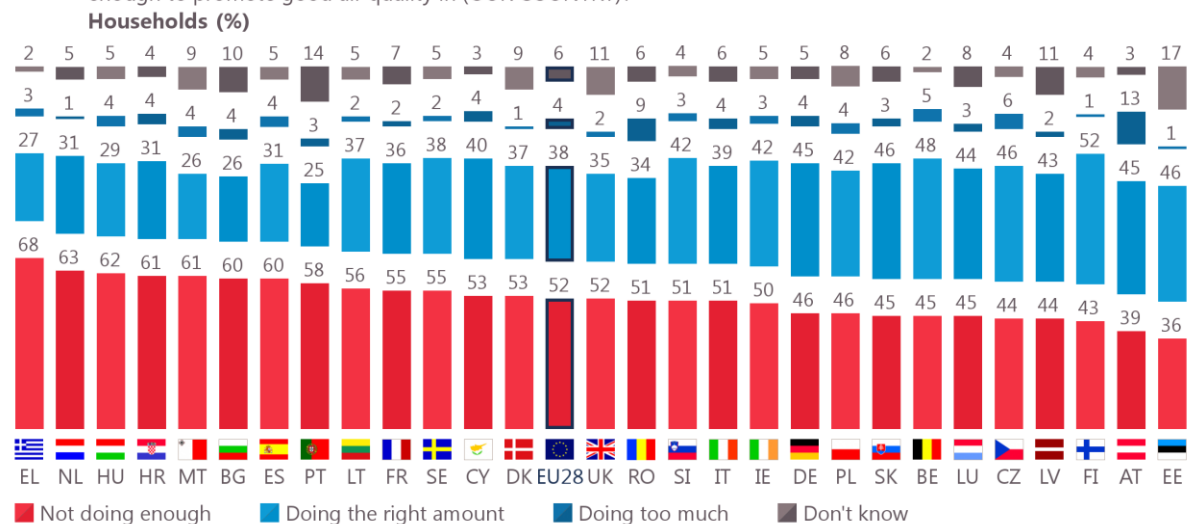
On the other hand, less than four in ten of respondents agree that households are not doing enough in Estonia and Austria.

In addition, a relative majority in Belgium (48%), Estonia, Czechia, and Slovakia (46%), and Austria (45%) believe that households are doing the right amount to promote air quality in their respective countries.

In Austria more than one in ten (13%) believe that households are doing too much.

Finally, in Estonia 17% of respondents answered that they did not know.

QC5.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?










The socio-demographic analysis shows no significant difference in opinion by age, but underlines other differences:

- Women are slightly more likely (54%) to say than households are not doing enough compared to men (50%);
- Respondents who stayed in education longer (20+) are more likely to think that households are not doing enough (57%) than respondents who left school earliest (48%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to say that households are not doing enough (57%) than their counterparts (51%);
- Respondents who say they consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are more likely to think households are not doing enough (69%), especially when compared with respondents who identify as working class (50%);
- Respondents on the left of the political scale (57%) are more likely to think households are not doing enough than respondents on the right (47%);

- Respondents who talk about European political matters frequently are more likely to think households are not doing enough (57%) than respondents who never do so (47%);
- Respondents who think air quality has deteriorated are much more likely to think households are not doing enough (61%) than those who think it has stayed the same (39%) or improved (43%).

QC5.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Households (% - EU)

	Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't Know
EU28	4	38	52	6
 Gender				
Man	4	41	50	5
Woman	3	35	54	8
 Age				
15-24	4	35	53	8
25-39	4	38	52	6
40-54	4	38	53	5
55 +	3	39	50	8
 Education (End of)				
15-	4	39	48	9
16-19	4	41	49	6
20+	3	35	57	5
Still studying	2	35	55	8
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	4	38	53	5
Managers	4	37	55	4
Other white collars	3	38	54	5
Manual workers	5	38	50	7
House persons	3	39	51	7
Unemployed	5	37	52	6
Retired	3	39	50	8
Students	2	35	55	8
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	6	31	57	6
From time to time	4	39	51	6
Almost never/ Never	3	39	51	7
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	3	38	50	9
The lower middle class	3	37	56	4
The middle class	4	40	51	5
The upper middle class	4	34	58	4
The upper class	3	26	69	2
 Left-right political scale				
Left	4	35	57	4
Centre	3	40	52	5
Right	5	44	47	4
Talk about European political matters				
Frequently	5	34	57	4
Occasionally	4	38	53	5
Never	3	40	47	10
Informed about problems in Air Quality				
Total 'Informed'	5	40	51	4
Total 'Not Informed'	3	37	52	8
Air quality in our country...				
Improved	6	47	43	4
Stayed the same	5	49	39	7
Deteriorated	2	32	61	5

2 Farmers

In 16 Member States, at least half of respondents think that farmers are not doing enough to promote air quality in their country

The gap between Member States is even wider for the question of whether farmers are doing not enough or the right amount to promote air quality than for the question of households.

Indeed, in six Member States more than six in ten respondents believe that farmers are not doing enough to promote good air quality: Greece (73%), Croatia, Latvia and France (all 62%), and Slovenia and Ireland (both 61%).

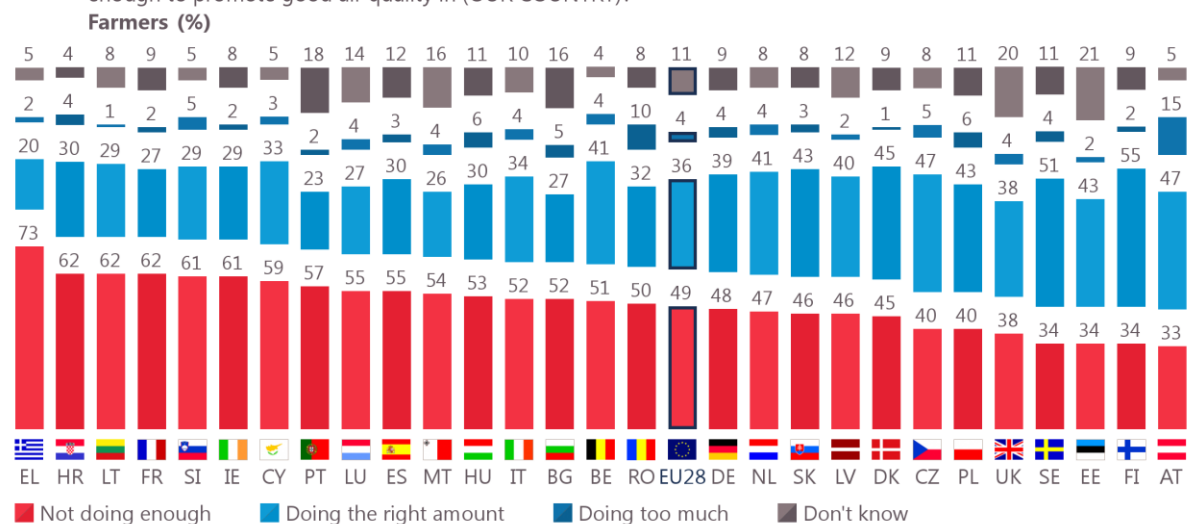
However, in five Member States less than four in ten respondents think that farmers are not doing enough: the United Kingdom (38%), Sweden, Estonia, and Finland (all 34%), and Austria (33%).

There are two Member States where more than half of respondents think that farmers are doing the right amount: Finland (55%) and Sweden (51%). In four more Member States, a relative majority believe farmers are doing the right amount: Austria and Czechia (both 47%), and Estonia and Poland (both 43%).

In Austria (15%) and Romania (10%) one in ten or more respondents think farmers are doing too much.

Finally, in two Member States a fifth or more of respondents answer that they do not know: 20% in the United Kingdom and 21% in Estonia.

QC5.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?










The socio-demographic analysis for this item shows that:

- Older respondents are slightly more likely than younger respondents to think that farmers are not doing enough to promote good air quality (45% vs 52%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are slightly more likely to think that farmers are not doing enough than respondents who almost never or never have trouble paying bills (55% vs 49%);
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (56%) are more likely to think that farmers are not doing enough, especially when compared with respondents who identify as working class (47%);

- Respondents to the left of the political scale are more likely to think farmers are not doing enough (54%) than respondents on the right of the political scale (44%);
- Respondents who talk frequently about European political matters are more likely to think farmers are not doing enough (54%) than respondents who never talk about European political matters (46%);
- Respondents who believe that air quality in their country has deteriorated are much more likely to think that farmers are not doing enough to promote good air quality (57%) than respondents who think air quality improved (43%) or stayed the same (38%).

QC5.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Farmers (% - EU)

	Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	4	36	49	11
 Gender				
Man	4	37	49	10
Woman	4	34	50	12
 Age				
15-24	5	37	45	13
25-39	5	38	46	11
40-54	4	35	51	10
55 +	3	34	52	11
 Education (End of)				
15-	4	34	50	12
16-19	5	37	47	11
20+	3	35	53	9
Still studying	4	36	47	13
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	3	37	51	9
Managers	5	35	51	9
Other white collars	4	37	49	10
Manual workers	5	38	46	11
House persons	4	33	52	11
Unemployed	5	36	49	10
Retired	3	34	51	12
Students	4	36	47	13
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	6	30	55	9
From time to time	5	35	51	9
Almost never/ Never	3	37	49	11
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	3	36	47	14
The lower middle class	4	35	52	9
The middle class	5	36	50	9
The upper middle class	3	36	52	9
The upper class	3	35	56	6
 Left-right political scale				
Left	4	34	54	8
Centre	4	35	51	10
Right	5	43	44	8
Talk about European political matters				
Frequently	6	32	54	8
Occasionally	4	36	51	9
Never	3	36	46	15
Informed about problems in Air Quality				
Total 'Informed'	4	39	49	8
Total 'Not Informed'	4	33	50	13
Air quality in our country...				
Improved	6	44	43	7
Stayed the same	6	45	38	11
Deteriorated	3	30	57	10

3 Energy producers

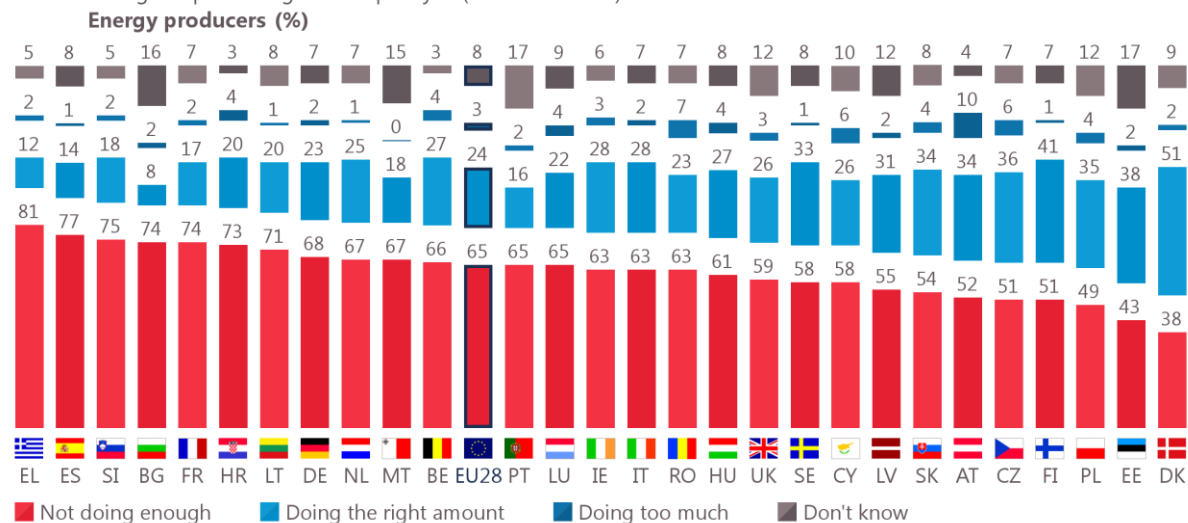
In all but three Member States, more than half of respondents believe that energy producers are not doing enough to promote good air quality

In all Member States but Poland (49%), Estonia (43%), and Denmark (38%), more than half of respondents think that energy producers are not doing enough to promote good air quality in their country.

In Greece, more than eight in ten respondents believe that energy producers are not doing enough.

In Estonia (17%), Portugal (17%), and Bulgaria (16%), more than 15% of respondents answered that they did not know.







QC5.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?



While in all socio-demographic categories 55% or more of respondents believe that energy producers are not doing enough, there are some notable differences:

- Older respondents are slightly more likely than younger respondents to think that energy producers are not doing enough (66-67% vs 59%);
- Respondents who have difficulty paying bills most of the time are more likely to think that energy producers are not doing enough (70%) than respondents who almost never or never have difficulty paying the bills;
- Respondents who feel that they belong to the lower middle class are slightly more likely to feel that energy producers are not doing enough (66%) than respondents who see themselves as upper class (59%);
- Respondents to the left of the political scale are more likely to think energy producers are not doing enough (71%) than respondents to the right of the political scale (59%);
- Respondents who say air quality has deteriorated are much more likely to think that energy producers are not doing enough (72%) than respondents who believe air quality in their country has improved or stayed the same (55%).

QC5.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Energy producers (% - EU)

	Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	3	24	65	8
 Gender				
Man	3	27	63	7
Woman	2	22	66	10
 Age				
15-24	3	29	59	9
25-39	4	26	63	7
40-54	3	24	67	6
55 +	2	22	66	10
 Education (End of)				
15-	2	20	65	13
16-19	3	26	63	8
20+	2	24	68	6
Still studying	3	26	62	9
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	3	27	64	6
Managers	3	23	68	6
Other white collars	3	27	64	6
Manual workers	3	25	63	9
House persons	2	23	65	10
Unemployed	4	25	65	6
Retired	2	21	66	11
Students	3	26	62	9
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	4	19	70	7
From time to time	3	25	65	7
Almost never/ Never	2	25	64	9
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	2	22	64	12
The lower middle class	3	25	66	6
The middle class	3	25	65	7
The upper middle class	4	26	64	6
The upper class	2	32	59	7
 Left-right political scale				
Left	2	21	71	6
Centre	3	25	65	7
Right	3	31	59	7
Talk about European political matters				
Frequently	3	24	68	5
Occasionally	3	24	66	7
Never	3	24	61	12
Informed about problems in Air Quality				
Total 'Informed'	3	28	63	6
Total 'Not Informed'	2	22	66	10
Air quality in our country...				
Improved	5	34	55	6
Stayed the same	4	32	55	9
Deteriorated	2	19	72	7

4 Car manufacturers

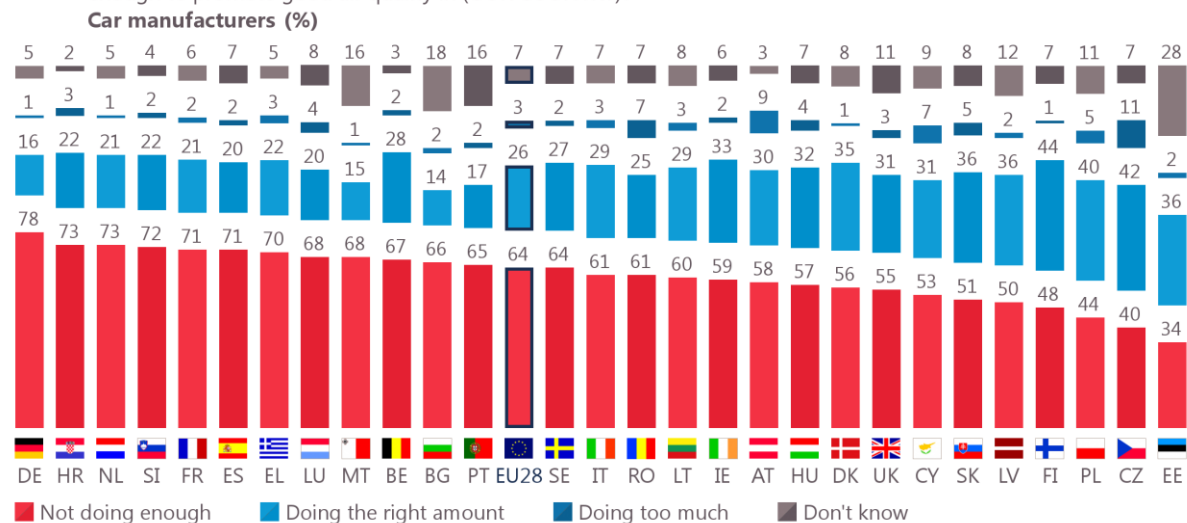
In all but four Member States, at least half of respondents think car manufacturers are not doing enough to promote good air quality

In seven Member States, at least seven in ten respondents think that car manufacturers are not doing enough to promote good air quality: Germany (78%), Croatia and the Netherlands (both 73%), Slovenia (72%), France and Spain (both 71%) and Greece (70%).

In comparison, only 34% in Estonia, 40% in Czechia, and 44% in Poland say the same. In these three countries, a relative majority of respondents think that car manufacturers are doing enough to promote good air quality in their respective countries.

Finally, in Estonia (28%), Bulgaria (18%), and Portugal and Malta (both 16%) more than 15% of respondents say they do not know.








QC5.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Socio-demographic analysis shows some differences between groups:

- Older respondents are slightly more likely than younger respondents to think that car manufacturers are not doing enough to promote good air quality in their country (65% vs 60%);
- Managers are more likely to believe that car manufacturers are not doing enough (69%) especially when compared with self-employed (61%) or manual workers (61%);
- Respondents who are on the left of the political scale are more likely to say they think that car manufacturers are not doing enough (72%) than those on the right of the political scale (56%);
- Respondents who say air quality has deteriorated in their country are more likely to think car manufacturers are not doing enough (71%) than those who think it has improved or stayed the same (54%).

QC5.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Car manufacturers (% - EU)

	Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	3	26	64	7
 Gender				
Man	4	28	62	6
Woman	3	23	65	9
 Age				
15-24	4	28	60	8
25-39	4	27	63	6
40-54	3	26	65	6
55 +	2	24	65	9
 Education (End of)				
15-	3	22	64	11
16-19	3	29	61	7
20+	3	24	68	5
Still studying	3	25	64	8
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	3	31	61	5
Managers	4	23	69	4
Other white collars	4	29	62	5
Manual workers	3	28	61	8
House persons	4	23	63	10
Unemployed	4	26	64	6
Retired	2	23	65	10
Students	3	25	64	8
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	4	20	68	8
From time to time	4	27	63	6
Almost never/ Never	3	26	64	7
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	2	26	61	11
The lower middle class	3	27	65	5
The middle class	3	26	66	5
The upper middle class	3	25	68	4
The upper class	3	32	61	4
 Left-right political scale				
Left	3	20	72	5
Centre	3	27	64	6
Right	4	35	56	5
Talk about European political matters				
Frequently	4	25	67	4
Occasionally	3	25	66	6
Never	3	26	60	11
Informed about problems in Air Quality				
Total 'Informed'	4	29	63	4
Total 'Not Informed'	3	23	65	9
Air quality in our country...				
Improved	8	34	54	4
Stayed the same	4	34	54	8
Deteriorated	2	21	71	6

5 Public authorities

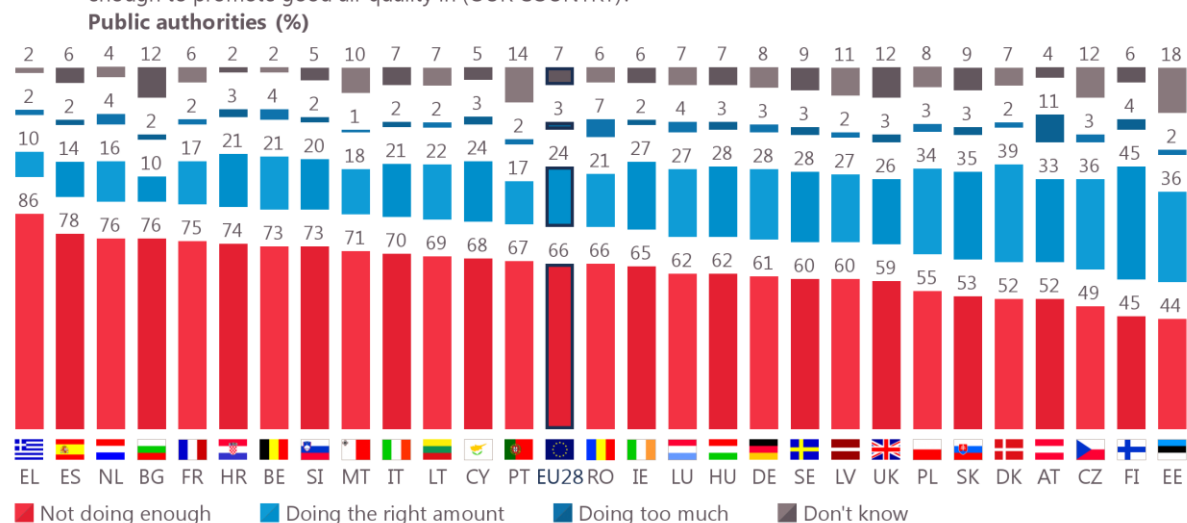
In all but three Member States, more than half of respondents think that public authorities are not doing enough to promote good air quality in their country

In ten Member States more than seven in ten respondents think that public authorities are not doing enough to promote good air quality, including Greece (86%), Spain (78%), and the Netherlands and Bulgaria (both 76%).

However, in three countries less than half of respondents think that public authorities are not doing enough: Czechia (49%), Finland (45%), and Estonia (44%).

Finally, in Estonia 18% of respondents say that they do not know if public authorities are doing the right amount or not enough to promote good air quality.








QC5.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The socio-demographic analysis does not show any significant differences for gender, but does outline some interesting variations in the following categories:

- Older respondents are more likely to say they think that public authorities are not doing enough (68-67%) than younger respondents (61%);
- Those who have most difficulties paying bills are more likely to think that public authorities are not doing enough to promote good air quality (73%) than those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills (65%);
- Respondents who are on the left of the political scale are more likely to say that they think public authorities are not doing enough (71%) than those who are on the right of the political scale (62%);
- Those who say air quality has deteriorated in their country are more likely to think public authorities are not doing enough (75%) than respondents who think it has stayed the same (54%) or deteriorated (55%).

QC5.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Public authorities (% - EU)

	Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28	3	24	66	7
 Gender				
Man	4	25	65	6
Woman	2	22	67	9
 Age				
15-24	3	26	61	10
25-39	4	25	64	7
40-54	3	23	68	6
55 +	2	23	67	8
 Education (End of)				
15-	2	21	66	11
16-19	3	24	65	8
20+	3	24	68	5
Still studying	3	25	62	10
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	4	25	65	6
Managers	4	23	68	5
Other white collars	3	26	65	6
Manual workers	4	23	65	8
House persons	3	21	67	9
Unemployed	3	24	68	5
Retired	2	23	66	9
Students	3	25	62	10
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	4	17	73	6
From time to time	4	22	68	6
Almost never/ Never	2	25	65	8
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	2	22	66	10
The lower middle class	3	24	67	6
The middle class	3	25	66	6
The upper middle class	4	22	68	6
The upper class	3	24	68	5
 Left-right political scale				
Left	3	21	71	5
Centre	3	26	64	7
Right	4	29	62	5
Talk about European political matters				
Frequently	5	24	67	4
Occasionally	3	24	67	6
Never	2	23	64	11
Informed about problems in Air Quality				
Total 'Informed'	4	27	64	5
Total 'Not Informed'	2	21	68	9
Air quality in our country...				
Improved	7	33	55	5
Stayed the same	4	33	54	9
Deteriorated	1	18	75	6

V. PERSONAL ACTIONS TO REDUCE HARMFUL EMISSIONS

Seven in ten respondents have taken at least one action to reduce harmful emissions into the air in the last two years

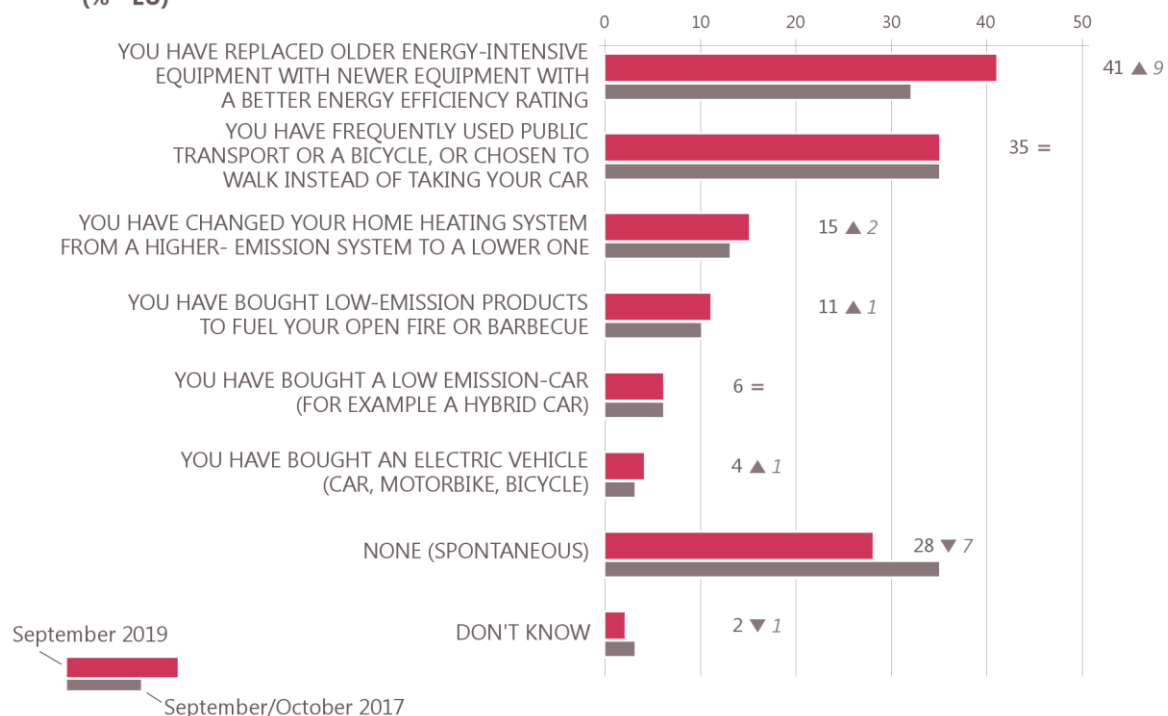
When asked whether they have taken any action to reduce harmful emissions, just over four in ten respondents say they have replaced older energy-intensive equipment with new equipment with a better energy rating, which is an increase of 9 percentage points since the 2017 survey.

35% of the respondents say they have frequently used public transport, a bicycle, or walked instead of using their car, which is the same percentage as in 2017. 15% (+2 percentage points) have changed their home heating system to a lower-emission system. In addition, 11% (+1) of respondents say they have bought a low-emission product to fuel their open fire or barbecue, 6% (=) say they have bought a low-emission car, and 4% (+1) have bought an electric vehicle.

Finally, 28% of respondents spontaneously said they had taken none of these actions, which is a decrease of 7 percentage points since the 2017 survey, and 2% (-1) said they did not know.

Overall, replacing older energy-intensive equipment went from the second most frequent action in 2017 to the first most frequently taken action. The rest of the ranking has stayed the same between 2017 and 2019.

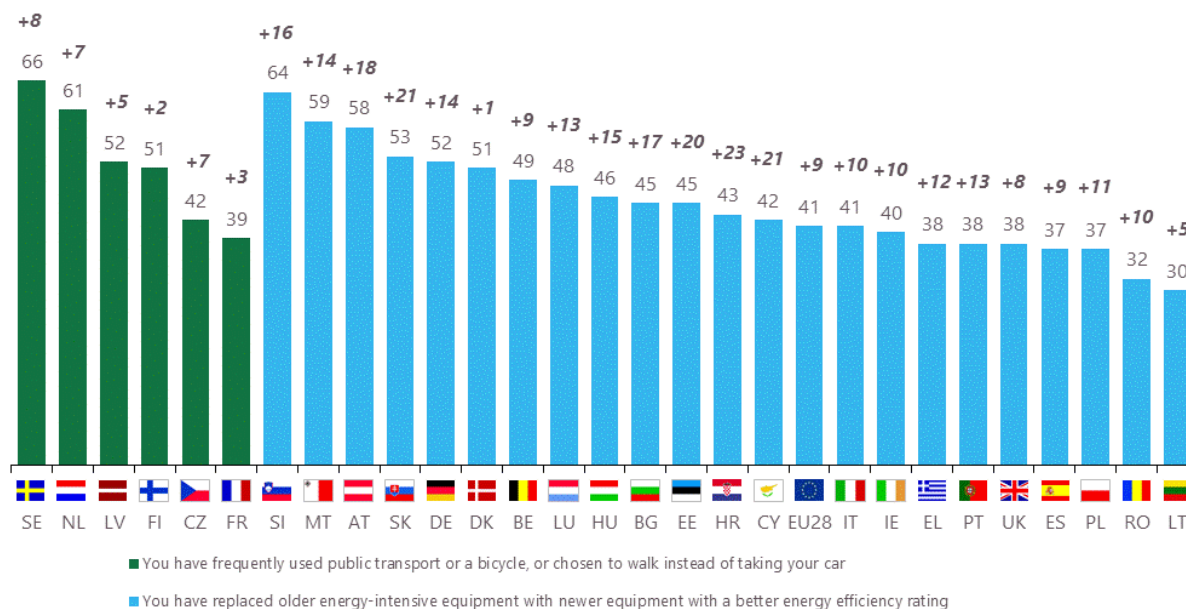
QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



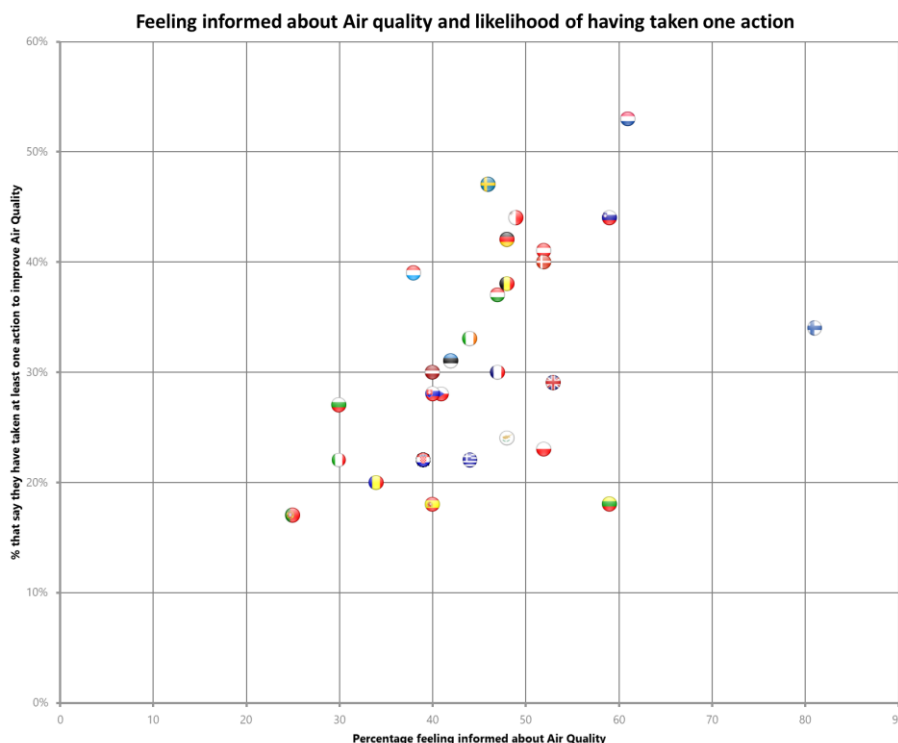
National results show that in five countries the action respondents are most likely to have taken is to have **frequently used public transport, a bicycle, or chosen to walk instead of taking their car**, with the highest proportions in Sweden (66%) and the Netherlands (61%). In all other Member States respondents are most likely to have **replaced older energy-intensive equipment with newer equipment with a better energy efficiency rating**, with the highest proportions seen in Slovenia (64%), Malta (59%), and Austria (58%).

QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)
































It is interesting to note that countries where respondents say they feel more informed about air quality standards also tend to be the countries where more respondents have taken at least one action. For example, 87% of respondents in the Netherlands say they have taken at least one action, and 61% said they felt informed about air quality problems. In Portugal, where only 53% of respondents said they had taken at least one action, only 25% of respondents said they felt informed about air quality. Though this relationship does not hold for all countries, a pattern can be identified.



The national trends since 2017 show some notable variations:

- Since 2017 there has been an increase in the percentage of respondents who say they have replaced older energy-intensive equipment in 27 Member States, led by Croatia (43%, +23 percentage points), Slovakia (53%, +21), Cyprus (42%, +21), and Estonia (45%, +20). The only decrease took place in Sweden (37%, -3).
- Though there has been no evolution at the EU level in the percentage of respondents using public transport, cycling or walking instead of using their car, there has been an increase in 13 Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (66%, +8 percentage points), Malta (38%, +8), the Netherlands (61%, +7), Luxembourg (44%, +7), and Czechia (42%, +7). There has been a decrease in 11 countries including Hungary (31%, -11) and Italy (19%, -8). There has been no change in Croatia (30%), Austria (35%), Portugal (16%) and the United Kingdom (36%).
- For respondents who say that they have changed their home heating system from a higher-emission system to a lower one, the biggest increases can be seen in Malta (26%, +10 percentage points) and Bulgaria (16%, +9), while the biggest decreases appear in Belgium (18%, -4) and Italy (13%, -4).
- The most notable differences regarding respondents who say they have bought low-emission products to fuel their open-air fire or barbecue can be seen in Austria (17%, +6 percentage points) and Portugal (10%, +6), as well as Belgium (13%, -6) and Denmark (16%, -5).
- Though there have been no changes since 2017 at the EU level for percentage of respondents who say they have bought a low emission-car, there are some notable evolutions in some Member States: for example, there has been a considerable increase in Swedish respondents who say they have bought a low-emission car (13%, +5 percentage points) and a noticeable decrease in Denmark (3%, -7).
- There are no evolutions above five percentage points for respondents who have bought an electric vehicle. There is a slight increase in respondents who say they have bought an electric vehicle in Sweden (8%, +3 percentage points) and Estonia (5%, +3), while respondents in Slovenia (3%, -2) are slightly less likely to have done so.
- Compared with 2017, respondents in 26 Member States are now more likely to say that they have taken at least one of the listed actions to reduce harmful emissions, with the largest rises in Estonia (+73%, +19 percentage points), Croatia (71%, +19) and Cyprus (57%, +17). The only decreases in respondents who have taken at least one action are observed in Denmark (78%, -1) and Belgium (86%, -3).
- In 25 countries respondents are more likely than in 2017 to say they have taken at least two of the listed actions to reduce harmful emissions, with the largest rises seen in Cyprus (24%, +13 percentage points), Estonia (31%, +12), and Hungary (37%, +12). Decreases are found in Belgium (38%, -2), Denmark (40%, -3), and Italy (22%, -6).
- Finally, in 19 countries there has been a rise since 2017 in respondents who say they have taken three or more of the listed actions, with the largest increases observed in Malta (20%, +7 percentage points), the Netherlands (20%, +6), and Finland (13%, +5). There has been a decrease in six countries, including Italy (5%, -5) and Slovenia (13%, -4). There is no change in Slovakia (6%), Spain (4%), and Lithuania (3%).







QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		You have replaced older energy-intensive equipment with newer equipment with a better energy efficiency rating	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	You have frequently used public transport or a bicycle, or chosen to walk instead of taking your car	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	You have changed your home heating system from a higher- emission system to a lower one	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	You have bought low-emission products to fuel your open fire or barbecue	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	You have bought a low emission-car (for example a hybrid car)	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	You have bought an electric vehicle (car, motorbike, bicycle)	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know	Total 'At least one action'	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Total 'At least two actions'	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Total 'Three actions or more'	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017
EU28		41	▲ 9	35	▼ 1	15	▲ 2	11	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	28	▼ 7	2	70	▲ 8	30	▲ 3	9	▲ 1
BE		49	▲ 9	43	▼ 3	18	▼ 4	13	▼ 6	8	▼ 3	8	▼ 1	13	▲ 3	1	86	▼ 3	38	▼ 2	12	▼ 1
BG		45	▲ 17	28	▼ 2	16	▲ 9	8	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	28	▼ 15	5	67	▲ 13	27	▲ 9	6	▲ 2
CZ		41	▲ 6	42	▲ 7	16	▲ 3	10	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	4	▲ 2	20	▼ 8	1	79	▲ 8	28	▲ 5	7	▲ 2
DK		51	▲ 1	39	▼ 2	19	▲ 5	16	▼ 5	3	▼ 7	6	▼ 1	21	▲ 1	1	78	▼ 1	40	▼ 3	13	▼ 3
DE		52	▲ 14	44	▲ 6	17	▲ 2	17	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	4	▲ 1	19	▼ 13	1	79	▲ 13	42	▲ 9	15	▲ 3
EE		45	▲ 20	36	▲ 4	12	▲ 5	9	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	5	▲ 3	26	▼ 15	2	73	▲ 19	31	▲ 12	8	▲ 3
IE		40	▲ 10	32	▼ 1	19	▲ 4	20	▼ 2	8	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	20	▼ 14	3	77	▲ 15	33	▲ 2	10	▼ 3
EL		38	▲ 12	26	▼ 4	14	▲ 3	8	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	38	▼ 12	0	62	▲ 12	22	▲ 5	6	▲ 1
ES		37	▲ 9	35	▲ 3	6	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	4	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	34	▼ 12	2	65	▲ 11	18	▲ 1	4	▼ 1
FR		33	▲ 5	39	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	9	▼ 1	7	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	32	▼ 4	2	66	▲ 4	30	▲ 5	8	▲ 2
HR		43	▲ 23	30	▼ 1	12	▲ 3	12	▲ 2	1	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	29	▼ 17	1	71	▲ 19	22	▲ 6	6	▲ 1
IT		41	▲ 10	19	▼ 8	13	▼ 4	8	▼ 1	5	▼ 3	3	▼ 1	36	▼ 3	2	62	▲ 5	22	▼ 6	5	▼ 5
CY		42	▲ 21	16	▲ 4	12	▲ 3	9	▲ 5	7	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	42	▼ 17	2	57	▲ 17	24	▲ 13	7	▲ 3
LV		39	▲ 6	52	▲ 5	9	▼ 1	10	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	19	▼ 4	1	80	▲ 7	30	▲ 5	6	▼ 1
LT		30	▲ 5	25	▲ 2	9	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	41	▼ 3	3	56	▲ 4	18	▲ 4	3	▼ 1
LU		48	▲ 13	44	▲ 7	20	▼ 1	11	▼ 3	9	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	15	▼ 9	3	82	▲ 9	39	▲ 7	13	▲ 2
HU		46	▲ 15	31	▼ 11	22	▲ 7	12	▲ 5	6	▲ 3	4	▼ 1	23	▼ 7	1	76	▲ 8	37	▲ 12	8	▲ 1
MT		59	▲ 14	38	▲ 8	26	▲ 10	12	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	16	▼ 9	3	81	▲ 12	44	▲ 11	20	▲ 7
NL		51	▲ 8	61	▲ 7	22	▲ 3	15	▲ 4	6	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	13	▼ 3	0	87	▲ 5	53	▲ 10	20	▲ 6
AT		58	▲ 18	35	▼ 1	22	▲ 8	17	▲ 6	5	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	13	▼ 16	0	86	▲ 16	41	▲ 10	12	▲ 4
PL		37	▲ 11	23	▼ 3	15	▲ 4	9	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	33	▼ 6	6	61	▲ 6	23	▲ 3	6	▲ 3
PT		38	▲ 13	16	▼ 1	11	▲ 5	10	▲ 6	2	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	46	▼ 12	1	53	▲ 13	17	▲ 7	6	▲ 3
RO		32	▲ 10	25	▼ 7	14	▲ 1	9	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	5	▲ 2	31	▼ 9	5	64	▲ 7	20	▲ 2	5	▲ 1
SI		64	▲ 16	30	▼ 7	29	▼ 1	14	▼ 4	5	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	13	▼ 6	1	86	▲ 6	44	▲ 5	13	▼ 4
SK		53	▲ 21	35	▼ 1	10	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	15	▼ 13	7	79	▲ 15	28	▲ 7	6	▼ 1
FI		39	▲ 5	51	▲ 2	15	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	9	▲ 4	4	▲ 2	19	▼ 6	1	80	▲ 8	34	▲ 4	13	▲ 5
SE		37	▼ 3	66	▲ 8	13	▼ 1	20	▼ 1	13	▲ 5	8	▲ 3	14	▼ 3	0	86	▲ 3	47	▲ 5	18	▲ 2
UK		38	▲ 8	36	▼ 1	15	▲ 3	8	▼ 2	8	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	30	▼ 3	3	67	▲ 6	29	▲ 1	9	▲ 1

The socio-demographic analysis reveals no difference along gender lines, but some interesting variations across other characteristics:

- Younger respondents are more likely to have used public transport, a bicycle, or walked instead of taking their car; 47% of 15-24-year-olds have done this, compared with 36% of those aged 25-39, or even 31% of those aged 55+;
- Respondents who remained longest in education (20+) are more likely to have taken some actions than their counterparts. 81% of them have taken at least one action compared with 53% of those who left education aged 15 or younger. 14% of them have taken three actions or more compared with 4% of those who left education aged 15 or younger;
- Managers are more likely to have taken these actions than any other socio-professional category: 87% of them have taken at least one action compared with 61% of house persons or 62% of retired respondents;
- Respondents who almost never or never have difficulty paying bills are consistently more likely to have taken these actions: 73% of them have taken at least one action compared with 66% of those who have difficulty paying bills from time to time, and 59% of respondents who have difficulty paying bills most of the time;
- Respondents in the upper middle class are most likely to have replaced older energy-intensive equipment with newer equipment with a better energy efficiency rating (54%) or used public transport or a bicycle or walked rather than taking their car (45%), especially when compared with respondents who identify as working class (32% and 30% respectively);
 - However, respondents who identify as upper class are most likely to have changed their home heating system (23%), bought a low-emission car (15%), or bought low emission products for their open-air fire (17%), especially when compared with the working class (10%, 4%, and 7% respectively);
 - Overall, the upper middle class are the most likely to have taken at least one action (84%), especially when compared with the working class (57%).
- Respondents who say they feel informed about the problems of air quality are more likely to have taken some action: 77% of them have taken at least one action compared with 65% of those who say they do not feel informed about air quality problems. There is also a statistically significant correlation between respondents who say that they feel informed about air quality and respondents who have taken at least one action;
- Finally, perhaps counter-intuitively, respondents who think that air quality has improved in their country are more likely to have taken some action: 79% of them have taken at least one action compared with 70% of respondents who think air quality in their country has stayed the same or deteriorated.

QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	You have changed your home heating system from a higher- emission system to a lower one	You have replaced older energy-intensive equipment with newer equipment with a better energy efficiency rating	You have frequently used public transport or a bicycle, or chosen to walk instead of taking your car	You have bought an electric vehicle (car, motorbike, bicycle)	You have bought a low emission-car (for example a hybrid car)	You have bought low-emission products to fuel your open fire or barbecue	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'At least one action'	Total 'At least two actions'	Total 'Three actions or more'
EU28	15	41	35	4	6	11	28	2	70	30	9
 Gender											
Man	15	42	34	4	7	11	27	2	71	30	9
Woman	14	41	37	3	5	11	28	2	69	30	9
 Age											
15-24	8	25	47	4	4	9	29	3	68	23	5
25-39	15	42	36	4	6	11	24	2	73	30	9
40-54	16	51	35	4	7	13	22	1	76	36	11
55 +	16	40	31	3	5	9	33	2	65	29	9
 Education (End of)											
15-	9	30	24	2	3	7	45	2	53	18	4
16-19	14	43	32	3	5	10	29	2	69	28	8
20+	20	50	41	5	8	14	18	1	81	41	14
Still studying	7	25	53	4	4	8	28	3	69	24	6
 Socio-professional category											
Self- employed	20	50	28	5	7	12	24	2	74	34	11
Managers	22	56	42	6	9	17	11	1	87	46	16
Other white collars	17	49	33	4	7	12	21	2	77	33	10
Manual workers	12	43	34	3	4	12	28	2	70	30	7
House persons	10	36	31	3	3	6	36	3	61	22	5
Unemployed	8	31	40	2	4	9	35	1	64	24	6
Retired	15	37	31	3	5	8	36	2	62	27	9
Students	7	25	53	4	4	8	28	3	69	24	6
 Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	9	30	31	2	4	8	40	1	59	19	5
From time to time	12	37	30	3	4	10	32	2	66	23	5
Almost never/ Never	16	45	38	4	6	11	25	2	73	34	11
 Consider belonging to											
The working class	10	32	30	2	4	7	40	3	57	21	5
The lower middle class	15	42	35	3	5	10	28	1	72	29	8
The middle class	17	46	38	4	6	13	22	2	76	34	11
The upper middle class	20	54	45	8	9	16	14	2	84	46	16
The upper class	23	49	33	8	15	17	24	1	75	45	20
Informed about problems in Air Quality											
Total 'Informed'	18	46	38	4	7	13	21	2	77	36	12
Total 'Not Informed'	12	38	33	3	4	9	33	2	65	26	7
Air quality in our country...											
Improved	19	48	39	4	7	14	20	1	79	37	14
Stayed the same	15	39	35	4	6	12	28	2	70	30	8
Deteriorated	14	43	35	3	5	10	28	2	70	30	9

VI. MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO TACKLE AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked what, in their opinion, would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality, and could choose a maximum of three options. Two new options that were not in the 2017 survey were proposed: “applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating” and “improving or maintaining citizens’ access to courts to guarantee clean air”.

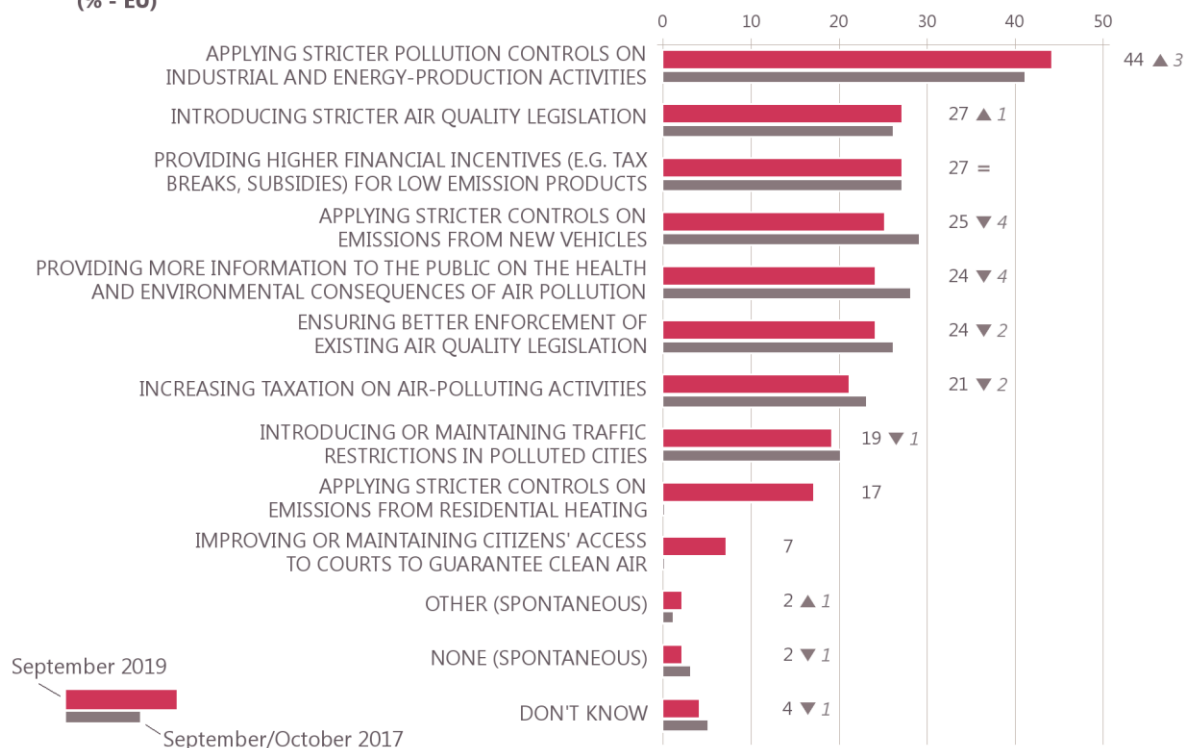
In 2019, 44% of respondents say that the most effective way to tackle air quality problems is to apply stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities, representing an increase of 3 percentage points since 2017.

The second answer, mentioned by 27% (+1 percentage points) of respondents, is introducing air quality legislation, tied with providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low emission products (27%), unchanged since 2017. Next, 25% (-4) of respondents think that the most effective way to tackle air quality problems is to apply stricter controls on emissions from new vehicles. 24% think that the most effective solution is to provide more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution (-4) or to ensure better enforcement of existing air quality legislation (-2).

Slightly more than a fifth of respondents think that increasing taxation on air polluting activities (-2 percentage points) is one of the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality, while 19% (-1) believe this about introducing or maintaining traffic restrictions in polluted cities (-1).

The two newly introduced items are also last in the ranking: 17% of respondents say that applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating is one of the most effective ways to tackle air quality problems, and only 7% say that improving or maintaining citizens’ access to courts to guarantee clear air is one of the best options.

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality?
(% - EU)



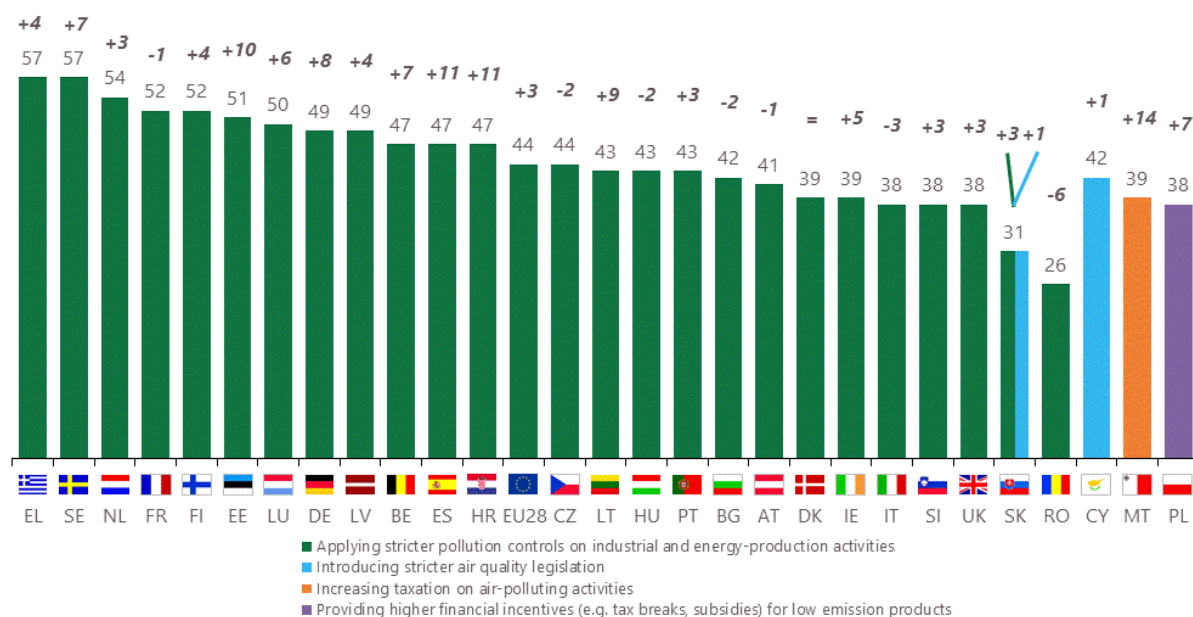
National results show that in 25 Member States the first answer mentioned is **applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-producing activities**, most strikingly in Greece (57%), Sweden (57%) and the Netherlands (54%). In Slovakia (31%) this is one of the most mentioned answers, tied with “introducing stricter air quality legislation”.

42% of Cypriot respondents agree that **introducing stricter air quality legislation** is the best way to tackle problems of air quality.

In Malta, 39% of respondents think that **increasing taxation on air polluting activities** is the best answer.

Finally, the most mentioned solution in Poland is to **provide higher financial incentives** (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low emission products.

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



The national trends since 2017 show several variations:






























- Since 2017 there has been an increase in the percentage of respondents who mention applying **stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities** in 20 countries, led by Spain (47%, +11 percentage points), Croatia (47%, +11) and Estonia (51%, +10). There has been a decrease in seven countries including Romania (26%, -6).
- Though there is only a small increase at EU level in the percentage of respondents who think that **introducing stricter air quality legislation** is the most effective way to tackle air quality, there has been an increase in 14 countries. The biggest increases are observed in Denmark (34%, +9 percentage points), the United Kingdom (30%, +6) and France (31%, +5). In 11 Member States there has been a decrease in respondents choosing this option, most notably in Belgium (23%, -10). There is no change in the Netherlands (27%) and Finland and Latvia (21%).
- The highest increases in respondents who say the most effective way to tackle air quality is to provide **higher financial incentives for low emission products** can be seen in Greece (39%, +7 percentage points), Poland (38%, +7), Belgium (31%, +7), and Cyprus (26%, +7). The steepest decrease is recorded in Hungary (22%, -8).

- The largest rise in the proportion of respondents who opt for **applying stricter controls on emissions from new vehicles** is found in Croatia (24%, +4 percentage points). There is a decrease in 23 countries, led by Cyprus (36%, -10), Sweden (27%, -9), Austria (22%, -9) and the Netherlands (18%, -9).
- There is a decrease in all but one Member State in the proportion of respondents who say the most effective way to tackle air quality problems is **providing more information to the public**, most notably in Greece (31%, -11 percentage points), Malta (22%, -10), and Finland (27%, -10). The only increase can be seen in Estonia (18%, +1).
- The proportion of respondents who say that **ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation** is the most effective way of tackling problems of air quality has increased most in Lithuania (34%, +4 percentage points), and decreased most in Italy (20%, -10).
- The biggest changes in the proportion of respondents who say that **increasing taxation on air-polluting activities** is one of the most effective ways of tackling air quality problems are in Malta (39%, +14 percentage points) and Ireland (14%, -9).
- Finally, the most significant increase in the proportion of respondents who say **introducing or maintaining traffic restrictions in polluted cities** is the best way to tackle air quality problems is seen in Greece (23%, +5 percentage points), and the largest decreases in Belgium (18%, -8) and Slovakia (16%, -8).

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Report









QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low emission products	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Introducing stricter air quality legislation	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Applying stricter controls on emissions from new vehicles	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Introducing or maintaining traffic restrictions in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges, low emission zones, access restrictions)	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Improving or maintaining citizens' access to courts to guarantee clean air	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	Don't know
EU28		44	▲ 3	27	■	27	▲ 1	25	▼ 4	24	▼ 2	24	▼ 4	21	▼ 2	19	▼ 1	17	n.d.	7	n.d.	2	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	4
BE		47	▲ 7	31	▲ 7	23	▼ 10	26	▼ 8	26	▼ 3	29	▼ 2	30	▼ 2	18	▼ 8	15	n.d.	6	n.d.	1	■	0	■	1
BG		42	▼ 2	24	▲ 1	37	▲ 2	22	▼ 2	28	▼ 3	19	▼ 2	24	▼ 7	15	▼ 7	21	n.d.	9	n.d.	1	■	0	▼ 2	6
CZ		44	▼ 2	29	▲ 1	24	▼ 4	20	▼ 2	21	▼ 3	23	▼ 3	21	▼ 6	17	▼ 4	22	n.d.	8	n.d.	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	3
DK		39	■	30	▼ 7	34	▲ 9	31	▼ 3	23	▼ 2	23	▼ 6	20	▼ 5	28	▲ 3	15	n.d.	4	n.d.	3	▲ 1	1	■	3
DE		49	▲ 8	30	▲ 6	21	▲ 1	33	▼ 5	22	▲ 1	22	▼ 1	25	■	14	▼ 4	17	n.d.	5	n.d.	5	▲ 4	2	▼ 5	2
EE		51	▲ 10	26	▲ 2	15	■	22	▲ 1	12	▼ 3	28	▲ 1	21	▼ 2	15	■	17	n.d.	3	n.d.	4	▲ 1	2	▼ 3	7
IE		39	▲ 5	29	▼ 5	26	▲ 1	26	▼ 1	26	▼ 3	25	▼ 9	14	▼ 9	24	▲ 3	17	n.d.	8	n.d.	1	■	3	▲ 1	3
EL		57	▲ 4	39	▲ 7	29	▼ 2	26	▼ 5	23	▼ 4	31	▼ 11	22	▼ 6	23	▲ 5	16	n.d.	9	n.d.	1	▼ 2	1	▲ 1	1
ES		47	▲ 11	22	▼ 4	34	▲ 1	22	▼ 7	24	▼ 3	23	▼ 9	19	▼ 3	20	▲ 2	15	n.d.	7	n.d.	1	■	1	■	3
FR		52	▼ 1	22	▼ 3	31	▲ 5	20	▼ 5	28	▲ 1	26	▼ 5	15	▼ 3	20	■	16	n.d.	6	n.d.	2	■	2	■	3
HR		47	▲ 11	24	▲ 1	34	▲ 3	22	▲ 4	22	▼ 1	26	▼ 3	24	▲ 2	16	▲ 1	17	n.d.	10	n.d.	1	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	0
IT		38	▼ 3	28	▲ 2	26	▼ 1	26	▲ 1	20	▼ 10	23	▼ 8	23	▼ 2	21	▼ 4	19	n.d.	9	n.d.	1	■	3	▲ 2	4
CY		41	▲ 7	26	▲ 7	42	▲ 1	36	▼ 10	22	▲ 1	34	▼ 2	26	▼ 2	13	▲ 3	15	n.d.	6	n.d.	1	■	1	▼ 1	1
LV		49	▲ 4	24	▲ 1	21	■	20	▼ 3	15	▼ 1	24	▼ 5	17	▼ 5	16	▼ 2	15	n.d.	5	n.d.	3	■	3	■	3
LT		43	▲ 9	22	▼ 3	24	▲ 2	22	▲ 1	34	▲ 4	30	▼ 4	21	▼ 3	16	■	20	n.d.	6	n.d.	3	■	1	■	3
LU		50	▲ 6	27	▲ 3	28	▼ 2	22	▼ 4	20	▼ 7	23	▼ 3	20	▼ 5	18	▼ 1	14	n.d.	6	n.d.	6	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	2
HU		43	▼ 2	22	▼ 8	29	▼ 2	22	▼ 5	25	▼ 4	23	▼ 6	16	▼ 6	21	▲ 4	26	n.d.	7	n.d.	0	■	2	■	3
MT		33	▲ 4	32	▲ 4	31	▲ 2	23	▼ 5	30	▼ 4	22	▼ 10	39	▲ 14	14	▼ 6	11	n.d.	12	n.d.	1	■	2	▲ 2	5
NL		54	▲ 3	35	▼ 4	27	■	18	▼ 9	31	▼ 4	23	▼ 4	44	▲ 7	24	▼ 1	8	n.d.	5	n.d.	2	▲ 1	0	■	0
AT		41	▼ 1	31	▼ 7	22	▼ 1	22	▼ 9	25	■	27	▼ 8	24	▼ 1	21	▼ 1	23	n.d.	13	n.d.	4	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	1
PL		29	▲ 1	38	▲ 7	23	▼ 1	17	▼ 6	21	▼ 6	26	▼ 3	12	▼ 6	19	▲ 2	22	n.d.	10	n.d.	1	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	6
PT		43	▲ 3	26	▼ 5	28	▼ 4	18	▼ 1	41	▼ 5	24	▼ 1	26	▲ 4	20	▲ 4	9	n.d.	7	n.d.	2	▲ 1	1	■	5
RO		26	▼ 6	22	▲ 1	25	▼ 3	18	▼ 6	20	▼ 2	21	▼ 5	22	▼ 2	19	▼ 1	13	n.d.	15	n.d.	1	▼ 1	2	▼ 7	7
SI		38	▲ 3	32	▲ 5	25	▼ 4	19	▼ 2	25	▼ 1	19	▼ 9	23	▼ 2	20	▼ 2	19	n.d.	4	n.d.	4	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	3
SK		31	▲ 3	17	▼ 3	31	▲ 1	20	▲ 2	23	▼ 4	24	▼ 3	20	▲ 2	16	▼ 8	19	n.d.	9	n.d.	2	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	5
FI		52	▲ 4	44	▲ 5	21	■	21	▼ 6	17	▼ 5	27	▼ 10	26	▲ 4	22	▲ 4	6	n.d.	5	n.d.	3	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	2
SE		57	▲ 7	42	▲ 2	18	▲ 4	27	▼ 9	29	▲ 2	25	▼ 7	25	▼ 1	28	▼ 3	8	n.d.	2	n.d.	2	▲ 1	1	■	1
UK		38	▲ 3	20	▼ 6	30	▲ 6	31	▼ 1	27	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	19	▼ 2	20	▼ 1	16	n.d.	6	n.d.	1	■	2	■	8

Socio-demographic analysis shows no significant differences between men and women, but some interesting trends for other characteristics:

- Younger respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than older cohorts to think that applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities is the most effective way to tackle air quality problems (38% vs. 44-45%) but are more likely to think that providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution is effective (31% vs. 22-23%);
- Those who remained in education for longest (20+) are more likely to see providing financial higher incentives as the most effective solution (32%), especially in comparison with those who left education earliest (19%). They are also more likely to be in favour of increasing taxation on air-polluting activities (25%) than those who left school earliest (17%);
- Managers are most likely to be in favour of applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities (47%), especially in comparison with house persons (38%). Students are much more likely to support providing more information (30%) especially when compared with managers (20%);
- Respondents who identify as upper middle class or upper class are more likely to think increasing taxation on air-polluting activities is the most effective way to tackle problems of air quality (32%), especially when compared with respondents who identify as working class (18%). They are also more likely to support applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating (23%) than respondents who say they belong to the working class (16%);
- Respondents who have taken three or more actions to lower emissions are more likely to be in favour of applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities (54%) than those who have taken only one action (47%);
- Respondents who think that the EU should propose additional measures for air quality are more likely to support stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities (47%) than those who disagree (38%). In fact, they are more likely to support almost all of the suggested measures than respondents who do not think the EU should propose additional measures for air quality.

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

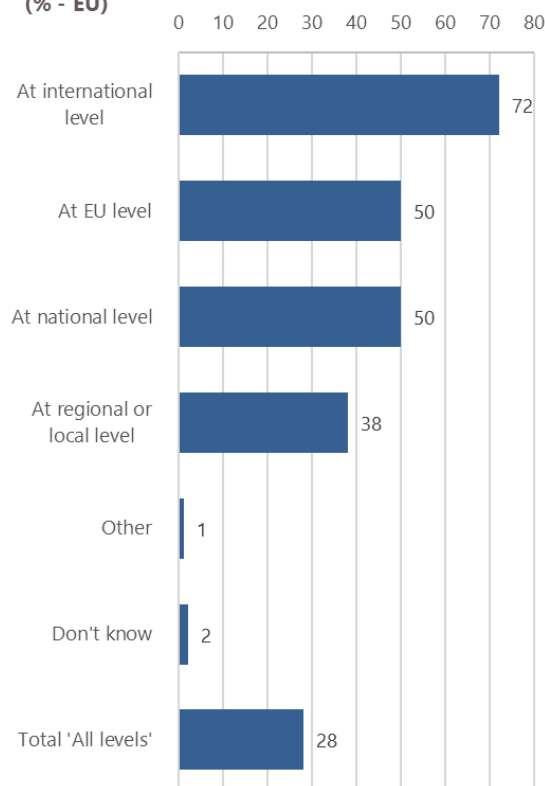
	Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy- production activities	Applying stricter controls on emissions from new vehicles	Introducing or maintaining traffic restrictions in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges, low emission zones, access restrictions)	Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution	Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low emission products	Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	Introducing stricter air quality legislation	Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities	Improving or maintaining citizens' access to courts to guarantee clean air	Applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU28	44	25	19	24	27	24	27	21	7	17	2	2	4
 Gender													
Man	42	25	19	23	29	25	26	22	7	17	2	2	3
Woman	45	25	19	25	25	23	28	21	7	16	2	2	4
 Age													
15-24	38	25	20	31	26	26	27	23	8	15	1	1	3
25-39	44	26	20	22	29	23	26	23	8	16	2	2	3
40-54	45	25	20	23	31	24	27	23	6	17	2	2	2
55 +	45	24	18	23	24	24	28	20	6	17	2	2	5
 Education (End of)													
15-	43	23	16	23	19	21	29	17	7	15	2	3	7
16-19	43	25	18	24	27	23	27	20	7	18	2	2	4
20+	46	25	22	23	32	27	27	25	7	16	2	2	2
Still studying	42	26	21	30	25	24	28	26	7	13	1	1	3
 Socio-professional category													
Self- employed	44	24	18	25	30	24	26	24	6	17	2	3	2
Managers	47	26	22	20	33	27	25	27	7	15	3	1	1
Other white collars	44	25	22	23	33	24	25	24	6	19	2	1	2
Manual workers	44	25	18	25	28	24	27	18	8	16	2	2	4
House persons	38	25	18	23	26	21	28	18	8	15	3	3	6
Unemployed	43	23	22	24	26	24	27	24	6	17	1	2	2
Retired	44	24	17	23	23	24	29	19	6	17	2	2	6
Students	42	26	21	30	25	24	28	26	7	13	1	1	3
 Difficulties paying bills													
Most of the time	44	21	17	24	28	25	27	18	8	15	2	2	4
From time to time	42	25	20	24	26	21	28	22	9	17	2	2	3
Almost never/ Never	44	25	19	24	28	25	27	22	6	17	2	2	4
 Consider belonging to													
The working class	42	24	17	23	23	24	29	18	7	16	2	3	5
The lower middle class	46	24	21	24	28	22	27	21	7	17	2	1	2
The middle class	45	26	19	24	29	25	26	23	8	17	2	2	2
The upper middle class	43	27	23	22	33	25	25	32	5	15	2	2	2
The upper class	38	23	23	13	27	21	22	32	4	23	2	4	6
 Has taken action													
At least one	47	26	21	25	30	26	27	23	7	17	2	1	1
At least two actions	51	26	23	26	33	26	27	26	6	18	2	1	1
Three actions or more	54	25	24	27	35	27	26	27	5	21	5	0	0
 Should the EU propose additional measure for air quality													
Total 'Yes'	47	26	21	26	29	25	30	24	7	17	2	1	1
Total 'No'	38	22	15	21	24	25	20	16	9	17	3	5	4

VII. PREFERRED LEVEL OF ACTION FOR ADDRESSING AIR QUALITY PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked at what level they thought the issue of air pollution should be addressed. This question differed in two ways from the question asked in the 2017 survey: the “international level” was added as an option, and the question was made multiple-choice rather than a single-answer question. Therefore, these results are not directly comparable. However, it is possible to observe that in 2017 the EU level was the first answer given (48%), followed by the national level (33%) and the regional or local level (14%).

In 2019 the order is mostly unchanged, except that the new item, “at international level”, is the most mentioned item, selected by 72% of respondents. 50% of respondents say air pollution should be addressed at the EU level or at the national level, and 38% say it should be addressed at the regional or local level. 28% of respondents think all levels should be involved in addressing air pollution.

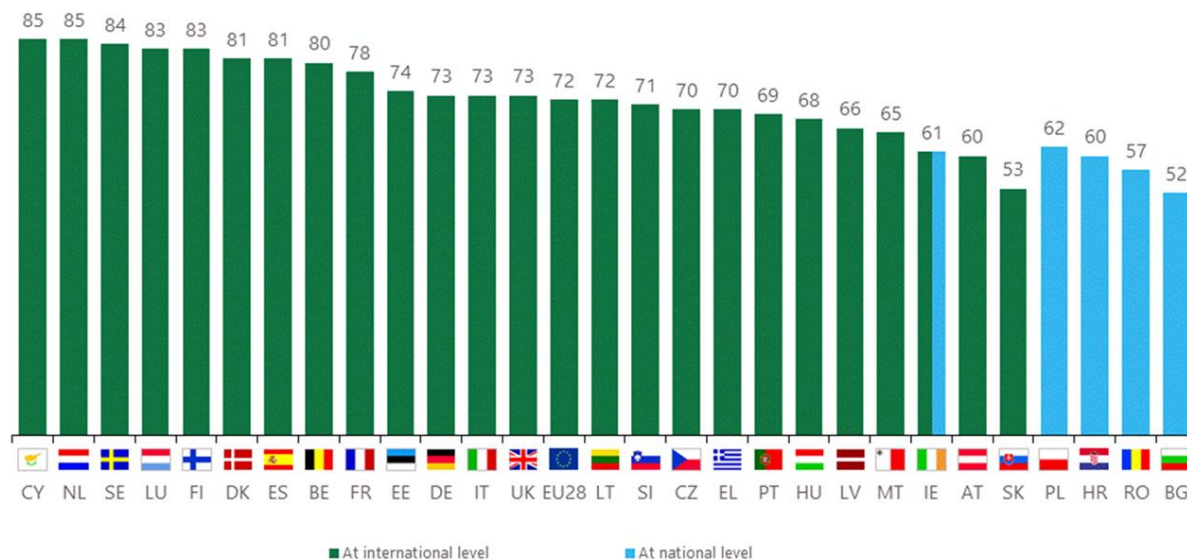
QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed?
(% - EU)



In terms of national results, the **international level** is the most mentioned answer in 24 countries. In eight countries, eight in ten or more respondents select this level: Cyprus and the Netherlands (85%), Sweden (84%), Luxembourg and Finland (83%), Denmark and Spain (81%), and Belgium (80%). In Ireland the international level is tied as the most mentioned answer with the national level (61%).

In 5 countries—including Ireland (61%)—the **national level** is the most mentioned answer: Poland (62%), Croatia (60%), Romania (57%), and Bulgaria (52%).

QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



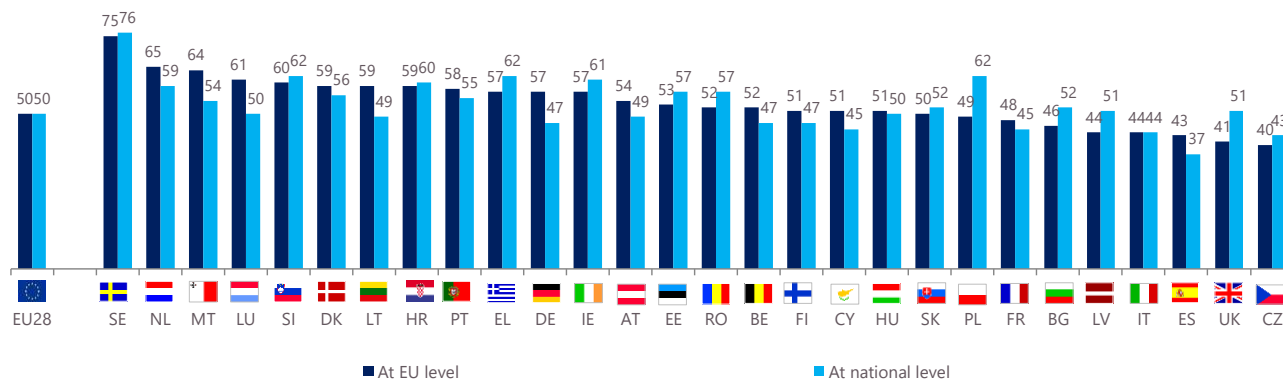
Looking beyond the most mentioned answer, we find that in all Member States 50% or more respondents think air quality should be addressed at the **international level**. The lowest proportions of respondents choosing this item are in Bulgaria (51%), Slovakia and Poland (53%), and Croatia and Romania (55%).

The countries in which respondents are most likely to think air pollution should be addressed at the **EU level** include Sweden (75%), the Netherlands (65%), Malta (64%), Luxembourg (61%), and Slovenia (60%). Respondents are least likely to think air pollution should be addressed at the EU level in Czechia (40%), the United Kingdom (41%), Spain (43%), and Italy and Latvia (both 44%).

Apart from the countries where this is the most mentioned answer, Sweden (76%), Greece (62%) and the Netherlands (59%) have a high percentage of respondents who think air pollution should be addressed at the **national level**. Spain (37%), Czechia (43%), Italy (44%), and France and Cyprus (45%) have the lowest level of respondents who think that air quality should be addressed at the national level.

There are a few countries where more respondents choose the EU level than the national level: the Netherlands, Malta, Luxembourg, Denmark (59%), Lithuania (59%), Portugal (58%), Germany (57%), Austria (54%), Belgium (52%), Finland, Cyprus and Hungary (all 51%), France (48%), and Spain.

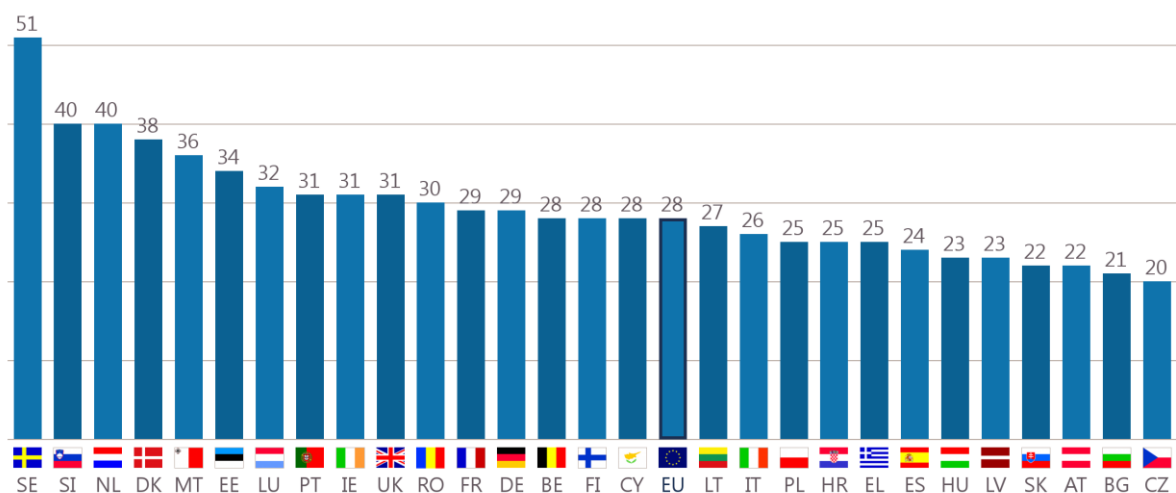
QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed?
(% - EU v National)
































Countries that have a higher percentage of respondents who think the issue of air pollution should be addressed at the **regional or local level** include Sweden (61%), Slovenia (55%), Denmark and the Netherlands (48%) and Estonia (47%). Spain (28%), Italy (33%) and Hungary (both 33%), and Cyprus and Lithuania (both 34%) are countries where respondents are the least likely to think air pollution should be addressed at the regional or local level.

Respondents in Sweden (51%) and the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 40%) are most likely to think air pollution should be addressed at **all levels**. Respondents in Austria (22%), Bulgaria (21%), and Czechia (20%) are the least likely to think all levels should take action on air pollution.

QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed?
(% - TOTAL 'ALL LEVELS')










QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed?

		At international level	At EU level	At national level	At regional or local level	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'At all levels'
EU28		72	50	50	38	1	2	28
BE		80	52	47	35	1	1	28
BG		51	46	52	36	2	11	21
CZ		70	40	43	36	2	2	20
DK		81	59	56	48	1	1	38
DE		73	57	47	38	1	1	29
EE		74	53	57	47	2	2	34
IE		61	57	61	44	0	1	31
EL		70	57	62	37	0	0	25
ES		81	43	37	28	1	2	24
FR		78	48	45	39	0	2	29
HR		55	59	60	42	1	1	25
IT		73	44	44	33	2	3	26
CY		85	51	45	34	0	1	28
LV		66	44	51	38	1	2	23
LT		72	59	49	34	2	1	27
LU		83	61	50	36	2	1	32
HU		68	51	50	33	1	1	23
MT		65	64	54	44	10	5	36
NL		85	65	59	48	0	1	40
AT		60	54	49	42	5	2	22
PL		53	49	62	42	2	3	25
PT		69	58	55	44	1	1	31
RO		55	52	57	42	3	2	30
SI		71	60	62	55	2	2	40
SK		53	50	52	38	1	3	22
FI		83	51	47	37	1	1	28
SE		84	75	76	61	1	1	51
UK		73	41	51	41	1	4	31

The socio-demographic analysis highlights some differences:

- Respondents who stayed in education the longest (20+) are more likely to say that air pollution should be addressed at all of the levels (35%) than respondents who have spent the least time in education (15-) (23%). They are also more likely to choose any of the levels: for example, 78% of them say air pollution should be addressed at the international level compared with 68% of those who left school at 15 or younger, 57% say it should take place at EU level (vs. 42%), 55% think it should also be addressed at the national level (vs. 43%), and finally 45% of those who remained in education until age 20 or beyond think air pollution should be addressed at the local or regional level (vs 32%);
- The same pattern can be observed for socio-professional categories. Managers are more likely to approve of air pollution being addressed at all levels (36%) or any of the levels, while house persons are less likely to choose any of the levels, let alone all levels (22%). For example, 47% of managers think air quality should be addressed at the regional or local level compared with 30% of house persons;
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying bills are also more likely to think pollution should be addressed at all the levels (30%) than respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (23%). Respondents who never have difficulty paying bills are also more likely to select any of the levels: 74% of respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying bills think air pollution should be addressed at the international level compared with 63% who have difficulty paying bills most of the time;
- Respondents on the left of the political scale are more likely to want action on air pollution at all levels (32%) than respondents on the right (26%). They are also more likely to think air pollution should be addressed at any level: for example, 56% think air pollution should be addressed at EU level compared with 48% of respondents on the right;
- Respondents who talk about European political matters frequently are generally more likely to think air pollution should be addressed at all these levels (34%) than respondents who never talk about European political matters (24%). Respondents who talk about European political matters frequently are also more likely to want action at any of the levels; the one exception is for the international level, where respondents who talk about European political matters occasionally are most likely to think it should be addressed at that level (74%) compared to those who talk about European political matters frequently (72%);
- The same pattern is visible for respondents who say air quality has improved: they are more likely to want action at any of the levels, except for the international level. 76% of those who think air quality has deteriorated think air pollution should be addressed at the international level compared with 73% of those who think it has improved and 64% of those who think it has stayed the same;
- Respondents who have said they think air pollution should be addressed at the regional or local level are the most likely to also think air pollution should be addressed at all levels (74%), especially compared to respondents who think air pollution should be addressed at the international level (40%).

QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	At international level	At EU level	At national level	At regional or local level	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know	Total 'at all levels'
EU28	72	50	50	38	1	2	28
 Gender							
Man	72	49	49	37	1	2	27
Woman	71	50	50	39	1	3	29
 Age							
15-24	70	46	46	35	1	3	25
25-39	72	52	50	37	1	2	29
40-54	76	53	52	41	1	1	31
55 +	70	48	49	39	1	3	28
 Education (End of)							
15-	68	42	43	32	1	4	23
16-19	69	48	49	37	1	2	26
20+	78	57	55	45	1	1	35
Still studying	72	49	47	35	2	3	26
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	75	53	54	43	1	1	33
Managers	77	57	55	47	1	0	36
Other white collars	75	54	52	40	1	1	31
Manual workers	70	49	47	35	1	2	26
House persons	68	42	48	30	1	4	22
Unemployed	72	50	47	40	2	3	29
Retired	70	47	48	38	2	3	27
Students	72	49	47	35	2	3	26
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	63	46	49	35	2	4	23
From time to time	68	48	49	34	1	2	25
Almost never/ Never	74	51	50	40	1	2	30
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	71	46	48	38	2	3	28
The lower middle class	71	47	48	36	1	1	25
The middle class	73	52	50	39	1	1	29
The upper middle class	74	59	56	45	1	1	35
The upper class	69	55	49	40	1	2	28
 Left-right political scale							
Left	74	56	53	43	1	1	32
Centre	74	50	50	38	1	1	29
Right	70	48	49	38	1	2	26
Talk about European political matters							
Frequently	72	58	55	44	1	1	34
Occasionally	74	53	52	40	1	1	30
Never	69	42	44	33	2	4	24
Informed about problems in Air Quality							
Total 'Informed'	73	52	50	39	1	1	29
Total 'Not Informed'	71	48	49	38	2	3	28
Air quality in our country...							
Improved	73	53	51	41	1	1	30
Stayed the same	64	49	50	35	1	3	24
Deteriorated	76	50	50	40	1	1	31
Air pollution should be addressed at...							
At international level	100	52	49	43	1	0	40
At EU level	75	100	73	61	1	0	57
At national level	72	73	100	68	1	0	57
At regional or local level	81	80	88	100	1	0	74

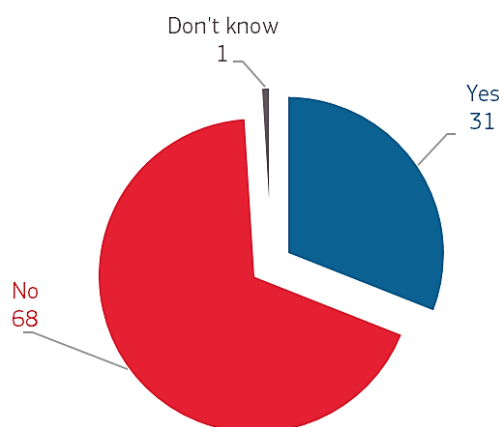
VIII. THE EU AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

1 Awareness of EU air quality standards

A majority of Europeans have not heard of the EU air quality standards

Respondents were asked whether they had heard of the EU air quality standards¹³. More than two-thirds say that they have not heard of them (68%) while 31% say that they have. Since 2012, awareness of the EU air quality standards has improved slightly. Indeed, at that time, 25% of respondents said that they had heard of them.

QC9 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?
(% - EU)



(Sept 2019)

In all Member States except Slovenia, a majority of respondents have not heard of the EU air quality standards

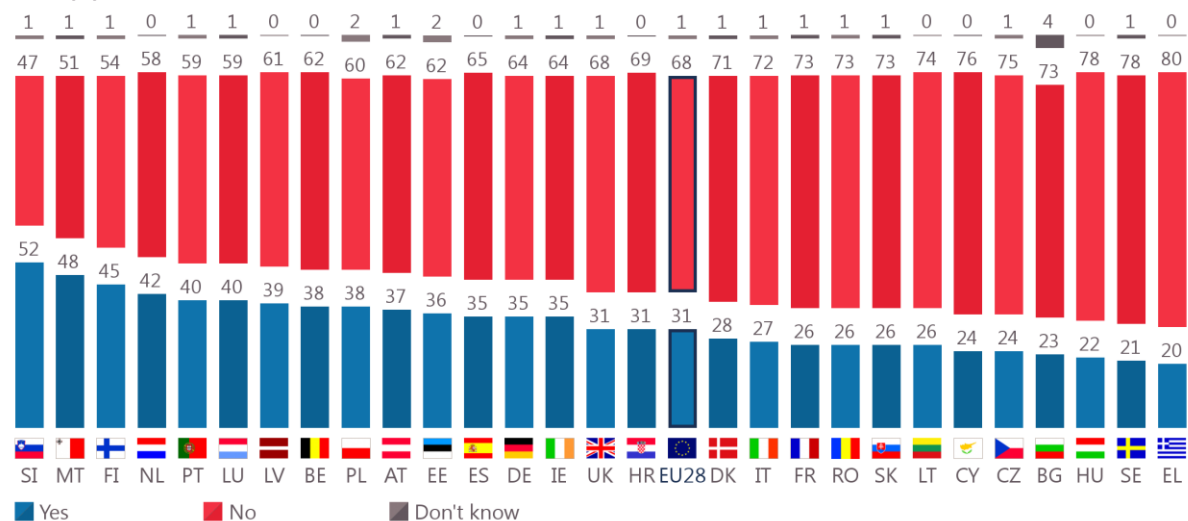
More than half of the respondents in Slovenia (52%) say that they have heard of the EU air quality standards. This is the only Member State where a majority have heard of them. In all other Member States, only a minority have done so. There are, however, wide differences between Member States regarding awareness of these standards. More than four in ten respondents say that they have heard of them in Malta (48%), Finland (45%) and the Netherlands (42%) while less than a quarter of respondents have done so in Cyprus (24%), Czechia (24%), Bulgaria (23%), Hungary (22%), Sweden (21%) and Greece (20%).

There seems to be a slight correlation between feeling well-informed about air quality problems and awareness of EU air quality standards. For example, Finland is the country where the highest proportion of respondents say they feel well-informed about air quality problems (81%) and is also the country with the third highest rate of awareness of EU air standards (45%). It is also the case for the Netherlands (61% feel well-informed and 42% are aware of EU air quality standards) and Malta (49% feel well-informed and 52% are aware of EU air quality standards). On the other hand, countries with a lower proportion of respondents who feel well-informed about air quality problems tend to have lower awareness of EU air quality standards. For example, in Bulgaria only 30% feel well-informed about air quality issues and 23% have heard of the EU air quality standards. Italy is also

¹³ <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/standards.htm>

among the countries with the lowest proportion of respondents who feel well-informed about air quality issues (30%) and a lower than average proportion of respondents who have heard of the EU air quality standards (27%).





QC9 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis highlights some interesting differences:

- Women are more likely to say that they are unaware of the EU air quality standards than men (71% vs. 65%);
- The youngest respondents (15-24 years old) are slightly more likely than older respondents to be unaware of the EU air quality standards (71% vs. 67% of the respondents aged 40 years old or more);
- Respondents who finished their education before the age of 16 are much more likely to be unaware of the EU air quality standards than those who finished later (77% vs. 60% of those who finished at the age of 20 or later);
- House persons and unemployed respondents are among the occupational groups who are more likely to be unaware of the EU air quality standards (respectively 76% and 75%), especially when compared with managers (59%).
- Those who are not well-informed about air quality issues are more likely to say that they are unaware of the EU air quality standards than those who are well-informed (79% vs. 54%).
- Those who say that air quality has stayed the same (70%) or deteriorated (68%) are much more likely to be unaware of the EU air quality standards than those who say it has improved (55%).

QC9 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't Know
EU28	31	68	1
 Gender			
Man	34	65	1
Woman	28	71	1
 Age			
15-24	28	71	1
25-39	31	68	1
40-54	32	67	1
55 +	32	67	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	22	77	1
16-19	29	70	1
20+	39	60	1
Still studying	31	68	1
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	35	63	2
Managers	40	59	1
Other white collars	34	65	1
Manual workers	29	70	1
House persons	23	76	1
Unemployed	24	75	1
Retired	30	69	1
Students	31	68	1
Informed about problems in Air Quality			
Total 'Informed'	45	54	1
Total 'Not Informed'	20	79	1
Air quality in our country...			
Improved	44	55	1
Stayed the same	29	70	1
Deteriorated	31	68	1

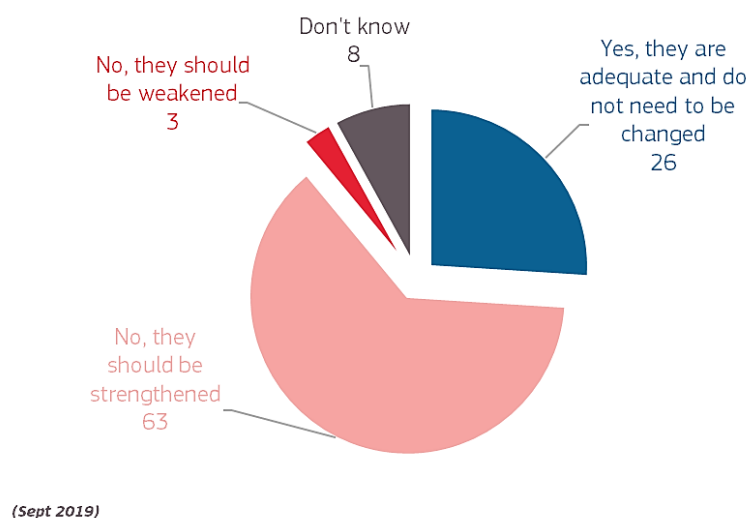
2 Are EU air quality standards adequate?

More than six in ten respondents aware of the EU air quality standards say that they should be strengthened

Respondents who say that they are aware of the EU air quality standards were asked whether they believe that these standards are adequate or not. Most respondents say that they are not adequate and that they should be strengthened (63%). More than a quarter believe that they are adequate (26%) and only a very minor proportion think that they should be weakened (3%). It is worth noting that 8% of the respondents answer that they don't know.

Compared with 2012, a larger proportion of respondents now think that they should be strengthened: 58% of the respondents said that they should be strengthened at that time.

QC10 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not? (% - EU)



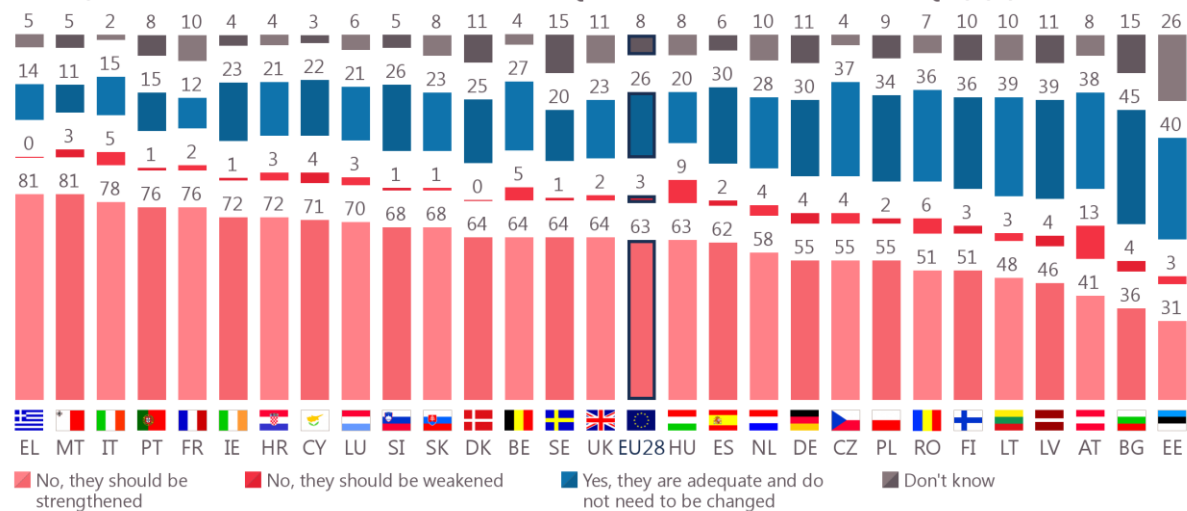
In all but five Member States, more than half of the respondents believe that the EU air quality standards should be strengthened.

In most Member States, a large majority of respondents believe that the EU air quality standards are not adequate and that they should be strengthened. In five Member States, more than three-quarters of the respondents are of this opinion: Greece (81%), Malta (81%), Italy (78%), Portugal (76%) and France (76%). Countries in the south of the European Union in general have a larger proportion in favour of strengthening EU air quality standards. Conversely, countries in the eastern part of Europe have a lower proportion of respondents who think that they should be strengthened: Lithuania (48%), Latvia (46%), Bulgaria (36%) and Estonia (31%).

In five Member States, less than half of the respondents say that these standards should be strengthened, but in only two countries do a relatively higher proportion of respondents say that they are adequate and do not need to be changed: Bulgaria (45%) and Estonia (40%).

QC10 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not?

('TO THOSE WHO HAVE HEARD OF THE EU AIR QUALITY STANDARDS', CODE 1 IN QC9) (%)








In Member States where there is a higher proportion of respondents who say that the air quality has deteriorated, there is also a higher proportion of respondents who say that the EU air quality standards should be strengthened. For example, in Malta, 81% of the respondents aware of the EU air quality standards say they should be strengthened, while the same proportion say that the air quality has deteriorated in their country over the last 10 years. Conversely, only 27% of the respondents in Estonia say that air quality has deteriorated and only 31% say that the EU air quality standards should be strengthened.

Socio-demographic analysis highlights some interesting differences:

- Women are more likely to say that the EU air quality standards should be strengthened than men (66% vs. 60%);
- The youngest respondents (15-24 years old) are more likely than older respondents to say the EU air quality standards should be strengthened (69% vs. 61% of the respondents aged 40-54 years);
- Respondents who finished their education before the age of 16 are much more likely to say that they should be strengthened than those who finished later (67% vs. 62% of those who finished at the age of 20 or later);
- Unemployed respondents and students are the occupational groups most likely to say that they should be strengthened (69% and 68% respectively).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are much more likely than those who place themselves on the right to say that they should be strengthened (67% vs. 58%).
- Those who are not well-informed about air quality issues are more likely to say that they should be strengthened than those who are well-informed (66% vs. 61%).
- Those who say that air quality has deteriorated (72%) are much more likely say that they should be strengthened than those who say that it has improved (47%) or stayed the same (54%).

QC10 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ?
(% - EU)

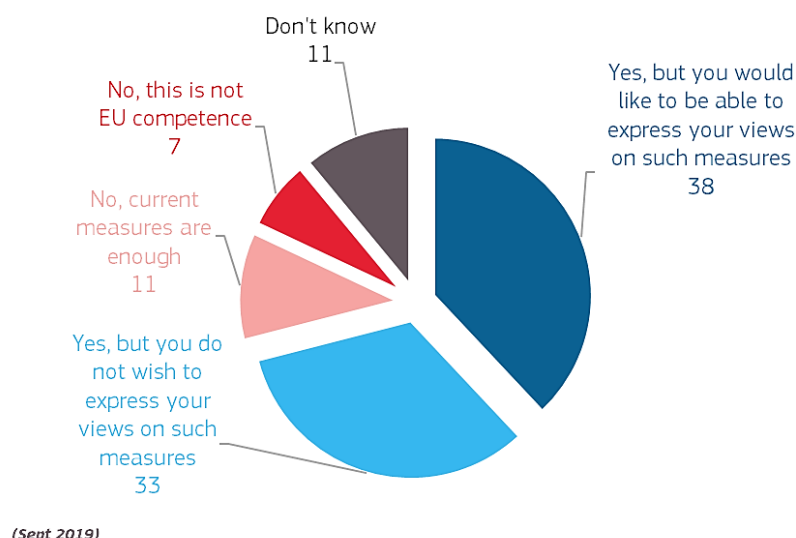
	Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	No, they should be strengthened	No, they should be weakened	Don't Know	Total 'No they are not adequate'
EU28	26	63	3	8	66
 Gender					
Man	29	60	3	8	63
Woman	22	66	3	9	69
 Age					
15-24	22	69	3	6	72
25-39	25	64	4	7	68
40-54	28	61	3	8	64
55 +	25	62	3	10	65
 Education (End of)					
15-	19	67	4	10	71
16-19	27	61	4	8	65
20+	27	62	3	8	65
Still studying	21	68	2	9	70
 Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	27	62	3	8	65
Managers	29	60	5	6	65
Other white collars	25	63	4	8	67
Manual workers	26	62	3	9	65
House persons	21	66	4	9	70
Unemployed	25	69	2	4	71
Retired	25	62	3	10	65
Students	21	68	2	9	70
 Left-right political scale					
Left	23	67	2	8	69
Centre	27	62	3	8	65
Right	29	58	6	7	64
Informed about problems in Air Quality					
Total 'Informed'	28	61	4	7	65
Total 'Not Informed'	20	66	3	11	69
Air quality in our country...					
Improved	41	47	5	7	52
Stayed the same	33	54	5	8	59
Deteriorated	19	72	2	7	74

IX. ADDITIONAL MEASURES BY THE EU TO PROMOTE GOOD AIR QUALITY

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

Respondents were asked if they thought the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe. More than seven in ten respondents (71%) think the EU should propose additional measures. In more detail, 38% of the respondents say that there should be additional measures and that they would like to be able to express their views while 33% think that there should be additional measures, but do not wish to express their views. Less than two in ten respondents say that there should be no additional measures: 11% say that current measures are enough and 7% that this is not within EU competence. It is worth noting that 11% of the respondents said that they were unable to answer the question. Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who say that the EU should propose additional measures has decreased slightly: from 78% in 2012 to 71% now.

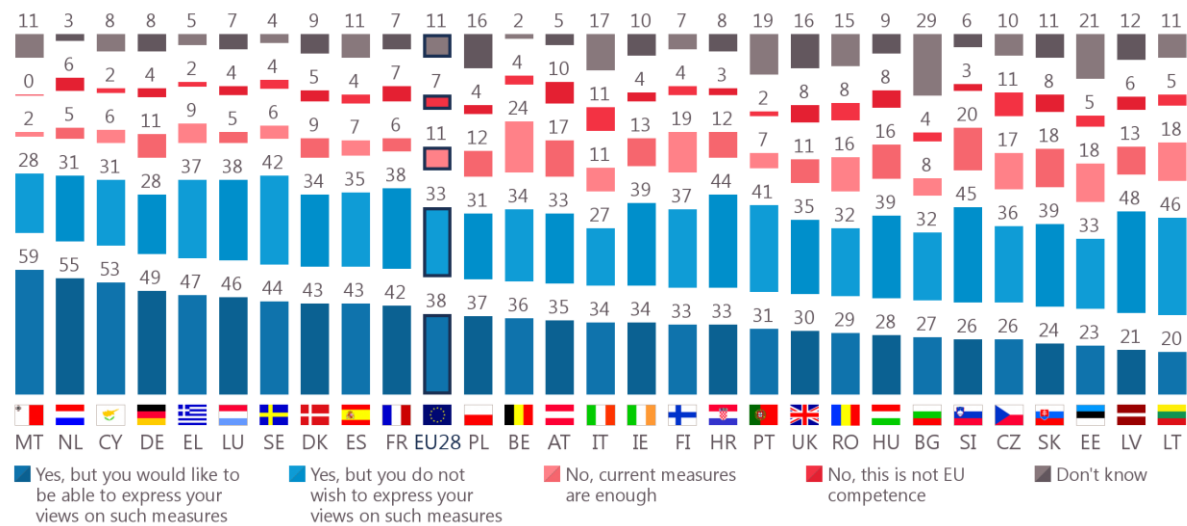
QC8 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe? (% - EU)



More than half of the respondents in all Member States think that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality.

In Malta (87%), Sweden (86%) and the Netherlands (86%), respondents are the most likely to say they want additional EU measures, while they are less likely to do so in Bulgaria (59%) and Estonia (56%). In 14 Member States respondents are more likely to say that they would like to express their views on such measures than not. Respondents in Malta (59%), the Netherlands (55%) and Cyprus (53%) are the most likely to say that they would like to express their views. Respondents in the Baltic countries are the least interested: 23% of the respondents in Estonia, 21% in Latvia and 20% in Lithuania would like to express their views, and higher proportions say that they do not wish to do so.

QC8 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe? (%)








There seems to be an interesting relationship between opinions regarding EU air quality standards and views regarding further EU actions. In Member States where a higher proportion of respondents say that the EU air quality standards should be strengthened, a higher proportion also say that the EU should propose additional measures. For example, 81% of respondents in Greece say that EU air quality standards should be strengthened and 84% would like the EU to take additional measures to address air-quality related problems. On the other hand, only 51% of the respondents in Romania would like air quality standards to be strengthened and 61% say that the EU should propose additional measures.

Socio-demographic analysis shows no significant variations for gender, but highlights some other interesting differences:

- Respondents aged below 55 years are more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe (75% vs. 67% of the respondents aged 55 and more);
- Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or later are much more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures than those who finished earlier (79% vs. 61% of those who finished before the age of 16);
- Managers and students are the most likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures (80% and 78% respectively). This compares with 65% of retired people and 64% of house persons;
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those who place themselves on the right to say that the EU should propose additional measures (78% vs. 69%).
- Those who are well-informed about air quality issues are more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures than those who are not well-informed (77% vs. 69%).
- Those who say that air quality has deteriorated over the last 10 years are more likely to say that the EU should propose additional measures than those who say it has stayed the same (76% vs. 66%).

QC8 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?
(% - EU)

	Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	No, current measures are enough	No, this is not EU competence	Don't Know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28	38	33	11	7	11	71	18
 Gender							
Man	41	32	11	7	9	73	18
Woman	36	35	10	6	13	71	16
 Age							
15-24	41	34	9	6	10	75	15
25-39	39	36	11	5	9	75	16
40-54	41	34	10	6	9	75	16
55 +	36	31	11	7	15	67	18
 Education (End of)							
15-	28	33	10	8	21	61	18
16-19	35	34	12	8	11	69	20
20+	47	32	9	5	7	79	14
Still studying	44	34	9	4	9	78	13
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	40	34	11	5	10	74	16
Managers	49	31	9	6	5	80	15
Other white collars	40	34	11	6	9	74	17
Manual workers	37	35	11	7	10	72	18
House persons	29	35	10	8	18	64	18
Unemployed	38	35	10	7	10	73	17
Retired	34	31	11	8	16	65	19
Students	44	34	9	4	9	78	13
 Left-right political scale							
Left	45	33	10	5	7	78	15
Centre	40	34	11	6	9	74	17
Right	36	33	13	8	10	69	21
Informed about problems in Air Quality							
Total 'Informed'	44	33	11	5	7	77	16
Total 'Not Informed'	35	34	10	7	14	69	17
Air quality in our country...							
Improved	43	28	13	8	8	71	21
Stayed the same	31	35	17	7	10	66	24
Deteriorated	42	34	8	6	10	76	14

CONCLUSION

Overall, the results of this survey reveal that air quality is a serious concern for European citizens who feel that the situation has deteriorated in the last ten years, and who are calling for more actions at all levels to tackle a problem that is perceived to be growing.

Citizens do not feel well-informed, and they feel that air quality is deteriorating

A majority of Europeans still **do not feel informed** about air quality issues in their countries (54%), as it was the case in the previous Eurobarometer Flash conducted 2012. This is the case in 20 of the 28 European Union Member States.

While Europeans do not feel well-informed, most of them say that **air quality has deteriorated** in the last ten years (58%). They are now even more likely to say this than they were in 2017, with an 11-percentage point increase observed. In 19 Member States, more than half of the respondents agree. The less they feel informed, the more they feel air quality has deteriorated in the last 10 years.

Concerns about **the health and environmental consequences** due in part or mostly to air quality issues were tested. Most Europeans think that respiratory diseases (90%), cardio-vascular diseases (89%), and asthma and allergy (90%), and acidification and eutrophication (82%) are serious problems in their countries.

Despite the fact that a majority of respondents have taken some action to reduce harmful emissions, they still believe that not enough is being done and that actions should be carried out at a more global level.

While Europeans feel concerned about air quality issues, they believe that **not enough is being done** to address these issues. Around half of the respondents think that farmers (49%) and households (52%) are not doing enough. An even larger proportion of respondents think that car manufacturers (64%), energy producers (65%) and public authorities (66%) are not doing enough.

Despite the fact that a majority of respondents think that households should do more, seven in ten respondents have carried out **at least one action to reduce harmful emissions into the air**. This has increased by eight percentage points since 2017 and is one of the most positive results measured in this survey. This increase is mostly due to the increased proportion of respondents who say **they have replaced older energy-intensive equipment with new equipment with a better energy rating**, which represents 41% of the respondents (+9 percentage points since 2017). The more informed respondents feel about air quality, the more likely they are to have taken actions to address this issue.

The most effective measure to address air quality issues according to respondents is **stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-producing activities**. This is mentioned by 44% of the respondents and is the first answer in 25 Member States. Their preferred level of action is the **international level** (72%) followed by the European and national levels (both 50%). The international level is the main level of action mentioned in 24 Member States. A significant proportion of the respondents believe that actions should be carried out at all levels (28%): international, European, national and regional levels.

Respondents want more actions on air quality standards at the EU level despite low awareness of the existing EU air quality standards

A minority of Europeans have heard of the **EU air quality standards** (31%). Except in Slovenia (51%), less than half of the respondents say they are aware of them. A large majority of the respondents who have heard of them, however, say that they **should be strengthened** (63%). In all but five Member States, more than half of the respondents are of this opinion. Finally, more than seven in ten respondents think that the **EU should take additional measures to address these issues** (71%). Furthermore, in all Member States surveyed, at least six in ten respondents say they think the EU should take additional measures to address these issues.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 11 and 29 September 2019, Kantar carried out the wave 92.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 92.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,048	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	9.693.779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,028	12/09/2019	23/09/2019	6.537.535	1.52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CV	1,008	12/09/2019	24/09/2019	9.238.431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,006	11/09/2019	26/09/2019	4.838.729	1.12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,565	11/09/2019	25/09/2019	70.160.634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	AS Emor, Kantar Emor	1,019	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	1.160.064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	The Kantar Group UK	1,011	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	3.592.163	0.83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,013	12/09/2019	22/09/2019	9.937.810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,004	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	39.445.245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,006	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	54.097.255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,035	13/09/2019	24/09/2019	3.796.476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,026	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	52.334.535	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	11/09/2019	20/09/2019	741.308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,006	12/09/2019	29/09/2019	1.707.084	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,001	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	2.513.384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	504	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	457.126	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,010	12/09/2019	23/09/2019	8.781.161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	505	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	364.172	0.08%
NL	The Netherlands	TNS NIPO (trading under Kantar Public)	1,049	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	13.979.215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Info Research Austria Institut für Markt-und Meinungsforschung	1,020	12/09/2019	22/09/2019	7.554.711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,000	12/09/2019	23/09/2019	33.444.171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest - Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,030	12/09/2019	23/09/2019	8.480.126	1.97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Piete (CSOP)	1,024	12/09/2019	23/09/2019	16.852.702	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Institute for market and media research, Mediana	1,000	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	1.760.032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,041	12/09/2019	23/09/2019	4.586.024	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,019	11/09/2019	23/09/2019	4.747.810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,032	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	7.998.763	1.85%
UK*	United Kingdom	The Kantar Group UK	1,051	11/09/2019	22/09/2019	52.651.777	12.20%
TOTAL EU28			27,565	11/09/2019	29/09/2019	431.452.222	100%

*Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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

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

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

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

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

September 2019

QUESTIONNAIRE**ASK ALL****QC1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?***(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

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

NEW

QC2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...?*(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Improved	1
Stayed the same	2
Deteriorated	3
DK	4

QC3: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 4

QC3 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

NEW

September 2019

QC4: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 10**QC4: MAX. 3 ANSWERS****QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality?***(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)*

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities | 1, |
| Applying stricter controls on emissions from new vehicles | 2, |
| Introducing or maintaining traffic restrictions in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges, low emission zones, access restrictions) | 3, |
| Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution | 4, |
| Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low emission products | 5, |
| Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation | 6, |
| Introducing stricter air quality legislation | 7, |
| Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities | 8, |
| Improving or maintaining citizens' access to courts to guarantee clean air | 9, |
| Applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating | 10, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 11, |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 12, |
| DK | 13, |

September 2019

QC5: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

QC5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

NEW

QC6 In your opinion, at what levels should the issue of air pollution be addressed?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

At international level	1,
At EU level	2,
At national level	3,
At regional or local level	4,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

September 2019

QC7: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|---|----|
| You have changed your home heating system from a higher- emission system (e.g. coal, oil or wood-fired) to a lower one (natural gas, pellets, electricity, solar, etc.) | 1, |
| You have replaced older energy-intensive equipment (hot water boiler, oven, dishwasher, etc.) with newer equipment with a better energy efficiency rating (for instance products labelled A+++) | 2, |
| You have frequently used public transport or a bicycle, or chosen to walk instead of taking your car | 3, |
| You have bought an electric vehicle (car, motorbike, bicycle) | 4, |
| You have bought a low emission-car (for example a hybrid car) | 5, |
| You have bought low-emission products to fuel your open fire or barbecue (e.g. briquettes instead of coal) | 6, |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| DK | 8, |

QC8 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

NEW

September 2019

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

QC9 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW

ASK QC10 IF CODE 1 IN QC9 (THOSE WHO HAVE HEARD OF THE EU AIR QUALITY STANDARDS)

QC10 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)






























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

NEW

September 2019






























TABLES

QC1 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

		Very well informed	Well informed	Not well informed	Not informed at all	Don't know	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not Informed'
EU28		6	39	42	12	1	45	54
BE		5	43	43	9	0	48	52
BG		4	26	47	20	3	30	67
CZ		5	36	45	13	1	41	58
DK		10	42	38	9	1	52	47
DE		5	43	41	10	1	48	51
EE		5	37	49	7	2	42	56
IE		6	38	42	13	1	44	55
EL		8	36	42	14	0	44	56
ES		5	35	46	14	0	40	60
FR		8	39	40	12	1	47	52
HR		4	35	49	12	0	39	61
IT		2	28	49	20	1	30	69
CY		8	40	35	17	0	48	52
LV		5	35	48	11	1	40	59
LT		6	53	37	4	0	59	41
LU		7	31	51	10	1	38	61
HU		3	44	39	13	1	47	52
MT		8	41	43	7	1	49	50
NL		10	51	36	3	0	61	39
AT		11	41	35	12	1	52	47
PL		5	47	38	7	3	52	45
PT		2	23	57	18	0	25	75
RO		5	29	49	16	1	34	65
SI		10	49	35	5	1	59	40
SK		3	37	47	11	2	40	58
FI		16	65	17	1	1	81	18
SE		7	39	47	7	0	46	54
UK		9	44	37	9	1	53	46

September 2019






























QC2 Do you think that, over the last 10 years, the air quality in (OUR COUNTRY) has ...? (%)

		Improved		Stayed the same		Deteriorated		Don't know
		September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		10	-3	28	-5	58	11	4
BE		9	1	28	-4	61	2	2
BG		4	-1	22	-5	65	6	9
CZ		28	-3	34	-10	35	12	3
DK		14	-7	30	-7	54	17	2
DE		16	-7	35	-4	43	14	6
EE		21	2	44	-5	27	7	8
IE		19	-14	42	-2	35	18	4
EL		9	1	29	0	60	0	2
ES		3	-1	21	-2	74	6	2
FR		4	-5	17	-6	76	14	3
HR		4	-3	34	-7	61	12	1
IT		3	-3	21	-10	74	13	2
CY		2	-3	15	-9	80	11	3
LV		10	2	42	-11	44	12	4
LT		9	1	37	-10	52	12	2
LU		6	-4	28	-11	59	21	7
HU		5	-8	36	-2	56	11	3
MT		7	-21	9	-11	81	32	3
NL		14	-10	18	-10	67	23	1
AT		13	-4	45	-2	37	7	5
PL		14	-2	36	3	45	1	5
PT		6	-8	32	-1	56	11	6
RO		4	-1	31	-11	62	13	3
SI		11	-4	36	-1	50	4	3
SK		5	0	34	-9	58	15	3
FI		15	2	50	-10	33	10	2
SE		24	9	36	-10	34	10	6
UK		12	-4	28	-4	52	16	8

September 2019

QC3.1 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?






























Respiratory diseases (e.g. lung diseases) (%)

		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28		54	36	7	1	2	90	8
BE		48	43	7	1	1	91	8
BG		70	24	3	0	3	94	3
CZ		50	41	8	1	0	91	9
DK		41	41	13	2	3	82	15
DE		38	43	14	1	4	81	15
EE		24	45	19	1	11	69	20
IE		53	36	8	1	2	89	9
EL		67	26	7	0	0	93	7
ES		59	35	4	1	1	94	5
FR		69	29	1	0	1	98	1
HR		58	34	7	1	0	92	8
IT		69	25	3	2	1	94	5
CY		67	28	4	0	1	95	4
LV		38	45	11	2	4	83	13
LT		51	40	6	1	2	91	7
LU		38	43	13	0	6	81	13
HU		52	38	7	1	2	90	8
MT		78	18	2	0	2	96	2
NL		42	52	6	0	0	94	6
AT		35	38	19	4	4	73	23
PL		56	36	5	1	2	92	6
PT		56	40	2	0	2	96	2
RO		61	26	10	2	1	87	12
SI		45	41	9	1	4	86	10
SK		52	37	8	1	2	89	9
FI		15	51	28	3	3	66	31
SE		28	42	24	2	4	70	26
UK		54	37	5	0	4	91	5

September 2019

QC3.2 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?






























Cardio-vascular diseases (heart diseases) (%)

		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28		54	35	7	1	3	89	8
BE		44	45	8	1	2	89	9
BG		76	21	1	0	2	97	1
CZ		51	40	7	1	1	91	8
DK		39	40	13	3	5	79	16
DE		36	45	13	2	4	81	15
EE		36	44	10	1	9	80	11
IE		56	34	7	1	2	90	8
EL		68	28	4	0	0	96	4
ES		55	36	5	1	3	91	6
FR		68	29	1	0	2	97	1
HR		60	32	6	1	1	92	7
IT		66	27	4	1	2	93	5
CY		68	27	3	0	2	95	3
LV		47	40	7	2	4	87	9
LT		66	28	3	1	2	94	4
LU		37	42	11	0	10	79	11
HU		56	33	7	2	2	89	9
MT		76	18	2	0	4	94	2
NL		34	51	12	1	2	85	13
AT		37	38	17	4	4	75	21
PL		60	33	4	1	2	93	5
PT		55	42	2	0	1	97	2
RO		63	24	10	2	1	87	12
SI		46	40	8	1	5	86	9
SK		61	34	3	1	1	95	4
FI		32	54	11	1	2	86	12
SE		41	45	10	2	2	86	12
UK		54	35	5	1	5	89	6






























September 2019

QC3.4 Would you say that the following is a very serious problem, a fairly serious problem, not a very serious problem or not a serious problem at all in (OUR COUNTRY)?






























Acidification (known as acid rain, affecting forests etc.) and eutrophication (increase of organic matter in an ecosystem, such as excessive growth of algae causing fish die-offs in rivers or lakes) (%)

		A very serious problem	A fairly serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a serious problem at all	Don't know	Total 'A serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'
EU28		47	35	10	2	6	82	12
BE		36	43	15	3	3	79	18
BG		58	27	6	0	9	85	6
CZ		44	36	12	3	5	80	15
DK		29	36	23	7	5	65	30
DE		38	38	16	3	5	76	19
EE		13	32	33	6	16	45	39
IE		38	32	18	5	7	70	23
EL		54	28	12	1	5	82	13
ES		55	34	5	1	5	89	6
FR		62	30	2	1	5	92	3
HR		57	30	11	2	0	87	13
IT		62	27	5	2	4	89	7
CY		41	30	15	9	5	71	24
LV		27	40	21	5	7	67	26
LT		41	40	10	2	7	81	12
LU		38	37	12	2	11	75	14
HU		44	39	11	2	4	83	13
MT		55	28	6	3	8	83	9
NL		32	47	16	2	3	79	18
AT		31	33	24	6	6	64	30
PL		46	40	8	2	4	86	10
PT		48	32	5	10	5	80	15
RO		54	25	15	2	4	79	17
SI		41	40	12	2	5	81	14
SK		47	38	8	2	5	85	10
FI		23	48	20	4	5	71	24
SE		43	40	13	2	2	83	15
UK		37	35	15	3	10	72	18

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality? (%)

		Applying stricter pollution controls on industrial and energy-production activities		Applying stricter controls on emissions from new vehicles		Introducing or maintaining traffic restrictions in polluted cities (e.g. congestion charges, low emission zones, access restrictions)		Providing more information to the public on the health and environmental consequences of air pollution		Providing higher financial incentives (e.g. tax breaks, subsidies) for low emission products		Ensuring better enforcement of existing air quality legislation	
		September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017
EU28		44	3	25	-4	19	-1	24	-4	27	0	24	-2
BE		47	7	26	-8	18	-8	29	-2	31	7	26	-3
BG		42	-2	22	-2	15	-7	19	-2	24	1	28	-3
CZ		44	-2	20	-2	17	-4	23	-3	29	1	21	-3
DK		39	0	31	-3	28	3	23	-6	30	-7	23	-2
DE		49	8	33	-5	14	-4	22	-1	30	6	22	1
EE		51	10	22	1	15	0	28	1	26	2	12	-3
IE		39	5	26	-1	24	3	25	-9	29	-5	26	-3
EL		57	4	26	-5	23	5	31	-11	39	7	23	-4
ES		47	11	22	-7	20	2	23	-9	22	-4	24	-3
FR		52	-1	20	-5	20	0	26	-5	22	-3	28	1
HR		47	11	22	4	16	1	26	-3	24	1	22	-1
IT		38	-3	26	1	21	-4	23	-8	28	2	20	-10
CY		41	7	36	-10	13	3	34	-2	26	7	22	1
LV		49	4	20	-3	16	-2	24	-5	24	1	15	-1
LT		43	9	22	1	16	0	30	-4	22	-3	34	4
LU		50	6	22	-4	18	-1	23	-3	27	3	20	-7
HU		43	-2	22	-5	21	4	23	-6	22	-8	25	-4
MT		33	4	23	-5	14	-6	22	-10	32	4	30	-4
NL		54	3	18	-9	24	-1	23	-4	35	-4	31	-4
AT		41	-1	22	-9	21	-1	27	-8	31	-7	25	0
PL		29	1	17	-6	19	2	26	-3	38	7	21	-6
PT		43	3	18	-1	20	4	24	-1	26	-5	41	-5
RO		26	-6	18	-6	19	-1	21	-5	22	1	20	-2
SI		38	3	19	-2	20	-2	19	-9	32	5	25	-1
SK		31	3	20	2	16	-8	24	-3	17	-3	23	-4
FI		52	4	21	-6	22	4	27	-10	44	5	17	-5
SE		57	7	27	-9	28	-3	25	-7	42	2	29	2
UK		38	3	31	-1	20	-1	22	-1	20	-6	27	2




























QC4 In your opinion, which of the following are or would be the most effective ways of tackling problems of air quality? (%)

		Introducing stricter air quality legislation		Increasing taxation on air-polluting activities		Improving or maintaining citizens' access to courts to guarantee clean air		Applying stricter controls on emissions from residential heating		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		27	1	21	-2	7	7	17	17	2	1	2	-1	4
BE		23	-10	30	-2	6	6	15	15	1	0	0	0	1
BG		37	2	24	-7	9	9	21	21	1	0	0	-2	6
CZ		24	-4	21	-6	8	8	22	22	2	1	1	-1	3
DK		34	9	20	-5	4	4	15	15	3	1	1	0	3
DE		21	1	25	0	5	5	17	17	5	4	2	-5	2
EE		15	0	21	-2	3	3	17	17	4	1	2	-3	7
IE		26	1	14	-9	8	8	17	17	1	0	3	1	3
EL		29	-2	22	-6	9	9	16	16	1	-2	1	1	1
ES		34	1	19	-3	7	7	15	15	1	0	1	0	3
FR		31	5	15	-3	6	6	16	16	2	0	2	0	3
HR		34	3	24	2	10	10	17	17	1	-1	1	-1	0
IT		26	-1	23	-2	9	9	19	19	1	0	3	2	4
CY		42	1	26	-2	6	6	15	15	1	0	1	-1	1
LV		21	0	17	-5	5	5	15	15	3	0	3	0	3
LT		24	2	21	-3	6	6	20	20	3	0	1	0	3
LU		28	-2	20	-5	6	6	14	14	6	3	1	-1	2
HU		29	-2	16	-6	7	7	26	26	0	0	2	0	3
MT		31	2	39	14	12	12	11	11	1	0	2	2	5
NL		27	0	44	7	5	5	8	8	2	1	0	0	0
AT		22	-1	24	-1	13	13	23	23	4	1	3	1	1
PL		23	-1	12	-6	10	10	22	22	1	-1	3	1	6
PT		28	-4	26	4	7	7	9	9	2	1	1	0	5
RO		25	-3	22	-2	15	15	13	13	1	-1	2	-7	7
SI		25	-4	23	-2	4	4	19	19	4	2	2	-1	3
SK		31	1	20	2	9	9	19	19	2	-1	1	-1	5
FI		21	0	26	4	5	5	6	6	3	2	3	1	2
SE		18	4	25	-1	2	2	8	8	2	1	1	0	1
UK		30	6	19	-2	6	6	16	16	1	0	2	0	8

September 2019

QC5.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Households (%)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28		4	38	52	6
BE		5	48	45	2
BG		4	26	60	10
CZ		6	46	44	4
DK		1	37	53	9
DE		4	45	46	5
EE		1	46	36	17
IE		3	42	50	5
EL		3	27	68	2
ES		4	31	60	5
FR		2	36	55	7
HR		4	31	61	4
IT		4	39	51	6
CY		4	40	53	3
LV		2	43	44	11
LT		2	37	56	5
LU		3	44	45	8
HU		4	29	62	5
MT		4	26	61	9
NL		1	31	63	5
AT		13	45	39	3
PL		4	42	46	8
PT		3	25	58	14
RO		9	34	51	6
SI		3	42	51	4
SK		3	46	45	6
FI		1	52	43	4
SE		2	38	55	5
UK		2	35	52	11

September 2019

QC5.2 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?










Farmers (%)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28		4	36	49	11
BE		4	41	51	4
BG		5	27	52	16
CZ		5	47	40	8
DK		1	45	45	9
DE		4	39	48	9
EE		2	43	34	21
IE		2	29	61	8
EL		2	20	73	5
ES		3	30	55	12
FR		2	27	62	9
HR		4	30	62	4
IT		4	34	52	10
CY		3	33	59	5
LV		2	40	46	12
LT		1	29	62	8
LU		4	27	55	14
HU		6	30	53	11
MT		4	26	54	16
NL		4	41	47	8
AT		15	47	33	5
PL		6	43	40	11
PT		2	23	57	18
RO		10	32	50	8
SI		5	29	61	5
SK		3	43	46	8
FI		2	55	34	9
SE		4	51	34	11
UK		4	38	38	20

September 2019

QC5.3 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?














Energy producers (%)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28		3	24	65	8
BE		4	27	66	3
BG		2	8	74	16
CZ		6	36	51	7
DK		2	51	38	9
DE		2	23	68	7
EE		2	38	43	17
IE		3	28	63	6
EL		2	12	81	5
ES		1	14	77	8
FR		2	17	74	7
HR		4	20	73	3
IT		2	28	63	7
CY		6	26	58	10
LV		2	31	55	12
LT		1	20	71	8
LU		4	22	65	9
HU		4	27	61	8
MT		0	18	67	15
NL		1	25	67	7
AT		10	34	52	4
PL		4	35	49	12
PT		2	16	65	17
RO		7	23	63	7
SI		2	18	75	5
SK		4	34	54	8
FI		1	41	51	7
SE		1	33	58	8
UK		3	26	59	12

September 2019

QC5.4 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?





Car manufacturers (%)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28		3	26	64	7
BE		2	28	67	3
BG		2	14	66	18
CZ		11	42	40	7
DK		1	35	56	8
DE		1	16	78	5
EE		2	36	34	28
IE		2	33	59	6
EL		3	22	70	5
ES		2	20	71	7
FR		2	21	71	6
HR		3	22	73	2
IT		3	29	61	7
CY		7	31	53	9
LV		2	36	50	12
LT		3	29	60	8
LU		4	20	68	8
HU		4	32	57	7
MT		1	15	68	16
NL		1	21	73	5
AT		9	30	58	3
PL		5	40	44	11
PT		2	17	65	16
RO		7	25	61	7
SI		2	22	72	4
SK		5	36	51	8
FI		1	44	48	7
SE		2	27	64	7
UK		3	31	55	11






























September 2019

QC5.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount or not doing enough to promote good air quality in (OUR COUNTRY)?






























Public authorities (%)

		Doing too much	Doing the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know
EU28		3	24	66	7
BE		4	21	73	2
BG		2	10	76	12
CZ		3	36	49	12
DK		2	39	52	7
DE		3	28	61	8
EE		2	36	44	18
IE		2	27	65	6
EL		2	10	86	2
ES		2	14	78	6
FR		2	17	75	6
HR		3	21	74	2
IT		2	21	70	7
CY		3	24	68	5
LV		2	27	60	11
LT		2	22	69	7
LU		4	27	62	7
HU		3	28	62	7
MT		1	18	71	10
NL		4	16	76	4
AT		11	33	52	4
PL		3	34	55	8
PT		2	17	67	14
RO		7	21	66	6
SI		2	20	73	5
SK		3	35	53	9
FI		4	45	45	6
SE		3	28	60	9
UK		3	26	59	12

QC6 In your opinion, at what level should the issue of air pollution be addressed? (%)
























		At international level		At EU level		At national level		At regional or local level		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'all levels'	
		September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017
EU28		72	72	50	2	50	17	38	24	1	0	2	28	N/A
BE		80	80	52	-12	47	20	35	27	1	1	1	28	N/A
BG		51	51	46	0	52	17	36	25	2	1	11	21	N/A
CZ		70	70	40	1	43	2	36	18	2	2	2	20	N/A
DK		81	81	59	5	56	24	48	40	1	-1	1	38	N/A
DE		73	73	57	-4	47	21	38	29	1	0	1	29	N/A
EE		74	74	53	17	57	18	47	30	2	0	2	34	N/A
IE		61	61	57	10	61	26	44	28	0	0	1	31	N/A
EL		70	70	57	10	62	23	37	25	0	-1	0	25	N/A
ES		81	81	43	-21	37	17	28	16	1	-1	2	24	N/A
FR		78	78	48	0	45	14	39	23	0	-1	2	29	N/A
HR		55	55	59	24	60	17	42	21	1	1	1	25	N/A
IT		73	73	44	1	44	6	33	20	2	2	3	26	N/A
CY		85	85	51	-1	45	17	34	16	0	-1	1	28	N/A
LV		66	66	44	5	51	9	38	24	1	-1	2	23	N/A
LT		72	72	59	15	49	11	34	20	2	1	1	27	N/A
LU		83	83	61	2	50	22	36	28	2	0	1	32	N/A
HU		68	68	51	8	50	11	33	18	1	0	1	23	N/A
MT		65	65	64	23	54	4	44	37	10	10	5	36	N/A
NL		85	85	65	-5	59	38	48	40	0	-1	1	40	N/A
AT		60	60	54	9	49	17	42	23	5	2	2	22	N/A
PL		53	53	49	20	62	24	42	16	2	1	3	25	N/A
PT		69	69	58	1	55	26	44	35	1	0	1	31	N/A
RO		55	55	52	21	57	14	42	20	3	2	2	30	N/A
SI		71	71	60	18	62	28	55	34	2	0	2	40	N/A
SK		53	53	50	8	52	15	38	25	1	-2	3	22	N/A
FI		83	83	51	9	47	8	37	21	1	0	1	28	N/A
SE		84	84	75	17	76	46	61	52	1	-1	1	51	N/A
UK		73	73	41	6	51	6	41	28	1	0	4	31	N/A

QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)




























		You have changed your home heating system from a higher-emission system to a lower one		You have replaced older energy-intensive equipment with newer equipment with a better energy efficiency rating		You have frequently used public transport or a bicycle, or chosen to walk instead of taking your car		You have bought an electric vehicle (car, motorbike, bicycle)		You have bought a low emission-car (for example a hybrid car)	
		September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017
EU28		15	2	41	9	35	0	4	1	6	0
BE		18	-4	49	9	43	-3	8	0	8	-3
BG		16	9	45	17	28	-2	1	-1	2	1
CZ		16	3	41	6	42	7	4	2	2	-1
DK		19	5	51	1	39	-2	6	0	3	-7
DE		17	2	52	14	44	6	4	1	5	-2
EE		12	5	45	20	36	4	5	3	5	0
IE		19	4	40	10	32	-1	3	0	8	-1
EL		14	3	38	12	26	-4	1	0	2	1
ES		6	0	37	9	35	3	2	0	4	2
FR		14	0	33	5	39	3	3	1	7	2
HR		12	3	43	23	30	0	2	0	1	0
IT		13	-4	41	10	19	-8	3	-1	5	-3
CY		12	3	42	21	16	4	3	-1	7	1
LV		9	0	39	6	52	5	4	0	3	0
LT		9	2	30	5	25	2	2	0	3	0
LU		20	-1	48	13	44	7	7	2	9	1
HU		22	7	46	15	31	-11	4	0	6	3
MT		26	10	59	14	38	8	2	-1	10	0
NL		22	3	51	8	61	7	11	2	6	-1
AT		22	8	58	18	35	0	3	-1	5	0
PL		15	4	37	11	23	-3	4	0	5	1
PT		11	5	38	13	16	0	2	1	2	0
RO		14	1	32	10	25	-7	5	2	5	2
SI		29	0	64	16	30	-7	3	-2	5	-1
SK		10	0	53	21	35	-1	2	-1	4	2
FI		15	4	39	5	51	2	4	2	9	4
SE		13	-1	37	-3	66	8	8	3	13	5
UK		15	3	38	8	36	0	2	0	8	0

September 2019

QC7 There are different ways to reduce harmful emissions into the air. In order to reduce these have you done any of the following in the last two years? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		You have bought low-emission products to fuel your open fire or barbecue		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'At least one action'		Total 'At least two actions'		Total 'Three actions or more'	
		September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	September 2019	Diff. September 2019 - September/October 2017	
EU28		11	1	28	-7	2	70	8	30	3	9	1	
BE		13	-6	13	3	1	86	-3	38	-2	12	-1	
BG		8	1	28	-15	5	67	13	27	9	6	2	
CZ		10	-2	20	-8	1	79	8	28	5	7	2	
DK		16	-5	21	1	1	78	-1	40	-3	13	-3	
DE		17	2	19	-13	1	79	13	42	9	15	3	
EE		9	2	26	-15	2	73	19	31	12	8	3	
IE		20	-2	20	-14	3	77	15	33	2	10	-3	
EL		8	4	38	-12	0	62	12	22	5	6	1	
ES		4	-1	34	-12	2	65	11	18	1	4	0	
FR		9	0	32	-4	2	66	4	30	5	8	2	
HR		12	2	29	-17	1	71	19	22	6	6	1	
IT		8	-1	36	-3	2	62	5	22	-6	5	-5	
CY		9	5	42	-17	2	57	17	24	13	7	3	
LV		10	0	19	-4	1	80	7	30	5	6	-1	
LT		8	0	41	-3	3	56	4	18	4	3	0	
LU		11	-3	15	-9	3	82	9	39	7	13	2	
HU		12	5	23	-7	1	76	8	37	12	8	1	
MT		12	-2	16	-9	3	81	12	44	11	20	7	
NL		15	4	13	-3	0	87	5	53	10	20	6	
AT		17	6	13	-16	0	86	16	41	10	12	4	
PL		9	1	33	-6	6	61	6	23	3	6	3	
PT		10	6	46	-12	1	53	13	17	7	6	3	
RO		9	1	31	-9	5	64	7	20	2	5	1	
SI		14	-4	13	-6	1	86	6	44	5	13	-4	
SK		10	1	15	-13	7	79	15	28	7	6	0	
FI		11	2	19	-6	1	80	8	34	4	13	5	
SE		20	-1	14	-3	0	86	3	47	5	18	2	
UK		8	-2	30	-3	3	67	6	29	1	9	1	




























QC8 Do you think the EU should propose additional measures to address air quality-related problems in Europe? (%)

		Yes, but you would like to be able to express your views on such measures	Yes, but you do not wish to express your views on such measures	No, current measures are enough	No, this is not EU competence	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		38	33	11	7	11	71	18
BE		36	34	24	4	2	70	28
BG		27	32	8	4	29	59	12
CZ		26	36	17	11	10	62	28
DK		43	34	9	5	9	77	14
DE		49	28	11	4	8	77	15
EE		23	33	18	5	21	56	23
IE		34	39	13	4	10	73	17
EL		47	37	9	2	5	84	11
ES		43	35	7	4	11	78	11
FR		42	38	6	7	7	80	13
HR		33	44	12	3	8	77	15
IT		34	27	11	11	17	61	22
CY		53	31	6	2	8	84	8
LV		21	48	13	6	12	69	19
LT		20	46	18	5	11	66	23
LU		46	38	5	4	7	84	9
HU		28	39	16	8	9	67	24
MT		59	28	2	0	11	87	2
NL		55	31	5	6	3	86	11
AT		35	33	17	10	5	68	27
PL		37	31	12	4	16	68	16
PT		31	41	7	2	19	72	9
RO		29	32	16	8	15	61	24
SI		26	45	20	3	6	71	23
SK		24	39	18	8	11	63	26
FI		33	37	19	4	7	70	23
SE		44	42	6	4	4	86	10
UK		30	35	11	8	16	65	19

QC9 Have you heard of the EU air quality standards? (%)

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU28		31	68	1
BE		38	62	0
BG		23	73	4
CZ		24	75	1
DK		28	71	1
DE		35	64	1
EE		36	62	2
IE		35	64	1
EL		20	80	0
ES		35	65	0
FR		26	73	1
HR		31	69	0
IT		27	72	1
CY		24	76	0
LV		39	61	0
LT		26	74	0
LU		40	59	1
HU		22	78	0
MT		48	51	1
NL		42	58	0
AT		37	62	1
PL		38	60	2
PT		40	59	1
RO		26	73	1
SI		52	47	1
SK		26	73	1
FI		45	54	1
SE		21	78	1
UK		31	68	1

QC10 Do you believe that the existing EU air quality standards are adequate or not ? ('TO THOSE WHO HAVE HEARD OF THE EU AIR QUALITY STANDARDS', CODE 1 IN QC9) (%)

		Yes, they are adequate and do not need to be changed	No, they should be strengthened	No, they should be weakened	Don't know	Total 'No they are not adequate'
EU28		26	63	3	8	66
BE		27	64	5	4	69
BG		45	36	4	15	40
CZ		37	55	4	4	59
DK		25	64	0	11	64
DE		30	55	4	11	59
EE		40	31	3	26	34
IE		23	72	1	4	73
EL		14	81	0	5	81
ES		30	62	2	6	64
FR		12	76	2	10	78
HR		21	72	3	4	75
IT		15	78	5	2	83
CY		22	71	4	3	75
LV		39	46	4	11	50
LT		39	48	3	10	51
LU		21	70	3	6	73
HU		20	63	9	8	72
MT		11	81	3	5	84
NL		28	58	4	10	62
AT		38	41	13	8	54
PL		34	55	2	9	57
PT		15	76	1	8	77
RO		36	51	6	7	57
SI		26	68	1	5	69
SK		23	68	1	8	69
FI		36	51	3	10	54
SE		20	64	1	15	65
UK		23	64	2	11	66

